POLITICAL HISTORY OF NEVADA

(TWELFTH EDITION)

Issued by
BARBARA K. CEGAVSKE
Nevada Secretary of State

Produced jointly with the Research Division
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INTRODUCTION

Barbara K. Cegavske
Nevada Secretary of State

It is an honor and privilege to serve as Nevada's 17th Secretary of State as we publish the 2016 Edition of the *Political History of Nevada*. Compiling an accurate and relevant historical reference of the Silver State's elections and previous public servants was very important to the office and those who contributed to this significant effort. Since its pamphlet form was first published in 1910 by Secretary of State William Douglas, the *Political History of Nevada* has evolved into a collection of facts and interesting accounts of Nevada's political past. In this book, we build on previous editions published by former Secretaries of State William Douglas, Malcom McEachin, John Koontz, William Swackhamer, Frankie Sue Del Papa, and Dean Heller; including information from Nevada's territorial beginnings through the 2016 election, which was one of the most interesting and contentious election cycles in our country's history.

When I took office in January of 2015, I wanted to know more about the Secretaries of State that served before me. With that in mind, we created the Secretary of State Photo Galleries that are proudly displayed in our offices in Carson City and Las Vegas. These photos are included as a fitting tribute to those Secretaries and their immeasurable service to our great State. You may discover that you recognize the names of many long-time Nevada families that were dedicated public servants and who have left a permanent impression on over 150 years of statehood.

Enjoy this 2016 Edition of the *Political History of Nevada*. We hope you find it not only a resource but also an educational and enlightening account of the Nevada's elections and political trends, as well as a memorable tribute to those who have served our great State.

Barbara K. Cegavske

Barbara K. Cegavske

Secretary of State
Carson City, Nevada

Acknowledgments

By BARBARA K. CEGAVSKE
Nevada Secretary of State

In compiling the information contained herewith, I must acknowledge first and foremost the tireless efforts of the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB), starting with H. Pepper Sturm, retired Deputy Director of the Research Division, who was committed to the project from the beginning. His successor, Michael J. Stewart, was absolutely invaluable to the team, taking on each and every detail and laying out the vision for the twelfth edition. With the assistance of Michelle L. Van Geel, Administrator of Publications, they spent countless hours not only working on the actual publication but attending meetings with various members of the Secretary of State team over a period of almost two years. Special thanks also must be given to Vance A. Hughey, former Chief Principal Research Analyst; Kennedy, Design and Production Specialist; and Maysha Watson, Editor of Publications. Teresa Wilt, Legislative Librarian, and Danielle Mayabb, Assistant Librarian, contributed a significant amount of time converting the previous version of the document into the current version. Keeping all the facts and figures accurate and updated is a massive undertaking, and I am grateful for their hard work. The LCB has also spearheaded the effort to make the book available online so that it can be updated every two years. For this twelfth print edition, we are grateful for the participation and professionalism of the Silver State Industries Printing Shop. We appreciate the wonderful job that they did.

Other members of the working group included Alan Glover, former State legislator and retired Carson City clerk, who offered his expertise and unique perspective as he guided this project from start to finish. His stories alone offered the team an even better understanding of how events played out over the years and made assembling this book an enjoyable experience for everyone involved. We are thankful to Emerson Marcus, Nevada National Guard State Historian and technical sergeant of the 152nd Airlift Wing in Reno, who has a great passion for the subject matter. His chapter, "Nevada: A Brief Historiography," sets the tone for this edition as it looks at the growth of Nevada through the eyes of the writers who have sought to record various periods of our history. Special thanks also must be given to all of the contributors: Patricia D. Cafferata; Edan Strekal; Michael S. Green, Ph.D.; William D. Rowley; and Sean Whaley, as well as Marty Bibb and Mike Archer, who authored the dedications—all of whom are great storytellers and were willing to share their observations with our readers.

This book would not have been possible without the work of the former Secretaries of State who took on the task of publishing the previous editions of the *Political History of Nevada*. They set the groundwork for this project and

contributed to the content included in these pages. The Secretary of State Photo Gallery would not have been possible without the contributions of the Division of State Library, Archives and Public Records; the Division of Museums and History; the University of Nevada, Reno–Special Collections Department; the James D. Minor family; the Malcom McEachin family; Tim Stenger; and Silver State Industries. Special thanks are given to Jennifer Russell for leading the efforts in creating this tribute to our previous Secretaries of State.

Taking on responsibility of this significance requires a great team, and I am thankful for Scott Anderson, Chief Deputy Secretary of State, and all of those who assisted with this endeavor in the Secretary of State's office. I would like to give special thanks to Wayne Thorley, Deputy Secretary for Elections, who was tasked with updating historical facts and figures and putting them in a format that we could understand and appreciate. His participation was essential to the publishing of this edition.

I am grateful to all those who contributed to this edition, without whose efforts the *Political History of Nevada* would not have been possible.

Dedications

This edition of Nevada's political history is dedicated to two legislative giants. One a Republican and one a Democrat, their length of service in the State Senate and State Assembly exceeded that of any others in Nevada's 152-year history.

William (Bill) J. Raggio (1926-2012) served 38 years in the Senate from 1972-2011, and Joseph (Joe) E. Dini, Jr., (1929-2014) served 36 years in the Assembly from 1966-2002. Both Reno Republican Raggio and Yerington Democrat Dini earned well-deserved State, national, and international reputations and were widely respected for their skill in politics and dedication to their constituents.

Combined, their legislative service spans every decade from the 1960s to the 2010s, lending to their expertise in halting attempts by others to change facts and to inaccurately recall legislative history for personal gain.

Prior to legislative sessions being limited to 120 days, when the process bogged down near adjournment, Joe Dini and Bill Raggio were essential. They could break logjams on unresolved issues and bring consensus in a form that could win approval from a majority of their fellow lawmakers.

In the crucible of those final moments, these two undisputed legislative leaders met often, one-on-one, with each making his points. There were, at times, spirited exchanges—occasionally conducted in Italian, their native tongue—in an effort to hammer out agreements. Those meetings concluded upon encountering the gathered throng of news reporters, legislators, and others, and neither criticized the other. Bill Raggio and Joe Dini respected Nevada, the process, and each other too much to allow that to happen.

Assembly Speaker Joe Dini and Senate Majority Leader Bill Raggio.

Also included in the dedication section is Carole Vilardo, President of the Nevada Taxpayers Association, who retired in 2016. Her contributions to Nevada over the last few decades are worthy of our recognition.

Bill Raggio

By MICHAEL ARCHER

No legislator in the annals of Nevada history left a larger footprint on the political landscape of the State than Bill Raggio. A product of the old school of Nevada politics, Bill was a Republican conservative by philosophical orientation—but he was no ideologue. Former Nevada Governor and U.S. Senator Richard Bryan, a Democrat and colleague of Bill's in the State Senate during the 1970s, once described him as a pragmatist who recognized early on that compromise was not an act of betrayal or surrender but the only way in the legislative process to achieve results for his constituents. "What was best for the State of Nevada," Bryan added, "was always Bill's guiding star." Indeed, no one loved Nevada more than Bill Raggio.

William John Raggio, Jr. was born in Reno (just a few hours short of Nevada Day) on October 30, 1926, a fourth-generation Nevadan and descendant of immigrants from northern Italy who arrived penniless but, by hard work and thrift, saved enough to become successful landowners. These values, along with an abiding respect for the country that provided such a golden opportunity, were passed along and instilled in Bill as a boy growing up during the Great Depression.

He developed self-sufficiency, leadership skills, and a strong sense of civility through his active participation in scouting, eventually earning the prestigious rank of Eagle Scout. Along with a sharp intellect and natural curiosity about all things, Bill's character was well established by the time he entered Reno High School in 1940.

After graduation, and with World War II still raging, Bill entered officer training and was commissioned as a Marine Corps second lieutenant. Upon his release from active duty in 1947, he entered the University of Nevada majoring in political science. After graduation, he married his high school sweetheart, Dorothy Brigman, and moved to San Francisco where Bill attended the University of California's Hastings School of Law. Upon his admission to the State Bar of Nevada, Bill and Dorothy returned to Reno where he established a private practice.

Bill soon accepted an offer to become an assistant district attorney for Washoe County and, in 1958, was elected to the office of District Attorney, a position he would hold for the next 12 years. His tenure was extraordinarily busy and often dangerous, as he simultaneously prosecuted in cases of some of the most heinous crimes ever committed in Nevada—several cases drawing national and international news coverage.

Bill reinstated the use of the grand jury in Washoe County to rid Reno of widespread corruption in its city government and police department, as well as the local hoodlums who were bribing officials in those organizations. But all of this came at a personal cost, with the lives of Bill and his family disrupted by threats of violence to the point where trusted police sentries kept watch on the Raggio home often for weeks at a time and frequently escorted his three children to school for their protection.

Because of his reputation as a tough, fearless, and highly competent district attorney, Bill's peers nationwide honored him in 1967 as "Outstanding Prosecutor in the United States," and subsequently elected him president of the National District Attorneys Association.

As his popularity grew, Bill set his sights on the Governor's Mansion in Carson City and, by early 1970, polls showed him holding a wide lead over any other potential challenger. It would have taken a stroke of exceedingly bad luck to prevent him from becoming Nevada's next governor; yet such misfortune soon befell him when President Richard M. Nixon decided to take a personal interest in Bill Raggio's political career. Bill was soon under intense pressure from the President, Vice President, and other members of the Administration, as well as State and national Republican Party leaders, to postpone his dream of the governorship and run for the U.S. Senate against incumbent Democrat Howard Cannon.

Loyal to his party, even in the face of a decision he knew to be misguided, Bill ran a hard campaign despite being saddled during the race with a faltering national economy and negative political fallout from several highly unpopular decisions the President made, including the invasion of Cambodia. In the end, Nixon betrayed Bill for the sake of political expediency by cutting a deal with Cannon—ensuring his reelection. "It was the biggest mistake of my political life," Bill later said. "The White House pulled the rug out from under me, after they had persuaded me to run."

He had given up his job as district attorney to campaign and, now deeply frustrated with having been so awed by the President's attention that he failed to trust his own political instincts, Bill had reached the low point in his professional career. Yet he would rebound within a few months, partnering in

a prestigious Las Vegas law firm and, in 1972, after rekindling his love of public service, Bill Raggio was elected to the Nevada State Senate.

Once there, he spent long hours learning his job, impressing colleagues with his dedication and work ethic. Within just two sessions he had not only moved from the back bench but was chosen as Senate Minority Floor Leader. Republicans would remain as the minority party for another 14 years and, throughout most of that time, Bill was a member of the Senate Committee on Finance where he carefully studied the intricacies of the State budget and became widely admired for his prodigious intellect and extraordinary retention, even among those who did not share his conservative political views.

In 1987, when Republicans won the Senate, Bill became Majority Floor Leader and Chair of the Finance Committee, guiding that governing body over most of the next two decades with a willingness to listen and consider the needs and opinions of others. His charisma, patience, and sense of fairness—balanced, when he felt it necessary, with an intimidating presence and an occasional calculated fit of temper—steered colleagues to acceptable compromises and kept the Legislature functioning.

Bill's longevity in these legislative posts was all the more remarkable because of the dramatic political power shift from Washoe to Clark County during his tenure. Despite southern Nevada legislators comprising a significant majority in the Senate, northerner Bill remained in leadership positions largely due to his cleverness and experience, which allowed him to play the political game like an accomplished chess master—always several moves ahead of his rivals.

He also benefited from having built a good working relationship with his Democratic counterpart in the State Assembly from rural Yerington, Speaker Joe Dini. Though they shared the same heritage, Raggio and Dini were nothing alike. Where Raggio was dazzlingly charming and manifestly clever, Dini was low key and contemplative, an incarnation of the quiet westerner who said little, but when he did everyone listened. Of Raggio, Dini once said, "He's a class act. Because there is not a lot of politicking going on, we can sit down and work out our problems, get past the issues, play it straight up."

Bill credited Joe, who had been in the Legislature six years longer than he had, with teaching him never to put his name on too many bills. "I put my name on 30 bills one year," Bill said, only to find "Joe held every one of them" to leverage for his own aims. Raggio quickly mastered the technique of using parts of legislation being proposed by others—often those in the other house or party—to artfully quilt together what he wanted in the end, once telling a reporter, "I have nothing with my fingerprints on it."

About such craftiness, Lorne Malkiewich, longtime Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, said, "Dini and Raggio loved the game, but they loved Nevada more, and that was always the bond that brought them together at the end of session to reach the final agreements."

Among Senator Raggio's many accomplishments were a change limiting legislative sessions to 120 days and the formation of the Nevada Economic Forum to help avoid last-minute budgetary chaos. However, Bill was most proud of his prominent role in the creation and passage of the Nevada Education Reform Act, which strengthened school accountability, adopted higher measurable statewide standards in academic subjects, and increased classroom technology. It was one of the most complex and controversial pieces of legislation ever to challenge State lawmakers, but Bill was able to lead them through that maze with his encyclopedic knowledge and talent for synthesizing a discussion down to its essence.

Raggio was also an ardent supporter of Nevada's colleges and universities. Students at the University of Nevada, Reno, campus are reminded of this daily by the looming presence of the William J. Raggio College of Education Building. In Clark County, his contribution as an outstanding role model for those entering the legal profession is seen in his name on the largest classroom facility at the Boyd School of Law. Bill considered himself a "traditional Republican," who championed a friendly business environment and small, but competent, government; with both those goals advanced by excellence in the State's system of higher education.

He also strove to keep taxes low but understood that circumstances change and increases were sometimes necessary. During the 2003 Legislative Session, Bill, who by then had been widowed for several years, married Dale Checket, a ray of sunshine amid the dark clouds of discord forming between him and what he termed "far right" conservatives within the Senate's Republican caucus. This split was largely the result of Bill's decision to join Republican Governor Kenny Guinn and over two-thirds of the Legislature in voting for a tax increase to keep Nevada schools open. It was a tough choice, Bill later said, but necessary because Nevada's children deserved teachers, books, and decent classrooms "like those of us had who came before them."

This internal political rift widened and, during the 2008 Republican Primary Election, the Tea Party faction ran their own candidate in a heated, but ultimately unsuccessful, campaign to oust the incumbent Raggio. Rather than discounting these challenges, Senator Raggio embraced them as an opportunity to remind his fellow lawmakers that they were elected "not just to serve Republican or Democrat constituents, but in the best interest of all the people of Nevada" and that inflexible political positions, pledges, and narrow, overly simplistic answers for solving the broad and complex issues facing the

State were an abdication of their duty to thoughtfully vet information and make informed decisions.

During the 2010 election for Nevada's U.S. Senate seat, Bill was among more than 200 prominent Republicans in the State who endorsed Senator Harry Reid against his Tea Party opponent. Nevertheless, it was Bill who quickly became the lightning rod for ire when Reid won reelection. Two weeks later, the Republican Senate caucus stripped Raggio of his leadership position. On January 5, 2011, Senator Bill Raggio announced the end of his 56-year-long career in public service, citing health reasons. He died just over a year later as the result of a respiratory illness.

Throughout his 38 years of service—the longest service of any senator in Nevada history—Bill had overcome his share of tragedy, including the deaths of his wife Dorothy and son Mark and several serious, sometimes life-threatening, health issues. Nevertheless, he pressed on resolutely in his sworn duty to the citizens of the State, never losing his keen wit and polished humor.

Bill had delighted in cultivating an almost comical personal image of a grumpy penny-pincher; yet he was actually a person of intense compassion, loyalty and anonymous generosity. His personal records contain hundreds of notes and letters thanking him for some act of kindness or monetary help. It would be impossible to count the number of flowers and cards, calls of encouragement or congratulations, visits to sick beds, and words of condolence or eulogies Bill provided over the years, or to imagine where, among the demands of his personal and professional life, he found the time and the energy to be there for so many people.

Though his values came to be derided by some as too quaint to survive in the increasingly cynical and acrimonious arena of modern American politics, Bill Raggio chose not to change—nor would his principles have allowed him to. One evening, as his political life was coming to a close, he spoke to an audience of young people in Reno, quoting one of his favorite essayists, John Henry Cardinal Newman:

> The true gentleman has no ears for gossip or slander and interprets everything for the best. He is never mean in his disputes, never takes an unfair advantage, never mistakes personalities or sharp sayings for arguments. He observes the maxim of the ancient age that we should ever conduct ourselves towards our enemy as if he were one day to be our friend.

Senator Bill Raggio, Nevada's most significant statesman and lawmaker, remained a "true gentleman" to the end.

Joe Dini

By MARTY BIBB

First elected to the Nevada State Assembly in November 1966, Joe Dini served longer in Nevada's Assembly than any other person. His remarkable career spanned from the 1960s to the 2000s, a crucial time when the State's population exploded from 400,000 to 2 million and the program needs of the Silver State grew exponentially.

Speaker Dini was truly one of a kind, known for his intelligence, legislative skill, preparation, and strength of character, all of which were balanced with a genuine concern for people and a patient, reserved demeanor seldom seen in the political arena.

When he was elected Speaker for a fourth regular session in 1991, Joe Dini eclipsed a record set by Lemuel Allen of Churchill County nearly a century earlier (1899). By the end of his career, Joe Dini had served eight regular sessions as Speaker, including one in 1995 as Co-Speaker with Republican Lynn Hettrick when Democrats and Republicans each held 21 Assembly seats.

Joe Dini's legacy is far greater than the length of his legislative service. It is summed up by 14 words engraved on a brass plate on the oversized gavel behind the Assembly Speaker's rostrum. The plaque reads, "In Perpetual Honor of Joseph E. Dini, Jr., Speaker of the Nevada State Assembly."

When he first sought the District 38 Assembly seat in 1966, Joe Dini pledged to serve the people of the district with "honesty, skill and dignity." In the mid-1990s, Carson City's daily newspaper the *Nevada Appeal* endorsed Joe Dini for reelection, terming him "Nevada's first statesman."

He was designated Speaker Emeritus by a 2001 Assembly Resolution. Legislative action in 2005 added Joe's name and photo to the Assembly's Wall of Distinction citing his integrity and fairness.

A first generation Nevadan, Joe Dini was born to Italian immigrants. His father, Giuseppe (Joe) Dini, came to Nevada from the Lucca Province of Italy in the early 1900s settling in Yerington. Joe's mother, Elvira Castellani, arrived later from Lucca. Giuseppe and Elvira married, and Joseph E. Dini, Jr. was born on March 28, 1929.

As a youth, Joe excelled in school. Too young to serve in World War II, he began developing his work ethic at various jobs in Yerington. At 13, the friendly youngster worked for the local market, driving their truck delivering grocery orders and meeting people throughout the region. He was salutatorian of his high school class, then enrolled at the University of Nevada. There Joe earned a Bachelor's Degree in Business Administration and joined Phi Sigma Kappa fraternity. In 1990, its national fraternity named him an outstanding alumnus.

While an undergraduate at Nevada, Joe met his future wife, Jeanne Demuth, a nursing student. Just before their wedding day, Joe was a passenger in a car involved in a terrible auto accident. The vehicle's brakes failed, leaving him seriously injured and hospitalized for months at Washoe Medical Center. Before being released, Joe summoned a priest, and he and Jeanne were married at his hospital bedside in 1949.

Upon graduation, he went to work for a Reno accounting firm. The couple's first son, Jay, was born in Reno, then the young couple moved to the pastoral Mason Valley where sons George, David, and Michael were born.

Joe Dini's father had opened the Wooden Shoe Tavern in Yerington in 1933 upon the repeal of Prohibition. Joe joined him in the business and, in 1960, purchased Dini's Lucky Club from him.

Soon after, he began his lifetime of public service modestly enough as chairman of the swimming pool district board. A self-described "not too mechanical" chairman, he packed a toolbox to work daily. Over lunch hours, Joe could regularly be found repairing the pool's operating system or replacing rogue sprinkler heads in the adjacent park.

Local leaders urged him to seek higher office; so, in 1966, Joe Dini sought and won the Assembly District 38 seat he would hold continuously until his 2002 retirement from the Legislature. He won reelections in landslide proportions but rejected repeated efforts to recruit him to seek higher office including Nevada's governorship and the U.S. House of Representatives. Instead, Joe honed his legislative skills on major issues affecting his largely agricultural district, water chief among them. Today, water remains a vital issue for Assembly District 38 and the State of Nevada.

In the 1970s, Congress mandated creation of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA), a bi-state effort to oversee Lake Tahoe. Joe Dini and respected State Senator Spike Wilson were chosen to represent Nevada in delicate rulemaking negotiations with two California legislators.

Widely regarded as Nevada's most knowledgeable lawmaker in the area of water law, Speaker Dini was later named chairman of the prestigious Water Policy Committee of the Western Legislative Conference, a position he held

for six years. In 1990, he testified before the U.S. Senate during the crucial negotiated settlement involving distribution of the Truckee River's waters. He played lead roles in re-establishment of the much needed State of Nevada Division of Water Planning and the Carson Water Subconservancy District.

Among Joe Dini's other top legislative priorities were education, economic development, budgets, senior citizens, veterans, health care and, cultural preservation. He played a key role in the creation of Nevada's community college system and the State's medical and law schools.

A 2002 Act of Congress honored him, naming Yerington's postal facility as the "Joseph E. Dini, Jr. Post Office." His efforts in foreign trade matters affecting Nevada saw Joe honored with the Friendship Medal of Diplomacy by Taiwan in 2000.

In 2004, the Joe Dini Jr. Library and Student Center at Western Nevada College in Carson City was dedicated in his honor. Joe also worked on behalf of K-12 education as a major supporter of adoption of the Nevada Plan to stabilize education funding. Always the champion of rural schools and local control in education, he successfully fought efforts to consolidate rural county school districts.

A half century after he began his legislative career, many improvements to the everyday lives of Nevadans exist through his efforts to create State parks, better and safer highways, improved recreational support facilities including the Northern Nevada Fish Hatchery, and more.

Speaker Dini strongly supported his wife Jeanne in her fierce advocacy for improvements to Nevada's system of rural and urban mental health care. Today Sparks' Dini-Townsend Psychiatric Hospital serves the mental health needs of northern Nevadans by offering rapid screening and stabilization of individuals in acute psychiatric crisis. It is jointly named for him and former State Senator Randolph Townsend.

Perhaps no single legislative challenge demonstrated Joe Dini's tenacity more clearly than his bill, Assembly Bill 42 of the 1987 Legislative Session, creating the Northern Nevada Veterans Cemetery in Fernley.

There was widespread recognition of the need for a veterans cemetery in Nevada. However, budget constraints and southern Nevada's population boom led to calls for it to be located in Boulder City. Joe Dini also saw the crying need for a cemetery for veterans in northern Nevada—residents there could have to travel as many as 500 miles to Boulder City.

The significant costs for constructing a second cemetery posed a seemingly insurmountable roadblock, so Joe rolled up his sleeves and worked around it.

Without fanfare, creatively and quietly he lined up strong support among veterans groups, media, and others including the construction and development sectors. He obtained commitments for substantial donations of goods and services to fund the desert-themed veterans cemetery in Fernley so important to northern Nevadans.

For Joe Dini, moving Nevada forward was the measuring stick of his service.

A passion for Nevada led him to reach out across the aisle to Republican lawmakers and to legislators from all parts of Nevada. In 1985, Jack McCloskey of Hawthorne, dean of Nevada newspaper editors and a Republican, editorialized about him, saying, "Joe Dini of Yerington was like a searchlight at the legislative session clearing the fog."

As Speaker, Dini took genuine joy in mentoring young State legislators, as evidenced by the legion of future leaders whose lives he touched. They include Nevada governors, congressional representatives, and U.S. Senators.

His advice to them was to do their homework and listen to all sides and positions on legislation before taking a position. Failing to do so, he cautioned, would result in a loss of credibility by "flip-flopping" or by taking the wrong side of an issue.

Former Governor and U.S. Senator Richard Bryan said, "Joe was the legislative equivalent of a grand master of chess." Senator Bryan added:

> In all probability Joe will be the last Speaker from rural Nevada. It is a tribute to the respect which he enjoyed, that his Democratic colleagues in the State Assembly elected Joe Dini Speaker on seven occasions. Making that achievement more impressive is the fact that it occurred at a time when the majority of Assembly members were from Southern Nevada.

Governor Brian Sandoval said, "As a first-term assemblyman in the minority party, I worked hard to develop a thorough understanding of the legislative process. When I visited Speaker Dini to discuss the issues, he welcomed me into his office and shared his wisdom, which I greatly appreciated."

Joe Dini respected the legislative process and expected others to do the same. You could count on the fingers of a hand the times he lost his cool. During one particularly contentious floor session, several unruly Assembly Members failed to observe protocol as he gaveled the Assembly to order. Joe simply laid the gavel on the Speaker's rostrum, turned, and quietly began walking

out of the chamber. Before he reached the door, a complete hush fell over the Assembly. You could have heard a pin drop. A couple of minutes later, as he approached the rostrum, the members came to order on their own.

Speaker Dini embraced spirited debate but wouldn't tolerate a lack of respect for parliamentary procedure or lawmakers who were not good to their word.

In the 1980s, at 2 a.m. on the last day of one session he angrily gaveled the session to a one-minute recess. It seemed the chairman of a committee had broken his promise not to hear a particularly bad bill and tried to slip it through the Legislature at the twelfth hour. That chairman never again chaired a committee, served only one more term, and then lost his reelection bid.

Joe Dini's life was turned upside down in early 1994 when his wife, soulmate, and greatest supporter, Jeanne Dini, died. Joe struggled through the summer, the reelection cycle, and the 1995 Session.

For years as Speaker, Joe had worked professionally on a daily basis with respected and nationally recognized, long-time Nevada Assembly Chief Clerk Mouryne Landing who herself had lost a spouse a few years earlier. The two had a mutual respect for each other, found love, and were married in late 1995, living happily together until his death in 2014. Mouryne's service as Chief Clerk for many years earned her a place on the Assembly's Wall of Distinction.

During his legislative career, Speaker Dini built a reputation as a workhorse. He relished long days filled with committee hearings and even multiple, daily draining floor sessions. Joe often worked late in his office, arrived early the next morning, and was always familiar with and prepared for the rigor of all the day's bills.

On the weekends during legislative sessions, he returned to Yerington and worked at the Lucky Club. On occasion, Joe could be found in the restaurant refilling coffee cups for customers, his constituents. Many of them in truth wanted the inside scoop about what was happening at the legislative session in Carson City as much as a coffee warm-up. It was just another way Joe made sure he never lost touch with his people.

Speaker Joe Dini's impressive record of legislative accomplishments focused on the short-term and long-term needs of the people of Nevada. His innate reserved nature was his calling card.

For decades, in Nevada and beyond, Joe Dini was referred to as "Mr. Speaker." Perhaps more important to him was that the people of his State and district simply called him Joe.

Carole Vilardo

By EMERSON MARCUS

Carole Vilardo spent her career as an unbiased champion of fair tax laws in Nevada. After teaming up with former Nevada State Senator Ann O'Connell in the mid-1970s in the pursuit of tougher shoplifting laws, Vilardo joined the Nevada Taxpayers Association (NTA) in 1986. During her tenure with the Association, Vilardo earned a reputation as an impartial watchdog; approachable with a knack for explaining complex tax laws in a clear manner. Additionally, Vilardo authored and edited numerous NTA publications and worked on several committees and commissions in both northern and southern Nevada throughout her career.

Vilardo retired from NTA in 2016 with an honorary dinner at the Gold Coast Casino in Las Vegas attended by lawmakers from both sides of the political aisle, reporters, lobbyists, and many other Nevadans.

Vilardo, who often donned elegant hats and never lost her New York accent, left an indelible mark on Nevada. Her work over the course of the last four decades helped shape Nevada tax law today and will be felt for decades to come.

This edition of the *Political History of Nevada* is dedicated to that work.

> She doesn't normally play politics at all. She is there to give you the facts. She has very strong private feelings, but she is a person of her word and when she tells you she will do something, she will do it. In politics, you don't always find somebody without an agenda like that.
>
> —Former Nevada State Senator Ann O'Connell

> Legislators trusted her. The press trusted her. Editorial boards trusted her. The public benefited from her expertise. Without her as a tax policy watchdog, special interests would have slipped in language for their own benefit.
>
> —Jane Ann Morrison, *Las Vegas Review-Journal*

> Vilardo was respected for her knowledge and dedication, but she became beloved because she was always willing to take time to help, whether to impart knowledge or to mentor a newcomer . . . so many Nevada laws would be worse, so many statutes would exist that should not if Vilardo had not been ever-vigilant.
>
> —Jon Ralston, *Reno Gazette-Journal*

> Ms. Vilardo has demonstrated true commitment to Nevada, exemplifying what it means to fight for the greater good of our great State . . . I ask my colleagues and all Nevadans to join me in thanking Ms. Vilardo for her years of service, and I wish her well in all of her future endeavors.
>
> —United States Senator Dean Heller
> on the floor of the U.S. Senate, May 12, 2016

Present Constitutional Officers and Duties

Governor Brian Sandoval

The Governor is the highest-ranking constitutional officer in Nevada, and serves as the State's Chief Executive. He is responsible for coordinating the work of all State agencies, recommends the budget to the Legislature and serves on many State boards and commissions.

Brian Sandoval was elected the 30th Governor of Nevada in 2010 and re-elected in 2014. In 2005 he was appointed United States District Judge for the District of Nevada and in 2002 he was elected Attorney General of Nevada. He has previously served as chairman of the Nevada Gaming Commission and in the Nevada Legislature.

His accomplishments as Governor include work to make Nevada the most veteran and military-friendly State in the nation, transforming Nevada's approach to economic development, expanding health care coverage, implementing new innovative gaming policy and leading the effort for an unprecedented investment in and modernization of Nevada's public education system.

During his inaugural legislative session, Sandoval transformed Nevada's approach to economic development by moving the duties directly under his authority and created the Governor's Office of Economic Development. During Sandoval's tenure, GOED successfully partnered the State with cutting-edge companies, technology innovations, and helped develop new industries across the Silver State.

The Governor has also directed regulation and innovation for gaming policy. By setting the pace and standards through pioneering legislation and State policy he identified the potential within the industry for interactive gaming, skill-based games and other developments in an evolving industry.

The hallmark of the Governor's administration is his vision for transforming and modernizing Nevada's education system. An unprecedented investment to reform Nevada's education system was enacted in 2015 that will provide targeted programs to boost student achievement and equip students and teachers with the tools for success as innovators, job creators, and leaders of the new Nevada economy.

During the 2015 Legislative Session a comprehensive plan to provide additional support to military veterans and their families through educational, employment and healthcare services was signed by the Governor. In addition to these policy changes, he also pursued substantial funding for veterans initiatives including State-match funding for construction of the Northern Nevada Veterans Home.

The Governor has held several national positions during his tenure, including the chairmanships of the Western Governors Association, the Education Commission of the States and the Council of State Governments. He also serves as a member of the Governors for the National Governors Association (NGA) and will serve as the Chairman of the NGA in 2018.

The Governor is married to Kathleen, his wife of 26 years, who is the Director of Operations for the Children's Cabinet and has three children, James, Maddy, and Marisa.

Lieutenant Governor Mark Hutchison

A third generation Nevadan, born and raised in Las Vegas, Lieutenant Governor Mark Hutchison is a husband, father and grandfather, constitutional lawyer, and business owner. He has a strong sense of commitment and dedication to Nevada and is deeply honored to represent the Silver State.

Mark was raised in a modest blue-collar family and is the product of Nevada's public education system. After he graduated from Bonanza High School, Mark earned his business administration degree, Phi Kappa Phi, from the University of Nevada, Las Vegas and received his law degree, magna cum laude, from Brigham Young University. Following law school, Mark clerked for a judge on the U.S. Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals in Indiana. Mark then worked for a national law firm until returning to Nevada and founding his own law firm in 1996 with his good friend, John Steffen. Today, Mark is the senior partner at Hutchison & Steffen, one of the largest law firms in the State, employing nearly one hundred Nevadans. Mark has been widely recognized by his peers and clients as a skilled an effective lawyer. As a result, Mark has been a key figure in some of Nevada's most significant governmental disputes at the intersection of law and politics.

On November 4, 2014, Mark Hutchison was elected to serve as Nevada's 34th Lieutenant Governor. Prior to running for lieutenant governor, Mark had a long history of public service. Mark served on the Nevada Commission on Ethics for six years, two of which he chaired the Commission. Mark also had the pleasure of serving in the Nevada State Senate (Senate District 6) to which he was elected in 2012. In addition to his service in the public sector, Mark served as a member of numerous non-profit and community organizations, some of which he is still active in today.

Mark was sworn in to office on January 5, 2015. As Lieutenant Governor, Mark is a member of Governor Brian Sandoval's cabinet and serves as President of the State Senate. Mark is the chairman of the Commission on Tourism, Vice-Chairman of the State Board of Transportation, a member of the Board of the Governor's Office of Economic Development, and a member of the Executive Budget Audit Committee. On November 17, 2015, Mark was appointed to the Governor's Commission on Homeland Security. Mark also serves as a member of the Board of Directors for the Public Education Foundation and as co-chair of What's Next Nevada?

When not focused on his duties as Lieutenant Governor or at his law firm, Mark is focused on his family. Mark and his wife Cary have been married for thirty years and together they have six children and four grandchildren. Mark enjoys doing just about anything with his family and has spent many enjoyable years coaching the athletic teams of his children and their friends. When he can, Mark continues to help the football team at Palo Verde High School where his youngest son still plays. Mark and his family are also active in their church. During his limited free time, Mark enjoys running, collecting leatherback books, and writing.

Secretary of State Barbara K. Cegavske

Barbara Cegavske was elected to her first term as Nevada Secretary of State in 2014 and assumed office on January 5, 2015. With more than 33 years of combined public service and small business experience, Cegavske brings a unique blend of business acumen and legislative expertise to the Secretary of State's office.

Cegavske entered public service in 1996 when she was elected to serve in the Nevada Assembly representing Clark County District 5 for three consecutive terms. In 2002, Cegavske ran for and successfully won a State Senate seat for Clark County District 8. She served three full terms before assuming the role of Secretary of State.

During her time in the Nevada Legislature, Cegavske assumed leadership roles as Co-Assembly Assistant Minority Floor Leader, Assistant Assembly Minority Whip, Senate Minority Whip, and Senate Assistant Minority Leader. She also chaired the Senate Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections for three legislative sessions and was vice-chair of the Senate Committees on Human Resources and Education; Human Resources and Facilities; and Legislative Affairs and Operations. In all, Cegavske served in 9 regular sessions and 13 special sessions of the Nevada Legislature.

As a daughter of small business owners, Cegavske rolled up her sleeves and pitched in with her siblings after school and during summer vacations to help the family business. Her introduction to the free-market system proved to be valuable first-hand knowledge when she and her husband Tim became owners of a 7-Eleven franchise. Over the course of 13 years, the Cegavskes faced daily challenges but also experienced the rewards of employing fellow Nevadans and contributing to the State's economy. They also learned about onerous regulations that placed burdens on their business and disincentives for a business to be able to grow and thrive.

Born and raised in Minnesota, Cegavske has been a proud Nevadan for the past 40 years. She has two sons, Adam and Bret, who graduated from UNR and UNLV respectively and are raising their own families in Las Vegas. Cegavske and her husband are the proud grandparents of six grandchildren.

State Treasurer Dan Schwartz

Dan Schwartz is Nevada's State Treasurer. Since taking office in January 2015, the Treasurer's Office has revamped the State's investment program and increased returns; launched a College Savings Program aimed at creating a "culture of education" in Nevada; steered the Education Savings Account program through its early days; and, brought unclaimed property within statutory guidelines. He also oversees the State's debt issuance, which has maintained its AA/AA+/Aa2 rating. The Treasurer's Office expects to expand its programs in education; to further increase returns on the State's portfolios; and to work toward improving the economy and lives of Nevadans.

Dan grew up in suburban Chicago, and received his undergraduate degree from Princeton, J.D. (law degree) from Boston University; and his MBA from Columbia. He also studied at the Institute d'Etudes Politiques in Paris during his junior year in college, receiving his Certificat. He served as an enlisted man in the United States Army and was stationed on a Pershing missile base in Germany.

Dan has over 35 years of financial experience in the banking and securities industries. He is an experienced and accredited investor in the public and private markets.

Dan has also been an entrepreneur. Over the past 25 years, he has started and built several companies. He served as the CEO of AVCJ Group, Ltd. (AVCJ), which publishes the highly-regarded *Asian Venture Capital Journal*. Dan and his team built AVCJ into Asia's leading source on private equity and venture capital. AVCJ was purchased by a UK company in 2006.

Dan is Founder, President and CEO of Qiosk.com, "The World's Newsstand," one of the pioneers and innovative leaders in digital magazine delivery and media. Fifteen years after its creation, Qiosk continues to be profitable and a leader in its field.

Dan is the author of two books, *The Future of Finance: How Private Equity and Venture Capital Will Shape the Global Economy* (published by John Wiley) and *Principles of the American Republic*.

Dan is married, the father of two daughters, and resides with his wife, Yanan, in Las Vegas and Carson City.

State Controller Ron Knecht

The State Controller, Nevada's Chief Fiscal Officer, administers its accounting system and may recommend to the Governor and Legislature plans for support of public credit, for promoting frugality and economy, and for better management and understanding of State fiscal affairs. He's responsible to settle claims against the State, collect debts owed to it, process and record its financial transactions, conduct the final audit and ensure compliance with *Nevada's Constitution* and State and federal laws. He provides the citizens, legislature, governor and others extensive, accurate and impartial financial information and works to assure the citizens' money is spent efficiently and cost-effectively. The Controller serves on Nevada's Board of Finance, Executive Branch Audit Committee and its Department of Transportation Board of Directors.

Ron Knecht, an economist, financial and policy analyst, and professional mechanical engineer (registered in California), became Controller January 5, 2015. Before being elected Controller, he divided 44 working years between public service and entrepreneurial small business, all in senior professional and managerial positions, testifying often as an expert witness. He's been a founder, executive or director for 12 firms, charities, community-service and public-interest groups.

Ron was elected to the Board of Regents of the Nevada System of Higher Education in 2006 and re-elected in 2012. He was elected to the Nevada Assembly for 2002-2004, representing Carson City and Washoe City. A graduate of the University of Illinois in Liberal Arts and Sciences, Stanford University in Engineering Economic Systems, and the University of San Francisco Law School, he and his wife Kathy have a teen-aged daughter Karyn.

Attorney General Adam Paul Laxalt

The Attorney General is the State's chief law enforcement officer, who with a statewide staff of 392, provides legal counsel and representation for all Nevada state agencies, including most boards and commissions. The Attorney General retains criminal jurisdiction over consumer, Medicaid, mortgage and insurance fraud, as well as public integrity crimes committed by government employees and human trafficking offenses, among other categories of crimes in an effort to protect society's most vulnerable populations. Along with its prosecutors, the Attorney General's Office maintains a criminal investigations division with nearly fifty sworn peace officers that possess jurisdiction to investigate these offenses. The breadth and depth of his duties extend to his participation on a number of State boards and committees, including the Board of Examiners, the Board of Prison Commissioners, the Board of Pardons Commissioners, the Executive Branch Audit Committee, the Advisory Committee on the Administration of Justice, the Domestic Violence Prevention Council, the Substance Abuse Working Group, the Prosecution Advisory Council and the Technological Crime Advisory Board.

Attorney General Laxalt aims to boost his Office's capacities to be an indispensable resource for the State and a leader of the law enforcement community. The Office is committed to ensuring the safety of Nevada's communities, and partners with other law enforcement agencies throughout the State to discuss emerging trends and identify the most effective role it can play in providing assistance and support.

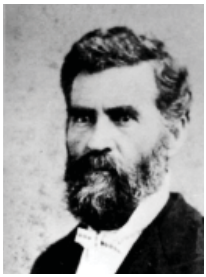
Laxalt was sworn in as Attorney General in January, 2015, making him the youngest in the country. As a former Lieutenant in the United States Navy, he previously served his country as a Judge Advocate General. His experiences in the Navy reaffirmed his commitment to supporting the military, and propelled

him to initiate the Office of Military Legal Assistance, a first-of-its-kind Attorney General-led program that partners with private sector attorneys to offer our military communities access to pro bono civil legal services.

Laxalt graduated from the Georgetown University Law Center, and worked in private practice solving problems for a wide array of Nevadans and their businesses. He has also served on the Board of Trustees for Catholic Charities of Southern Nevada, the largest private social services in the State. Laxalt also co-founded the Saint Thomas More Society in Nevada, a legal ethics and leadership society that has sponsored numerous legal education and leadership events.

Secretaries of State, 1861–Current

Orion Clemens (Secretary of Nevada Territory) 1861-1864



Chauncey Norman Noteware 1864-1871

James D. Minor 1871-1879

Jasper Babcock 1879-1883

John M. Dormer 1883-1891

Oscar H. Grey 1891-1895

Eugene Howell 1895-1903

William Gibb Douglass 1903-1911

George Brodigan 1911-1923

William G. Greathouse 1923-1937

Malcolm McEachin 1937-1947

John Koontz 1947-1973

William D. Swackhamer 1973-1987

Frankie Sue Del Papa 1987-1991

Cheryl Lau 1991-1995

Dean Heller 1995-2007

Ross Miller 2007-2015

Barbara K. Cegavske 2015-present

2015 Legislative Leadership

2015 Senate Leadership

Joseph (Joe) P. Hardy, M.D
President Pro Tempore

Michael Roberson
Majority Leader

Ben Kieckhefer
Assistant Majority Leader

Scott T. Hammond
Majority Whip

James A. Settelmeyer
Majority Whip

Aaron D. Ford
Minority Leader

Debbie Smith
Assistant Minority Leader

Kelvin D. Atkinson
Minority Whip

Ruben J. Kihuen
Minority Whip

2015 Legislative Leadership

2015 Assembly Leadership

John Hambrick
Speaker

John C. Ellison
Speaker Pro Tempore

D. Paul Anderson
Majority Floor Leader

Ira Hansen
Assistant Majority Floor Leader

Jim Wheeler
Majority Whip

Jill Dickman
Assistant Majority Whip-North

Victoria Seaman
Assistant Majority Whip-South

Marilyn Kirkpatrick
Minority Floor Leader

Teresa Benitez-Thompson
Assistant Minority Floor Leader

Maggie Carlton
Assistant Minority Floor Leader

2016 Supreme Court and Appellate Court

Supreme Court: Standing (l. to r.): Justice Kristina Pickering, Justice Nancy Saitta, Chief Justice Ron Parraguirre, and Justice Michael Douglas
Sitting: (l. to r.): Justice James Hardesty, Justice Michael Cherry, and Justice Mark Gibbons

Court of Appeals: Judge Abbi Silver, Chief Judge Michael Gibbons, and Judge Jerome Tao

Political History of Nevada

Chapter 1

Politics in Nevada, Circa 2016

CHAPTER 1: POLITICS IN NEVADA, CIRCA 2016

Nevada: A Brief Historiography

By EMERSON MARCUS
State Historian, Nevada National Guard

The *Political History of Nevada* is the quintessential reference book of Nevada elections and past public servants of this State.

Journalists, authors, politicians, and historians have used this official reference for a variety of questions. In 1910, the Nevada Secretary of State's Office first compiled the data. The Office updated the data 30 years later in 1940 "to meet a very definite and increasing interest in the political history of Nevada," and has periodically updated it since. This is the first edition following the Silver State's sesquicentennial, and the State's yearlong celebration of 150 years of Statehood in 2014.

But this brief article will look to examine something other than political data. It's more about the body of historical work concerning the subject of Nevada's political history—a brief historiography.

A short list of its contributors includes Dan De Quille and Mark Twain; Sam Davis and James Scrugham; Jeanne Wier and Anne Martin; Richard Lillard and Gilman Ostrander; Mary Ellen Glass and Effie Mona Mack; Russell Elliott and James Hulse; William Rowley and Michael Green.

Their works standout as essential secondary sources of Nevada history.

For instance, Twain's *Roughing It* (1872), De Quille's *Big Bonanza* (1876) and Eliot Lord's *Comstock Mining & Mines* (1883) offer an in-depth and anecdote-rich—whether fact or fiction—glance into early Nevada and its mining camp way of life. Other sources on the State's early history include "mug" histories—or snapshots—providing brief biographies and narratives of counties, events, and groups. Published by Thompson and West and compiled by Myron Angel, *History of Nevada* (1881) is one of the earliest and most referenced, but others include Thomas Wren, *A History of the State of Nevada: Its Resources and People* (1904); Sam P. Davis, editor, *The History of Nevada* (1913); and former Nevada Governor James Scrugham, editor, *Nevada: A Narrative of the Conquest of a Frontier Land* (1935).

During the first half of the twentieth century and the post-World War II era, historians produced more long-form narratives about the past. Many sought to explain the political trends of the State. For example, Mary Ellen Glass' *Silver and Politics in Nevada: 1892-1902* (1969) sought to explain the three-decade-long Republican dominance and the rise of the Silver Party in the 1890s through the

arguments of the "Free Silver" movement, which handed Nevada's presidential votes to Populist candidates such as William Jennings Bryan and eventually created a Silver-Democrat fusion steered by Senator Francis Newlands.

This crumbling of the old system—the Comstock mining barons and the power of the South Pacific Railroad—gave way to progressive reforms after the turn of the century. From 1904 to 1914 reformers adopted a series of laws at the Nevada Legislature and at the voting booth: the referendum (1904); direct primaries (1909); initiative and recall (1912); expansion of the role of the State government in the regulatory powers of the Public Service Commission (1911), and suffrage for women (1914). These reforms succeeded in changing Nevada, but many historians argue the progressive wave that swept the nation affected the Silver State less than other western states such as Oregon and California because of its transient male population and mining camp culture.

Following the roaring 1920s and into the Great Depression, Nevada developed and expanded a tourism industry in Reno and Las Vegas. Countless journalists and many authors wrote about this unique economy in the Silver State. In his book *Desert Challenge* (1942), Richard Lillard claimed Nevada rather boldly and successfully created new revenue streams through easy divorce, gambling and as a tax haven, popularly referred to as the "One Sound State," but Nevada remained "in new terms, a real, not a figurative, frontier," given its aridity and emphasis on vice economy.

For Jeanne Wier, the longtime director of the Nevada Historical Society, these changes and gambling economy highlighted the "mystery of Nevada," where "the daily habits of more stable and permanent population" successfully co-existed with the State's rising gambling industry. She added: "This conservatism and stability bracketed with a constant holiday spirit, constitutes what has been called the 'mystery of Nevada.'"

This discussion on the "mystery of Nevada" permeates the ongoing historiography—or history of the history—in Nevada. Modern day historians often describe Nevada as a peculiar sibling in the family of states. For many, this invokes slogans such as "Independent like Nevada." The State's grit in the arid Great Basin—"East of Eden and West of Zion," as historian Wilbur Shepperson once described Nevada's position in the American West—sets Nevada apart, neither the diverse thriving economy of California nor the cultural uniformity of Utah. According to Shepperson, "Nevada, in its own peculiar way, has transcended its environment."

Several authors have railed against this uniqueness. As the Silver State turned from progressivism to a loosening of regulations on divorce and gambling in the early 1920s, suffragist Anne Martin called Nevada a "Beautiful Desert of Buried Hopes" in *The Nation* magazine's series "These United States." Martin, president of the Nevada Equal Franchise Society in 1914 when Nevada voters passed suffrage for women, became disenchanted, calling Nevada "a vast, exploited, undeveloped State with a meager and boss-ridden population."

Additionally in 1966, Gilman Ostrander titled his history of the State, *Nevada: The Great Rotten Borough 1859-1864*, using a term out-of-state lawmakers employed during the mining depression of the 1880s and 1890s to expose Nevada's small population with equal representation in the nation's capital. Martin and Ostrander, progressives and liberal thinkers of their time, often opposed the State's pro-business and reactionary machine politics.

In the 1960s, literature on Nevada history grew. James Hulse's *Nevada Adventure* (1965) and Effie Mona Mack's *Here is Nevada: A History of the State* (1965) expanded the scope of Nevada studies following the State's centennial. Russell Elliott's *History of Nevada* (1973) further added cultural and social topics: religion, education, labor, women's history, and histories on Native Americans in the Great Basin. Along with this expanded study came more attention to the study of political structures through the application of the new discipline of political science. Eleanore Bushnell's *The Nevada Constitution: Origin and Growth* (1968) and Don Driggs' *Nevada Politics and Government: Conservatism in an Open Society* illustrated this advancement in this field. Michael Bowers' *The Sagebrush State: Nevada's History, Government, and Politics* (2002) builds on that area of study.

Additionally, a long list of biographies exist that tell the stories of Nevada's key political figures: Jerome Edwards' *Patrick McCarran: Political Boss of Nevada* (1982), Elizabeth Raymond's *George Wingfield: Owner and Operator of Nevada* (1992), William Rowley's *Reclaiming the Arid West: The Career of Francis Newlands* (1996) and Michael Archer's recent biography *A Man of His Word: The Life & Times of Nevada's Senator William J. Raggio* (2011). Other illuminating sources include the *Nevada Historical Society Quarterly* (first published in 1957 and available online).

This brief historiography only scratches the surface of the important library of Nevada historical studies.

In a state accustomed to volatility—the boom and busts of the mining camp and the recent recovery following the housing crisis of the Great Recession—Nevadans remain optimistic today about the future. As Nevada allures diversified businesses in energy development and a digital information economy, there's reason for optimism in what Governor Brian Sandoval describes as the "New Nevada."

In 1980, Hulse wrote in *Forty Years in the Wilderness* that Nevada history falls "neatly into three forty-year periods": the rise and fall of mining (1859-1899); a revival of mining and the second fall as Nevada recovered following the Great Depression (1900-1940); and the rise of gambling and welcoming of defense-related and military activities to the region (1940-1980).

What will future authors of Nevada history write about the State's now-completed fourth forty-year period and the "New Nevada?" That depends on the outcome of current hopes—and the people who take up the pen and write it.

Cheers! Nevada Statehood Celebrations Through the Years

By PATRICIA D. CAFFERATA, Esq.
Author and Historian
Former State Treasurer, State Assemblywoman, and
District Attorney of Lincoln, Lander, and Esmeralda Counties

On October, 31, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln, with the stroke of his pen, admitted Nevada to the Union. Territorial Governor James Nye, campaigning for the U.S. Senate in Unionville in Humboldt County, learned via a telegraph line near a mining camp that Lincoln signed the proclamation declaring Nevada a state. When he announced Lincoln's actions to his friends, they quickly raised their glasses to toast the grand occasion. This marked the first of many celebrations of Nevada's admission to the Union. Ever since, Nevadans marked this milestone in their history with grand shindigs every 25 years, including the 150th anniversary—or sesquicentennial—in 2014.

25: Silver Birthday of the Silver State

On November 1, 1889, an article in Carson City's *Morning Appeal* described Nevada's first quarter century of existence. The column stated that the State joined the Union when "the Republic needed the sinews of war and Nevada's silver provided the sinews." The reporter expected that the high price of silver during the State's early years promised a bright future for its residents.

Alf Doten, the celebrated Comstock newsman, arranged a special banquet at the Capitol Rotisserie in Virginia City for the Pacific Coast Pioneers, those who had been on the West Coast since 1850. Later, he bragged that the food was sumptuous, and no empty seats were found around the table. Congressman Horace Bartine and F. M. Huffaker, the former Storey County district attorney and superintendent of schools, addressed the crowd on this auspicious occasion. Other old timers recalled their adventures since 1864, sang old favorites tunes and warmly recalled "when they looked to fill their pockets with that yellow dust, in the days of the Forty-nine."

That afternoon another event marked the State's anniversary at the university in Reno. Instructor Kate Tupper opened the program warbling her own lyrics to the tune of Hail to Columbia. One of her stanzas included: "Hail Nevada! Sun kissed land! Hail the heroes, dauntless band!"

Frank Norcross, a student who later graduated in the first university class and years later served as a justice of the Nevada Supreme Court, spoke about Nevada's birth and reminded his audience that the North and South were in full battle in the Civil War when Nevada became a state. He stated that President Lincoln needed another state loyal to the Union, not the Confederacy.

During his speech, Norcross pointed out that the Nevada Territory not only contributed soldiers to the Union cause, but also raised at least $200,000 for those wounded in the war with a clever election bet. In Austin, Nevada, storekeeper Reuel Gridley, a Democrat and Confederate sympathizer, bet Union supporter Dr. H.S. Herrick that the Democratic nominee would be elected mayor in the April 1864 election. If a Republican was elected and Gridley lost the bet, he agreed to carry a 50-pound sack of flour for a mile down the main street marching to the tune of "Old John Brown." If Herrick lost and a Democrat was elected, he had to carry the sack marching to the tune of "Dixie." Gridley lost the bet, and Herrick trimmed the flour sack in red, white and blue ribbons and stuck American flags to the bag before he gave it to Gridley to carry.

As he proceeded down the street, onlookers cheered and steam whistles blew. Gridley delivered the flour to Herrick with great flourish. Then, after much discussion, the crowd proposed to put the flour up for auction repeatedly selling it to raise money for the Sanitary Commission, the forerunner of the Red Cross, to benefit the Civil War wounded. After a large sum was raised, Gridley traveled to other Nevada towns and other states to auction the flour sack off to raise as much money as possible for the soldiers. Ultimately, he raised about $275,000 for the Sanitary Fund. Today, the famous Gridley sack is housed in the Nevada Historical Society's collection of artifacts.

50: Golden Celebration in 1914

Governor Tasker Oddie proclaimed October 31, 1914, as the semi-centennial of Nevada's statehood. To celebrate the occasion, Nevada Historical Society Director Jeanne Wier arranged a four-day celebration in Reno to mark the State's 50th birthday.

The events began with a parade followed by the Pageant of Nevada History at the university's Mackay Athletic Field. Bands from the Stewart Indian School and the University of Nevada provided music for the play. Three hundred men, women, and children from kindergarten to high school starred in the show.

The pageant depicted the State's development with Native Americans playing the roles of their ancestors in the "early age" of the State. A later scene in the play reenacted the sale of the Gridley sack of flour in Austin. After Wier's pageant, she arranged for a costume ball in the university's gymnasium. To pay for the celebration, Wier charged 25 cents to attend the pageant and 50 cents for the dance.

On Friday, public school exercises were held in the afternoon. Wier suggested the students study some Nevada poems, such as, "Washoe, The Humboldt Desert" by Pacific Coast poet John Ridge; "The Lure of the Sagebrush" by Sam Davis and "To the Sierras" by California poet J. J. Owen. She also proposed the lesson plans include studying the national poem "The Flag" and the song "America."

In 1917, the State published a 48-page hardbound book describing Wier's program and the details of Nevada's semi-centennial celebration of statehood.

75: Diamond Jubilee in 1939

In 1933, Governor Fred Balzar signed the bill designating October 31 as Admission Day, but the law failed to create the day as an official State holiday. Recognizing the significance of remembering the State's past, Balzar requested the residents observe the day celebrating the admission of Nevada into the Union.

In 1939, the Legislature appropriated money for the celebration and approved the bill establishing October 31 as Nevada Day, an official State holiday. The Legislative Committee on State Publicity passed Assembly Bill 283 appropriating $5,000 to celebrate the new holiday, the State Assembly and Senate passed the bill, and Governor Edward (Ted) Carville signed it. The act created a three-person committee appointed by the governor to plan the celebration. The committee members served as volunteers and were charged with determining the best way to publicize and remember the State's diamond jubilee.

Long-time District Court Judge Clark Guild, the general chair of the celebration, suggested the Reno parade be moved to the State capital in Carson City—a brilliant recommendation because more than 42,000 people, including 3,000 Native Americans, participated and enjoyed the three-day celebratory spree.

100: Centennial Birthday in 1964

Nevada's centennial was a yearlong celebration with special emphasis on the eight days leading up to Nevada Day in 1964. The Centennial Commission led by Tom Wilson began planning the activities in 1961. Many of Nevada's 17 counties created committees to prepare celebrations of the State's first 100 years.

Kicking off the start of the observance, Washoe County held a special lighting of the newly designed and installed Reno Arch on New Year's Eve. During the year dedicated monuments commemorating the State's 100th anniversary of statehood. Around the State, local governments and community groups scheduled and held various activities, such as pageants, television shows, bowling tournaments, fashion shows, fireworks, Indian festivals, and Pow Wows and a variety of other events. For example, in September, Bill Stead instituted the National Championship Air Races. The air show featured a cross-country race from St. Petersburg, Florida, military displays, pylon races, and acrobatic championships.

In Carson City, the townsfolk were invited to sample a gigantic cake in the shape of Nevada. The governor's wife, Bette Sawyer, used the sword of Henry Blasdel, Nevada's first governor, to cut the cake.

In 1964, one of the other main events was the Nevada Day Parade with 230 entries—the largest ever at the time. Actors from the show Bonanza—Loren Greene, Michael Landon and Dan Blocker—led the parade riding horseback as grand marshals. Governor Grant Sawyer presented "Adoption" plaques to the Bonanza television show cast. An estimated 70,000 people lined the main street in Carson to watch the procession of floats, marching bands, and other entries.

The federal government also recognized Nevada's 100th birthday by issuing a stamp that was released in Carson City on July 22, 1964. The stamp depicted a view of Virginia City with the shape of Nevada on the right side.

125: Quasquicentennial in 1989

Governor Richard Bryan appointed a committee to decide the events for celebration with Secretary of State Frankie Sue Del Papa as the chair.

In 1998, a major change in the Nevada Day celebrations occurred. The people voted to advise the Legislature that they would like to hold Nevada Day on the last Friday in October rather than on October 31. The Legislature agreed and voted to change the law making the last Friday in October Nevada Day, the official State holiday. The parade is now held on the last Saturday, so that the high school students from across the State can travel on Friday to be in Carson City for the parade the following day.

150: Sesquicentennial in 2014

As had been done in previous statehood celebrations, Governor Brian Sandoval appointed a planning committee in 2012 for the State's Sesquicentennial. Kathleen (Neena) Laxalt and Bob Brown served as the co-chairs of the committee. The committee met during the year and established a timeline for the celebration and proposed several projects, including the refurbishment of Nevada's historical roadside markers, a commemorative book, and legislation authorizing Sesquicentennial license plates to help fund the celebrations' activities.

In 2013, the Governor appointed a 13-person Sesquicentennial Commission with Lt. Governor Brian Krolicki as the chair of the Commission. No general fund moneys were appropriated for the planning committee or the Commission.

The Commission struck four different medallions at the Nevada State Museum in Carson City during the year. The designs featured the sesquicentennial logo, a miner, a big horn sheep, and a clever combination of the Las Vegas, Reno arch and Wendover Will signs.

Additionally, the Commission set aside up to $165,000 to refurbish the historical markers nearby highways across the State. Among other events, the Commission added a plaque to the Nevada State Veterans Memorial explaining the monument; a bronze relief of President Abraham Lincoln's head created by sculptor Benjamin Victor was hung in the State Senate chambers in the Legislative building; and two time capsules were buried in Carson City and Clark County with identical mementos reflecting the State's history.

Sandoval's wife reenacted Bette Sawyer's cutting of the Nevada shaped birthday cake, but she used Governor Charles Stevenson, the fifth governor's sword. The cake measured 21-feet long and 13-feet wide and weighed about 1,300 pounds.

For the first time, the residents celebrated Nevada Day with parades in Carson City, Las Vegas, Virginia City, and Elko. In Carson City, Kay Winters, widow of the late rancher JohnD Winters, a member of a pioneer Nevada family, served as the grand marshal of the parade. Sandoval followed her and led the 200 entries in the parade of marching bands, mounted groups, county floats, vehicles, commercial entries, and others.

On May 29, 2014, the U.S. Post Office issued a Forever Stamp of Fire Canyon in Nevada's first State park, the Valley of Fire. The dedication took place in the Smith Center for Performing Arts in Las Vegas with Sandoval, Krolicki, U.S. Senators Harry Reid and Dean Heller, stamp artist Ron Spears from Reno, and others in attendance.

Nevada's statehood celebrations aren't simply a day off work—they present a time to remember and learn about the State's history. These major celebrations also presented an opportunity to create new events that will later become part of the State's history. Additionally, events such as the National Championship Air Races and major parades are examples of the traditions established during statehood celebrations. Every year—and especially every 25 years—Nevadans are reminded of Lincoln's role in establishing the State and of all the important events that have occurred in Nevada since 1864.

The "First Friend": The Political Bond of Ronald Reagan and Paul Laxalt

By EDAN STREKAL
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Often referred to as "the First Friend," Paul Laxalt's friendship and professional relationship with Ronald Reagan was well known and widely publicized. Laxalt, a longtime Republican public figure in Nevada, became a notable and highly visible player on the national political stage beginning in the mid-1970s. The son of Basque immigrants, Laxalt rose through Nevada's political ranks to become the State's twenty-second governor in 1967. Later, in 1974 he became the first Basque-American ever elected to the U.S. Senate serving until 1987. His tenure in office was marked by a dedication to conservative politics and his friendship with Ronald Reagan.

In 1950, after being discharged from the U.S. Army and receiving his law degree from Denver University, Laxalt returned to his hometown, Carson City, and ran for District Attorney of Ormsby County, defeating longtime incumbent, Dick Waters. After one term, Laxalt resigned in 1954 and practiced law for the following nine years.

Though Laxalt claimed that he was never overly influenced by partisan politics of either persuasion, he ran on the Republican ticket for lieutenant governor in 1962 against former congressman, Berkeley L. Bunker. During a campaign rally in Las Vegas, Laxalt's running partner, Republican gubernatorial candidate Rex Bell, suffered a massive heart attack and died. Republican leaders across the State encouraged Laxalt to consider taking Bell's place, but he declined and remained in the race for lieutenant governor. Laxalt's family and volunteer-run grassroots, "shoe-leather" campaign in the "cow counties" coupled with ambitious radio and television ads aimed at Las Vegas (where he had very little name recognition) helped him to easily defeat Bunker. Laxalt served one term as lieutenant governor, under Democratic gubernatorial incumbent, Grant Sawyer from 1963 to 1967.

In 1964, Laxalt entered a tough race for the U.S. Senate against incumbent Howard Cannon. In one of the closest U.S. Senate elections ever, Cannon defeated Laxalt by 48 votes, which immediately raised suspicion of election fraud.

Meanwhile, Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater was competing on the national stage with Lyndon Johnson for the presidency. It was against this backdrop that Laxalt's unique personal and political friendship with Ronald Reagan began. The two met at a 1964 Goldwater campaign event in California where Reagan

gave his notable "Time for Choosing" speech. Two years later, each was elected governor of their respective neighboring states, Nevada and California.

In 1966, Laxalt challenged Governor Grant Sawyer on a platform that promoted cooperation with the federal government on issues of investigating corruption and organized crime in Nevada's gaming industry. Laxalt defeated Sawyer by nearly 6,000 votes. As governor, Laxalt backed corporate ownership of gaming operations in Nevada (including Howard Hughes' purchase of multiple hotel-casinos in Las Vegas). Additionally, Laxalt, in collaboration with Reagan, was integral in establishing the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency (TRPA) to protect and conserve Lake Tahoe. During their governorships, Reagan and Laxalt frequently visited back and forth between Sacramento and Carson City, occasionally meeting for skiing at Lake Tahoe.

After his governorship, Laxalt's political activity was minimal. He focused his attention on his family, building and opening the Ormsby House hotel-casino and practicing law. He maintained occasional contact with Barry Goldwater, Richard Nixon, and Ronald Reagan, but that was the extent of his political dealings during that time. In 1973, however, U.S. Senator Alan Bible announced his plans to retire. In February 1974, Laxalt announced his candidacy, and easily won the Republican primary to face off against Democrat Harry Reid. By late 1974, the Republican Party was suffering from fallout created by the Watergate scandal and President Gerald Ford's subsequent pardon of Richard Nixon. Laxalt defeated Reid by only 624 votes. Given the state of the Republican Party at the time, Laxalt's victory was considered a major triumph.

Laxalt's ability to accomplish much in the United States Senate during his first four years was curtailed because Republicans were the minority in both houses of Congress. In 1975, Laxalt found himself a minority within the minority when he made the decision to endorse Reagan to unseat President Ford in the looming Republican primary. Laxalt was the only U.S. Senator to back Reagan—serving as the chairman of his campaign. Though this decision was largely unpopular among his colleagues, polling numbers revealed Reagan was a credible conservative candidate seemingly free of the baggage of the Washington scene.

Voters gravitated toward his charisma and genuine appeal, which paved the way for a resurrection of the Republican Party and Reagan's election to the presidency four years later in 1980. Following Reagan's narrow loss in the 1976 primary, Laxalt went on to work for the Ford campaign in the general election. It has been suggested that Reagan's insurgency within the Republican Party attributed to Ford's eventual loss to Jimmy Carter in November 1976. The events of 1976, however, laid the groundwork for the 1980 presidential campaign and marked a period of revitalization in the conservative movement in America.

During the Carter Administration, Laxalt found himself as the leading conservative critic of the new administration—most notably for his opposition to the transfer of the Panama Canal to the Panamanian government. As the 1978 congressional midterm elections approached, Laxalt was thrust into the Senate spotlight where he became the leading conservative spokesman. Though they remained the minority in both the House and Senate, Laxalt's efforts contributed to an increase of Republicans entering the Senate in 1979. By that time, Laxalt gave up trying to fashion policy and instead turned his focus to issues that would be important in the 1980 presidential election including the Family Protection Act, encouragement of the Sagebrush Rebellion, and promotion of the Republican Party for the 1980 election.

For Laxalt, 1980 was to be a significant year. Not only was he up for reelection in the Senate, but Reagan was again seeking the presidency. Since Laxalt had spent the previous two years in the inner circle of advisors working on behalf of Reagan's candidacy, there was serious speculation that he might be considered for the vice president slot. He understood that strategically for the party his selection was impracticable. Although Laxalt may have been Reagan's personal choice, the more moderate George H. W. Bush, Reagan's strongest opponent in the primary elections, was selected as running mate.

The events of 1980 were indeed pleasing to Laxalt. Not only was he reelected by an overwhelming margin over his liberal opponent, Mary Gojack, but the Republicans gained control of the Senate for the first time since 1954, and Reagan defeated Jimmy Carter by a landslide, receiving 489 electoral votes. After Reagan's election, the media began referring to Laxalt as "the First Friend." Republicans, Laxalt especially, believed that the stage was set for a "great new beginning."

In the 1982 midterm elections, Republicans maintained a majority in the Senate losing only one seat, but the Democrats cemented their majority in the House by gaining 27 seats. The gains made by the Democrats were largely a result of Reagan's unpopularity, which was brought on by a deepening recession. Voters blamed the downturn on Reagan's economic policies, but despite some national dissension, those close to Reagan, like Laxalt, believed that the prospects for reelection were bright—much brighter than they had been in 1980.

By 1984, the economy had rebounded and Reagan's popularity resurged—making him one of the most popular presidents in modern American history. As the 1984 election cycle began, Laxalt was at the zenith of his political career. He was the general chairman of the Republican Party, chairman for Reagan's reelection effort, chairman of two legislative subcommittees, and the spokesman for Republican causes. Laxalt was the intermediary between the president and his Senate colleagues of both parties. As Laxalt had done two times before in 1976 and 1980, he again nominated Reagan at the

Republican National Convention, in Dallas. Laxalt and his colleagues in the Republican National Committee had begun planning for the convention as early as 1982. There was very little doubt within the party that Reagan would seek reelection in 1984. Due to an economic boom, lower inflation, reduced tax rates, decreased unemployment and a robust gross national product, Reagan and his supporters in Congress enjoyed a high degree of popularity.

Shortly after the successes in 1984, though, Laxalt privately decided it was the appropriate time to make a graceful exit from the Senate. Amidst pressure from friends, colleagues and staffers and after much self-reflection, Laxalt retreated to Marlette Lake, his Sierra Nevada refuge and decided to retire in 1987. He offered his support to Jim Santini who ran a hard campaign, but lost to then-Congressman Harry Reid. Despite losing Laxalt's seat to the Democrats, the Republicans managed to hold a slight majority in the Senate. Although Laxalt tossed around the idea of running for the presidency in 1988, and even formed an exploratory committee, he eventually abandoned the effort when he failed to raise his campaign funding goal. He remained politically active, though, helping with Bush's campaign in 1988 and acting as an advisor for Bob Dole's 1996 presidential bid. Laxalt continued to work in Washington as a political consultant and lobbyist with his business, "The Paul Laxalt Group," but maintained his ties with his home state and his beloved Marlette Lake.

Laxalt's legacy is lasting, from humble beginnings as the son of a Basque sheepherder to national prominence as the best friend of one of America's most beloved and admired presidents. His independent instincts and distinctive political style enabled him to accomplish many of his goals. On August 2, 2012, Govenor Brian Sandoval declared that that date should be designated as "Paul Laxalt Day" in Nevada.

The Reagan materials contained in the extensive Paul Laxalt U.S. Senatorial Papers, housed in Special Collections & University Archives at the University of Nevada, Reno Libraries, are available for use. The recent processing of these materials was made possible by a grant from the U.S. Institute of Museum and Library Services, administered by the Nevada State Library and Archives. A portion of the materials have been digitized and are available online through the Library's website.

Nevada Senators Historically Wield National Political Power

By MICHAEL S. GREEN, Ph.D.
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With Harry Reid's retirement from the U.S. Senate at the end of 2016, Nevada will have two U.S. Senators in their first full terms in office for the first time since Reid's first term, a quarter of a century ago. That development is unusual in Nevada's history, and a reminder of how the State gained and wielded national political power—and how Nevada does and does not fit what the framers of the *U.S. Constitution* intended. Nevadans often have kept their U.S. Senators in office long enough for them to gain influence disproportionate to the State's population.

The Great Compromise at the Constitutional Convention of 1787 created a bicameral Congress with a House of Representatives elected to two-year terms by the voting public and generally representing equally sized districts, and a Senate with two members from every state, regardless of size. Until the passage of the Seventeenth Amendment in 1913 for voters to choose their senators, state legislatures made the selections.

The founding fathers had no plans to create a democracy. Alexander Hamilton, one of the delegates to the convention, called the public "a great beast." Thomas Jefferson, one of the more democratically inclined founders, never contemplated African American or female voters. Accordingly, they expected the Senate to serve as a check on the House, whose members would presumably be more susceptible to popular pressure. The Senate would provide a check in a related way: by giving each state equal power in one of the houses of Congress.

But some states proved more equal than others. Nevada exemplifies this point. Since statehood in 1864, many of Nevada's U.S. Senators have wound up holding key leadership roles in the Senate. They have benefited from the Senate's long-standing seniority system, but they could not have done so if their State's voters had not kept them in office—and they have. Indeed, seven of Nevada's U.S. Senators have served for at least 20 years, and figured out how to deliver federal assistance to their State or, in turn, stop some federal actions that they and others saw as harmful. What the five who have done so have accomplished in the twentieth and twenty-first centuries speaks to the way Nevadans have made the system work for their State.

Key Pittman won his first term in 1912 and died five days after being reelected in 1940, prompting the conspiracy theory that he had been dead before winning the race (actually, he was dying). The Democrat benefited from the benevolent neglect of George Wingfield, who was the State's political and economic boss until he went bankrupt in the Great Depression

and believed that Nevada benefited if it had a senator on each side of the aisle. In 1932, Pittman was one of Franklin Roosevelt's leading campaign advisers, and FDR's landslide carried Democrats to control of the Senate again after a dozen years. Pittman became chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and President Pro Tempore. Whatever Roosevelt wanted to do in foreign policy, Pittman was part of it—and that meant keeping Pittman happy. That Nevada led the country in per capita federal spending on New Deal projects was no coincidence.

In 1932, Wingfield's economic collapse, Roosevelt's coattails, and an influx of new Democratic voters helped elect Pat McCarran to the Senate on his sixth try. Once there, McCarran was determined never to leave and built a formidable political machine. He sought control of the State party and all patronage appointments. He emphasized constituent service and created scores of patronage jobs for young Nevadans who worked their way through law school by moving to Washington, D.C., then returning to Nevada to practice law and aid their benefactor. McCarran won a national reputation for his crusade against communism, which many Nevada voters supported. But, most importantly, McCarran understood power and how to get it on Capitol Hill. He maneuvered himself onto two key committees, Judiciary and Appropriations, right after his election, and eventually chaired the former and headed subcommittees on the latter. Every federal judicial appointment required McCarran's support, and he took advantage of his position to help Nevada win military bases and atomic testing, and to help Nevadans with any number of problems personal and financial. One of his patronage appointees, Ralph Denton, hoping to avoid a military assignment overseas, sought McCarran's help and wound up meeting with the chief of staff of the U.S. Army, who gave Denton a post near the Capitol and then said, "Would you do a favor for me? Now, would you keep that gray-haired old ----- off my back?" That is power.

After McCarran's death in 1954, Alan Bible, his first patronage appointee two decades before, won and stayed until his retirement in 1974. Bible was more self-effacing than his mentor, but he learned how to use the levers of power. He became close to Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, who repaid him for his support by putting Bible on Appropriations, positioning him to send federal funds to Nevada. Bible parlayed that position and his friendship with Johnson into pushing the Southern Nevada Water Project through Congress. The SNWP made it possible to pump enough Lake Mead water into the Las Vegas valley to propel the area's population and economic growth. Although Bible came from rural Nevada and lived in northern Nevada, he did a great deal to make possible The Mirage's volcano, the Bellagio's fountains, and the Venetian's gondoliers.

As a U.S. Senator from 1959 to 1983, Howard Cannon became known as "Mr. Aviation." A onetime Army flyer who often would test-fly new proposed planes himself, Cannon pushed for the expansion of Nellis Air Force Base and

other military installations in Nevada. He teamed with Bible on the water bill. He and Bible also engineered a federal rebate of slot machine taxes and a major tax reduction for the State's betting operators. Cannon also fashioned the bill that led to airline deregulation, at the time creating a boom and a boon for Nevada's tourist economy.

Elected to the Senate in 1986 after two terms in the House, Harry Reid engineered an agreement on water rights issues that had vexed northern Nevadans for decades, and went on to obtain funding for airport expansions and federal projects around the State. Even before moving up to majority leader (2007-2015), he did more than any other official to block the Yucca Mountain nuclear waste repository—which Congress had approved in 1987, when Nevada had a pair of first-term U.S. Senators without the power to stop it.

Yet seniority has its limits. What also can matter are personal relationships, as Pittman's friendship with Roosevelt and Bible's closeness to Johnson suggest. Reid even suggested to a then-freshman senator named Barack Obama that he think about running for president, and as majority leader, Reid became a national lightning rod as Obama's supporter, defender, and key legislative operative.

No personal relationship between a U.S. Senator from Nevada and a leader won more national attention than that of Paul Laxalt and Ronald Reagan. Both became governors of their respective states in 1966 and worked on issues of mutual interest to California and Nevada. They became close friends in the process. Laxalt chose not to seek a second term as governor in 1970, but, as Reagan was leaving the California governor's office in 1974, Laxalt sought and won the U.S. Senate seat from which Bible was retiring.

When Reagan challenged President Gerald Ford for the Republican nomination in 1976, Laxalt, having barely begun his Senate tenure, served as his national campaign chair. Laxalt did the same in 1980, and Reagan wanted the Nevadan to be his running-mate, but Laxalt said no, pointing out that being from a neighboring western state and sharing the same conservative ideology, he would add nothing to the ticket, in contrast to the more moderate George H.W. Bush. But with Reagan's election, Laxalt rejected pleas to run for the post of Senate GOP leader and instead became known as the "First Friend."

In that position, Laxalt helped Nevada. How much he did remains open to debate, for a couple of reasons. Laxalt made clear that he wanted to avoid taking advantage of a close personal friendship. Also, because they were so close, Reagan and Laxalt had no great need to correspond, meaning that they wrote little to nothing to each other about issues of importance to Nevada. But speculation continues that Laxalt helped dissuade Reagan from continuing Jimmy Carter's administration's commitment to the MX, a controversial and costly missile system proposed for southern Nevada and

southern Utah. Laxalt also brought numerous Nevadans into national politics and government, including advertising executive Sig Rogich as a party image maker, Reno attorney Frank Fahrenkopf as national party chair (and he later served as the founding president of the American Gaming Association and a founder and later co-chair of the Commission on Presidential Debates), and southern Nevada politician Bob Broadbent as commissioner of the Bureau of Reclamation. For a State whose image suggested that everyone who lived there was a cowboy or a mobster, it was a significant step that Laxalt made possible.

That the senators from Nevada who gained power within the Senate were Democrats is not a partisan statement so much as a reality: since 1900, Democrats have held Senate seats far more than Republicans have, and the Democratic party dominated that body so thoroughly that between 1932 and 1980, Republicans controlled Congress for only four years. Both sides have used the seniority system to their advantage, and senators from smaller states have understood its value for protecting their interests. Few states have played the game as well as Nevada.

Nevada and the Federal Estate

By WILLIAM D. ROWLEY, Ph.D.
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About 86 percent—or just more than 60 million acres—of Nevada's approximate 110,000 square miles of mountainous ranges and basins remains in the hands of the federal government. Since Nevada's 1864 admission to the Union, the omnipresence of federal land ownership forged controversies and opportunities for Nevada. Like other western states, only more so, Nevada's rugged sagebrush-dotted lands and arid mountain sides invited only minimal private land ownership other than urban centers clustered about gold and silver mining strikes. By the twentieth century, Nevada contained the largest federal estate percentage-wise followed by: Utah, 63 percent; Idaho, 62; Oregon, 53; Wyoming, 49; Arizona, 47; California, 45; Colorado, 36; New Mexico, 32; Washington, 28; Montana, 28. Much seemingly worthless land, and certainly bad lands, offered little inducement for purchase and alienation from the public domain under the various land laws Congress passed for the sale and distribution of its public domain in the West.

Ranking first among the western public land states often draws charges that Nevada is a victim of the federal government's determination to own the West. However, even the *Nevada Constitution* conspires to restrain Nevada from its proper destiny in the family states by prohibiting the State forever to claim the federal land. Congress's 1864 Enabling Act, which authorized Nevada to make the transition from a territorial government to statehood, demanded that Nevada include in its State *Constitution* the words "forever disclaim all right

and title to the unappropriated public lands" and that such lands would "always remain at the sole and entire disposition of the United States." While it is true that Nevada came into the Union at the end of the Civil War under the aegis of a federal government determined to assert its paramount sovereignty over the states, the restrictive disclaimer did not single out Nevada. Other states before and after the Civil War entered the Union with similar admonitions. This is to say that the federal government historically guarded its ownership of western lands.

From the republic's beginning under the Articles of Confederation the central government owned the western lands. During the Revolutionary War, states with claims to western lands ceded them to the Confederation government. The 1783 Treaty of Paris, ending war with Great Britain, recognized the sovereignty of the United States to the Mississippi River—which entirely ignored indigenous rights. Both sovereignty over and ownership of western lands went together. In subsequent acquisitions across the continent the fusion of the two continued: Louisiana Purchase, 1803; Florida, 1819; Oregon, 1846; the Mexican Cession in 1848, which included Nevada, according to the terms of the Treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo (with the exception of the annexation of Texas in 1845 when Texas retained ownership of its public lands). Sovereignty, of course, was malleable and shared with the states as the federal state system expanded westward. But the central government's ownership of acquired lands remained a constant in the midst of state making.

Soon after the Revolutionary War, the Confederation Congress approved the Land Ordinance of 1785 that devised a grid system of townships and ranges imposing rectilinear boundaries and dimensions on the land for its orderly dispersal through sale and grants from the central government. With no direct taxation power the Confederation looked to its ownership and sale of western lands as a revenue stream to support its operations into the distant future. To say the least, western land ownership was of crucial importance to the central government and remained so after the establishment of the federal system under the new *Constitution* in 1789.

Nevada's environment and topography presented special problems for the sale and distribution of public domain lands. For example, the State was not at all similar to Iowa where the land was rich throughout for agricultural possibilities. By the 1830s settlers and squatters eagerly staked land claims and purchased acreage in Iowa at local land offices established by the General Land Office. This was not so in Nevada where Americans mostly clustered in mining towns with the Comstock being the most prominent and famous by the early 1860s. In 1863, Congress, in part, responded to the Nevada situation with the passage of a Townsite Act that opened the sale of town lots for purchase in a bidding process wherein lots must not be sold less than the appraised value. Also, surface ownership did not include mineral rights. Mining claims fell under the

rules of local mining districts with their "local traditions and customs." Along rivers and around other water sources ranch operations started in the territorial years (1861-1864) as squatters took up land without formal land patents or claims under any of the federal land laws: the Pre-emption Act (1841) and the Homestead Act (1862). Even when land was successfully acquired under the various land laws, the acreage usually did not extend far from water sources leaving vast adjacent sagebrush and arid spaces still in the public domain.

After the Central Pacific Railroad (later the Southern Pacific) built its route across northern Nevada to Utah in 1868 and 1869, it was the largest private land holder in Nevada with approximately five million acres of land. As a land grant railroad, the Central Pacific received from the federal government every other section of land (one square mile) in a checker board pattern 20 miles on either side of its also granted 500 feet of right of way. While it could use its land grants as collateral to finance borrowing for construction, the sale of railroad land was disappointing to say the least. The government, of course, retained its sections in the forty-mile-wide swath through the State, but it too found little success in disposing lands even in proximity to the railroad. Congress also tried with the 1893 Carey Act to give land to the State for it to sponsor and administer the irrigation of lands, but Nevada state government failed to move forward with the program.

So valueless were most Nevada lands that the General Land Office did not bother to survey them. With no rectilinear survey, there could be no identification of the school lands promised by Congress to the states. The original 1785 Land Ordinance designated section 16 and 36 of each township to be donated to the state for the support of the common schools. Nevada was entitled to over three million acres of school lands, but without a survey they could not be identified nor could they in all probability be sold after a survey. In 1880, Nevada and Congress negotiated a solution. In exchange for Nevada reducing its school land claims, Congress donated to the State 2 million random acres of public domain. The State in turn invited buyers to select land parcels, in some cases as small as 40 acres, for purchase at $1.25 an acre under generous credit terms. Buyers, usually ranch operations, chose lands around water sources and in ribbon like parcels along streams. Sale of "selected lands" proceeded at a quick pace with the consequent monopolization of water sources, largely by early ranch enterprises. Beyond land ownership adjacent to water sources the vast public domain of Nevada remained intact in the hands of the federal government to be used mostly as free open range by stock operators.

A resource open to all invited many users, but in Nevada monopolization of water sources made access by newcomers difficult and fraught with conflict, especially between cattle and sheep grazers. Water was the key to more land utilization in the view of Nevada and national advocates for the irrigation of the arid lands of the West. And while private irrigation projects brought

some lands under the ditch in valleys with perennially running streams, other lands required larger investments beyond the means local enterprises. With the Reclamation Act of 1902, Congress provided national funding. Still federal reclamation projects only served a miniscule number of acres in the vast federal estate in Nevada.

During the Presidency of Theodore Roosevelt from 1901 to 1909, the first federal management of public domain lands came to Nevada with the designation of National Forests largely in the high mountain ranges running north to south in the State. About 11 percent of the State came under the management of National Forests whose administration also imposed grazing regulations limiting the number the stock, the kind of stock and season of graze. Generally, U.S. Forest Service grazing regulations favored cattle ranchers who were issued grazing permits limiting the number of stock, designating the locality of graze, and restricting the season or months of grazing from spring into the fall. Beyond the Forest Service's lands, the public domain remained open with unregulated range use causing a continuation of conflicts over water and range, especially as itinerant sheep herds moved through the state's open ranges. In 1916, Congress tried to address the public range problem by giving away more land with the Stockmen's Homestead Law that granted 640 acres of lands for ranch operations. Few applied in Nevada as the range problem persisted through the 1920s with many cattle ranchers petitioning for the expansion of the National Forest system to bring more of the public domain under Forest Service grazing regulations to protect it from roving sheep bands. In desperation, the 1931 Nevada Legislature extended state police powers over the public ranges to protect life and property, but with no administrative apparatus for enforcement.

In 1929, President Herbert Hoover's administration offered a solution to the public domain problem in the West hoping to satisfy both federal government and the states. It proposed to grant the remaining public domain to the states, but without the mineral rights. Western state governors and legislatures turned down the offer with Idaho's U.S. Senator William Borah declaring the land grant was "like handing (the states) an orange with the juice sucked out of it." As the impasse continued into the Great Depression and New Deal years, Congress passed the Taylor Grazing Act in 1934 that authorized the organization of grazing districts by local range users to regulate grazing affairs and eventually a Grazing Service to administer and oversee the operation of grazing districts. All was brought to an end by Senator Patrick McCarran in 1944-1945 when he derailed funding for the Grazing Service. In response, President Harry Truman by executive order created the Bureau of Land Management in 1946 to replace the longstanding General Land Office in the Department of Interior.

Today, two principal land management agencies administer most of the public lands in Nevada—the U.S. Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture

and the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of Interior. In 1976, Congress passed the Federal Land Policy Management Act (FLPMA) to give more authority to the Bureau of Land Management as it moved to comply with requirements of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) of 1969-1970. Among other provisions, FLPMA declared that the Department of Interior was the permanent owner of the public lands. The lands would never move to the tax rolls of local governments. To soften this realization, Congress in the same year passed Public Law 94-565 for payment in lieu of taxes to compensate local governments for the land owned in perpetuity by the federal government. The law authorized payments to state and local governments from revenues collected on grazing fees and timber sales.

Still, such measures did not quell fears in some circles, especially in Nevada, over the assertion of a permanent federal ownership of public lands and the enforcement on these lands of new environmental compliances growing out of NEPA and Endangered Species Acts. In 1977, Nevada's legislature launched what became known as the "Sagebrush Rebellion" to persuade and even compel the federal government to cede the public lands to the states either through congressional action or court decisions. The movement did not succeed when federal courts ruled against the arguments and Congress did not act. Since those events of the late 1970s and early 1980s, an uneasy truce has prevailed around the permanent presence of the federal government as a manager and protector of public land resources with occasional flare ups in the form of misguided local attempts to defy federal management authority.

The Cozy History of Politicians and the Fourth Estate in Nevada

By SEAN WHALEY
Journalist, *Las Vegas Review-Journal*

> I shall not often meddle with politics, because we have a political Editor who is already excellent and only needs to serve a term or two in the penitentiary to be perfect. – Mark Twain, a Biography

Newspapers and the public officials they put under the microscope on a regular basis go together nowadays like toothpaste and orange juice, but it was not always so. While the two sides look warily at each other when the Nevada Legislature is in session every other year, there was a time when the three branches of government and the Fourth Estate had a more cozy relationship. Especially when those newspapers were owned by public officials themselves. One notable example is Vail Pittman, who served as Nevada's nineteenth governor from 1945 to 1951 while at the same time owning the *Ely Daily Times*. Prior to his foray into the newspaper business, another notable Nevadan and future politician, Charles Russell, served as editor of *The Ely Record* starting in 1929.

In their book *The Newspapers of Nevada: A History and Bibliography, 1854-1979*, authors Richard Lingenfelter and Karen Rix Gash noted that "Russell used the paper to further his political career, winning six consecutive terms in the Nevada Legislature, beginning in 1935." Russell retired as editor in 1946 when Pittman bought out the rival Ely newspaper. But Russell went on to serve in Congress and later became Nevada's 20th governor, serving from 1951 to 1959. Pittman, a Democrat, and Russell, a Republican, were political rivals, with Russell defeating Pittman twice for governor.

The importance of a newspaper's support for a politician was made clear in 1944, when Pittman ran in a Democratic primary against Senator Pat McCarran, D-Nevada. In Jake Highton's book *Nevada Newspaper Days - A History of Journalism in the Silver State*, he wrote that Pittman found he could not get his ads in the Pioche paper because the owner was a McCarran backer. "With no other in the Pioche circulation ara, Pittman put out a one-issue, four-page newspaper for free distribution," Highton wrote. But Cannon won the primary and in later years worked against his fellow Democrat when he ran for governor against Russell in 1950.

Other examples of the overlap between politicians and the press include Walter Cox, a native of Virginia City who learned the newspaper business when his father purchased the *Mason Valley News* in 1919 and the *Yerington Times* in 1932. Cox went on to serve in both the State Assembly and Senate and is known for the *Mason Valley News* slogan: "The Only Newspaper in the World That Gives a Damn About Yerington." Cox also served on the Nevada Gaming Commission, the Nevada Planning Commission, and the Yerington City Council and as president of the Nevada State Press Association.

Another Nevadan who walked the line between newspapers and politics was Warren (Snowy) Monroe, publisher of the late *Elko Independent* who served in the State Senate. Mike O'Callaghan, who moved into the newspaper business after his stint as Nevada's twenty-third governor from 1971 to 1979 and served as executive editor of the *Las Vegas Sun*, recalled Monroe in a 1988 "Where I Stand" column. O'Callaghan was also the publisher of the *Henderson Home News* and *Boulder City News*. "Snowy was also a State Senator during my years as governor and he protected Elko in both debate and print," O'Callaghan recalled in a column he wrote when he was inducted into the Nevada Newspaper Hall of Fame. "He held the speed record driving from Carson City to Elko. Every highway patrolman knew him and several of them gave him tickets." So much for the power of the press.

In the newspaper world of today, where profits have been hard to come by due to changes in technology and reader habits, a new breed of wealthy individuals have invested in prominent publications. In Nevada, Sheldon Adelson and his family purchased the *Las Vegas Review-Journal*. Elsewhere, the *Washington Post*

is owned by Amazon.com founder Jeff Bezos, the *Boston Globe* was purchased by Boston Red Sox owner John Henry, and the *Minneapolis Star-Tribune* is owned by Minnesota Timberwolves owner Glen Taylor. It remains to be seen whether this trend will lead to a new era of newspaper owners seeking political office.

Political History of Nevada

Chapter 2

Facts About Nevada

CHAPTER 2: FACTS ABOUT NEVADA

Official Features and Emblems

An official act of the Legislature is required to designate official features and emblems of the State. The first legislative act of this type was the designation in 1953 of the single-leaf piñon as Nevada's official state tree.

State Emblems

Official designations made by the Legislature include the following:

Animal (1973) Desert bighorn sheep (*Ovis canadensis nelsoni*), NRS 235.070
Artifact (1995) Tule duck decoy, NRS 235.085
Bird (1967) Mountain Bluebird (*Sialia Corrucoides*), NRS 235.060
Colors (1983) Silver and Blue, NRS 235.025
Fish (1981) Lahontan cutthroat trout (*Salmo clarki henshawi*), NRS 235.075
Flower (1959) Sagebrush (*Artemisia tridentata or trifida*), NRS 235.050
Fossil (1977) Ichthyosaur (genus Shonisaurus), NRS 235.080
Gemstone (1987) Precious Virgin Valley black fire opal, NRS 235.100
Gemstone (1987) Semiprecious Nevada Turquoise, NRS 235.110
Grass (1977) Indian ricegrass (Oryzopsis hymenoides), NRS 235.055
Insect (2009) Vivid Dancer Damselfly (*Argia Vivida*), NRS 235.062
Locomotive (2009) Engine No. 40, NRS 235.135
March (2001) Silver State Fanfare, NRS 235.035
Metal (1977) Silver (Ag), NRS 235.090
Reptile (1989) Desert tortoise (*Gopherus agassizii*), NRS 235.065
Rock (1987) Sandstone, NRS 235.120
Soil (2001) Orovada soil series, NRS 235.115
Song (1993) "Home Means Nevada," NRS 235.030
Tartan (2001) NRS 235.130
Trees (1953) Single-leaf piñon (*Pinum monophylla*), NRS 235.040
Trees (1987) Bristlecone pine (*Pinus arisrata*), NRS 235.040
Trees (1997) Bristlecone pine (*Pinus arisrata*) changed to Bristlecone pine (*Pinus longaeve*), NRS 235.040

The presence of Nevada's earliest inhabitants, beginning about 12,400 years ago, is marked by many petroglyphs and archaeological sites. Baskets, decoys, and ingenious traps 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.

***1. 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.
Photo Credit: Department of Wildlife

***2. State Artifact* (NRS 235.085)**
Tule Duck Decoy

This decoy was created almost 2,000 years ago. Discovered by archeologists 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.
Photo Credit: Scott Klette

***3. 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.
Photo Credit: Department of Wildlife

4. State Colors **(NRS 235.025)**
Silver and Blue

5. 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.

Photo Credit: Department of Wildlife

6. State Flower **(NRS 235.050)**
Sagebrush

The 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.

Photo Credit: Division of Forestry, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

7. State Fossil **(NRS 235.080)**
The 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.

Photo Credit: Division of State Parks, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

8. State Gemstones (1 of 2)
(NRS 235.100)

Precious Gemstone—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.
Photo Credit: Division of Minerals

8. State Gemstones (2 of 2)
(NRS 235.110)

Semiprecious Gemstone—Nevada Turquoise. Sometimes called the "Jewel of the Desert," Nevada Turquoise is found in many parts of the State.
Photo Credit: Division of Minerals

9. 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.
Photo Credit: State Department of Agriculture

10. State Insect **(NRS 235.062)**
Vivid Dancer Damselfly

The Vivid Dancer Damselfly (*Argia vivida*) is abundant in springs and ponds in all four 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.
Photo Credit: State Entomologist, State Department of Agriculture

11. State Locomotives
(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.
Photo Credit: White Pine County Tourism and Recreation Board

12. State March **(NRS 235.035) "Silver State Fanfare"**

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

13. State Metal **(NRS 235.090) Silver (Ag)**

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

14. 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.
Photo Credit: Department of Wildlife.

15. 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.
Photo Credit: Division of Minerals

16. State Soil (NRS 235.115) Orovada Soil Series

Orovada soils are extensive in northern Nevada, where they have 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.

17. 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.

18. 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."

19. State Tree (1 of 2) (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.

Photo Credit: Division of Forestry, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

19. State Tree (2 of 2) (NRS 235.040)

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.

Photo Credit: Division of Forestry, State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Official State Song

At the 1933 Session, the Legislature adopted a state song entitled "Home Means Nevada," written by Mrs. Bertha Raffetto of Reno, Nevada. Following are the lyrics of this song:

Home Means Nevada

'Way out in the land of the setting sun,
Where the wind blows wild and free,
There's a lovely spot, just the only one
That means home sweet home to me.

If you follow the old Kit Carson trail,
Until the desert meets the hills,
Oh, you certainly will agree with me,
It's the place of a thousand thrills.

Chorus:
"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.

Whenever the sun at the close of day
Colors all the western sky,
Oh, my heart returns to the desert grey
And the mountains tow'ring high.

Where the moon beams play in shadowed glen,
With the spotted fawn and doe
All the livelong night until morning light
Is the loveliest place I know.

Repeat Chorus

Legal Holidays and Days of Observance in Nevada

Currently, Nevada law declares 11 days as legal holidays and requires that all State, county, and city offices; courts; banks; savings and loan associations; public schools; and Nevada's System of Higher Education be closed on these days. These holidays are as follows:

- January 1 (New Year's Day)
- Third Monday in January (Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday)
- Third Monday in February (Presidents' Day)
- Last Monday in May (Memorial Day)
- July 4 (Independence Day)
- First Monday in September (Labor Day)
- Last Friday of October (Nevada Day)
- November 11 (Veterans Day)
- Fourth Thursday in November (Thanksgiving Day)
- Friday following the fourth Thursday in November (Family Day)
- December 25 (Christmas Day)

State law also allows such a holiday for "any day that may be appointed by the President of the United States for public fast, Thanksgiving or as a legal holiday except for any Presidential appointment of the fourth Monday in October as Veterans Day." (NRS 236.015)

It has not always been thus. In 1865, the Nevada Legislature specified certain days on which the Courts of Justice would not be open, but it was not until 1931 that the Legislature declared that *all* public offices would be closed to commemorate a particular holiday. In 1955, the Legislature first established the list of official holidays, based on the nonjudicial days.

The nonjudicial days approved in 1865 were:

- January 1, New Year's Day
- February 22, Washington's Birthday
- July 4, Independence Day
- Thanksgiving Day
- December 25, Christmas Day
- Election Day

In 1883, May 30, Memorial Day, was added to this list. Six additional days were provided for in 1927:

- February 12, Lincoln's Birthday
- First Monday in September, Labor Day
- October 12, Columbus Day
- October 31, Admission Day
- November 11, Armistice Day
- Primary Election Day

In 1931, a bill was approved to close all public offices on November 11 for the commemoration of Armistice Day. In 1939, a similar bill was passed, declaring October 31 as Nevada Day.

Apparently, it was traditionally the practice of the Governor to declare public holidays. The 1933 Legislature formally delegated this authority to the Governor and ratified all previous holiday proclamations, but did not specifically list the holidays that were to be recognized.

In 1955, the Legislature passed the first bill that provided a list of days on which all public offices would be closed each year. Those days were January 1, May 30, July 4, the first Monday in September, October 31, November 11, Thanksgiving Day, and December 25. In addition, the Legislature recognized the authority of the President of the U.S. and the Governor of the State of Nevada to declare any additional public holidays.

This list has been amended rarely in the past 41 years. In 1969, February 22, Washington's Birthday, was added; the day of commemoration was altered to be the third Monday in February in 1971. Also in 1971, Memorial Day was changed from May 20 to the last Monday in May; Veterans' Day was changed from November 11 to the fourth Monday in October; and Thanksgiving Day was specified as the fourth Thursday in November. (These amendments were actually made by the 1969 Session of the Nevada Legislature and became effective on January 1, 1971.)

The 1975 Legislature restored Veterans' Day to November 11. Martin Luther King, Jr.'s Birthday, the third Monday in January, and Family Day, the Friday after Thanksgiving, were added in 1987. Columbus Day, October 12, was on this list only once: in 1992, a legal holiday was provided to recognize the 500th anniversary of the arrival of Cristoforo Columbo in the New World. The 1997 Nevada Legislature referred an advisory ballot question to the voters to determine if Nevada Day should be observed on the last Friday in October instead of October 31. The voters supported the change, and the 1999 Legislature made the change effective in October 2000.

The Legislature also has altered the Governor's authority to declare holidays. In 1969, the law was amended to remove the Governor, thus recognizing the President as the only entity with such authority. The 1971 Legislature restored the Governor to this statute; the 1987 Legislature removed the Governor again.

In addition, the Legislature has designated certain dates as "days of observance." Although no offices are required to close, State law authorizes the Governor to proclaim the official recommendation that these days be observed by the people of Nevada with appropriate exercises and activities. Currently, such days are as follows:

- March 31, Cesar Chavez Day (NRS 236.027; added in 2009);
- The month of April, Paleontological Awareness Month (NRS 236.085);
- April 6, Tartan Day (NRS 236.055; added in 1997);
- Third week in April, Nevada Shaken Baby Syndrome Awareness Week (NRS 236.070; added in 2007);
- Last Friday in April, Arbor Day (NRS 236.018; added in 1949);
- Month of May, Archeological Awareness and Historic Preservation Month (NRS 236.075; added in 2007);
- May 1, Law Day U.S.A. (NRS 236.030; added in 1963);
- Second Sunday in May, Mother's Day (NRS 236.020; added in 1921)
- The week that begins with Mother's Day, Osteoporosis Prevention and Awareness Week (NRS 236.065; added in 1997);
- First week in June, Nevada Mineral Industry Week (NRS 236.050; added in 1971);
- June 19, Juneteenth Day (NRS 236.033; added in 2011);
- Third week of July, Nevada All-Indian Stampede Days (NRS 236.040; added in 1971);
- Third week in September, Constitution Week (NRS 236.035; added in 1989);
- September 17, Constitution Day (NRS 236.035; added in 1989);
- Fourth Friday of September, Native American Day, (NRS 236.040; added in 1989);
- First week in October, Week of Respect (NRS 236.073; added in 2011);
- Second Monday in October, Columbus Day (NRS 236.025; added in 1989); and
- December 7, Pearl Harbor Remembrance Day (NRS 236.045; added in 1995).

The "Nevada Lincoln"

The so-called "Nevada Lincoln," an oil portrait by Charles M. Shean, has hung above the speaker's rostrum of the Assembly Chamber in the State Capitol at Carson City since the unveiling March 14, 1915, and was then moved to the Assembly Chamber in the new legislative building in 1973.

In commemoration of the 50th anniversary of the admission of Nevada into the Union, the Legislature of 1915 authorized a special committee to procure an oil portrait of Abraham Lincoln and a frame for such portrait. For these purposes, $1,300 was made available, and discretion was given to the committee to purchase the portrait painted by the artist Charles M. Shean or to procure a portrait by some other artist.

The preamble to the act authorizing purchase of an oil portrait of Lincoln says, "Both the Territory and the State of Nevada were established during the administration of President Lincoln." This is not correct. The act of Congress organizing the Territory of Nevada was approved March 2, 1861, by President James Buchanan, two days before President Lincoln was inaugurated March 4, 1861.

On occasion, the "Nevada Lincoln" has been referred to as the original of the Lincoln bust on the contemporary 5-dollar bill. This statement also is in error. Three different portraits were considered for that purpose. One of the unsuccessful ones is now the property of the Nevada Historical Society in Reno. The presence of the "Nevada Lincoln" in its position in the Legislative Building is a constant reminder of the reverence in which the memory of Abraham Lincoln is held by the people of Nevada.

Nevada's Capitol

Built in 1870-71, Nevada's Capitol Building was constructed of locally quarried sandstone. Its silver-colored cupola dome rises 120 feet above the ground, providing panoramic views of the capital city of Carson City.

The original building was constructed for a bid of less than $100,000. Shortly after the turn of the century, an octagonal annex was added to the rear of the building to house the State Library, and later, wings were added to the north and the south ends of the building, nearly doubling its size.

In the 1950s, with the building suffering from the effects of old age, the State Planning Board developed a plan to demolish the old Capitol Building and to construct a new Capitol. However, the plan was scrapped in 1959 by legislative resolution, and in 1977 the Nevada Legislature appropriated funds for a complete rehabilitation program for the building, which included gutting the entire structure, strengthening the outer walls against earthquakes, laying a new Alaskan marble foyer, and capping the building with a new fiberglass dome, thus ensuring the Capitol Building would stand as a proud symbol of Nevada's heritage for years to come.

The State Legislature moved out of the Capitol Building and into a new building across the Capitol Complex in 1971, making Nevada one of only three states in the country with its legislature separate from the Capitol. Today, the Capitol Building houses the offices of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Lieutenant Governor, and Controller.

Territorial and State Mottos

The 1861 act of the Territorial Legislature adopting the Nevada seal contained the motto for the Territory, "Volens et Potens" (Willing and Able), indicating loyalty to the Union and the wealth to sustain it.

When the Legislature enacted the provisions for an official State Seal in 1866, it likewise incorporated an official state motto, "All for Our Country," in the body of the seal.

The State motto has never been changed, but Nevada once had a state slogan. In 1937, the Nevada Legislature adopted the following slogan that was to be used on all State stationery and advertising publications:

> Nevada, one state without an income tax, a corporation tax, an inheritance tax, a gift tax, a sales tax. With cheap power, and liberal mining, corporation, taxation and other laws. Welcome to Nevada.

This slogan was repealed in 1951.

State Flag of Nevada

Unlike seals and mottos that were devised early in Nevada's history, a State flag was not provided for until after the turn of the century. Also, unlike the State Seal whose design has remained static, the basic design of the State flag has been changed significantly.

In 1905, the Legislature adopted a bill to provide the first official flag of the State of Nevada. It incorporated a design proposed by Governor John Sparks and Colonel Sylvester "Henry" Day, assistant adjutant general of the Nevada National Guard, both of whom believed a symbol was needed to honor Nevada's rejuvenated mining industry. This act provided the following specifications:

> The flag of the State of Nevada will be of blue bunting, with the following devices thereon, to wit: The word "NEVADA" in silver-colored block letters, equidistant between the top and bottom, near the top the word "SILVER" in silver color, and near the bottom, the word "GOLD" in gold color, each of which shall be in Roman capital letters, and there shall be under the word "Silver" a row of eight stars in silver color, under which and above the word "Nevada" a row of nine stars in gold color, at each end of the word "Nevada" a silver- colored star, and under the word "Nevada" a row of nine stars in gold color, under which and above the word "Gold" a row of eight stars in silver color. Each star shall have five points and be placed with one point up.

(Reproduction of 1905 Flag)

It is possible that only one flag with this first design was produced. During the 1905 Legislative Session, a banner with the proposed design was kept in Governor Sparks' office. At the Assembly's request, the flag was brought to the chambers for the members to examine. After the session ended, the Nevada National Guard purchased the flag from Governor Sparks for $30.65. The order for the purchase was issued by Adjutant General Lemuel Allen, who was also Lieutenant Governor at the time. (Mr. Allen had served in the Assembly from the 1889 Session through the 1901 Session and again in 1909.)

In 1923, Colonel Henry Day donated this same banner to the Nevada Historical Society, which restored this valuable Nevada emblem in the early 1990s. No other flag of this design is known.

Nevada's first flag had a legal lifespan of slightly over ten years. In 1915, the Nevada Legislature repealed the 1905 Flag Act and created an official flag for the State of Nevada that was distinctly different in design. Specifications for the flag were as follows:

> The body of the flag shall be of solid blue. On the blue field, and in the center thereof, shall be placed the great seal of the State of Nevada, as the same is designed and created, by section 4402, Revised Laws, 1912; the design of said seal to be in scroll border, and the words "The Great Seal of the State of Nevada" to be omitted. Immediately above the seal shall be the words "Nevada," in silver-colored block Roman capital letters. Immediately below the seal, and in the form of a scroll, shall be the words "All For Our Country," in gold-colored block Roman capital letters. Above the words "Nevada" there shall be placed a row of eighteen gold-colored stars, and below the words "All For Our Country" there shall be placed a row of eighteen silver-colored stars. Each star shall have five points, and shall be placed with one point up.

(Reproduction of 1915 Flag—With one too many stars)

This second official banner was designed by Clara M. Crisler, a Carson City native and enrolling clerk for the Assembly during the 1921 and 1923 Sessions. Again, few flags were actually produced. On July 19, 1924, *The Eureka Sentinel* reported that two Nevada flags were on display at the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Los Angeles, California, which was probably due to Ms. Crisler's long and active participation in the Nevada Federation of Women's Clubs. These flags were borrowed from the Governor's office and appeared to be the only ones in the State at that time. An additional banner was flying on the battleship *U.S.S. Nevada*.

The third official flag for Nevada was created by an act of the Legislature in 1929. A movement to change the flag yet again began on June 15, 1926, when Nevada Lieutenant Governor Maurice J. Sullivan had notices published in several Nevada newspapers announcing a contest for a new design for the official State flag. The notices indicated that the 1915 design was expensive to reproduce because it required 30 to 40 different color shades and was difficult to distinguish from many other states' flags. Mr. Sullivan offered a $25 prize for the design chosen by a committee; however, he noted that the honor of having one's design chosen would outweigh the monetary award. Contestants could enter as many designs as they wanted and could submit descriptions of the designs; drawings were not necessary. The contest ran until October 10, 1926.

Early in 1927, each house of the Nevada Legislature appointed members to serve on a committee to select a design for the State flag. On January 27, 1927, Assemblyman Frank H. Winter announced the selection of a design by "Don" Louis Schellbach III, a State employee, out of hundreds submitted. At the time, it was planned that a flag with the winning composition would be flown at the upcoming inaugural ball.

The 1927 Legislature, however, did not consider a bill to establish a new State flag, as had been Mr. Sullivan's original intention.

On February 19, 1929, Senate Bill 51, creating a State flag using the design chosen in 1927, was introduced by Senator William F. Dressler. The measure passed the Senate without amendment and was sent to the Assembly.

(Reproduction of 1929 Flag)

Mr. Schellbach's design did not contain the word "Nevada." This omission was noticed by the 1929 Legislature, and Assemblyman Cada C. Boak supplied the missing word through the amendment approved by the Assembly. The amendment placed the word in a circle around the single star provided for in the design, specifically stating that "Nevada" would begin at the upper point of the star with the letter "N," followed by the other letters "equally spaced between the points of the star."

Despite Mr. Sullivan's contest and the action by the 1929 Legislature, the new flag received little immediate attention. *The Sparks Tribune* noted on April 24, 1936, that the *U.S.S. Nevada* still carried the 1915 flag and that, in fact, the new flag was practically unknown because less than six flags existed at that time, seven years after the legislation was enacted.

In 1935, the Nevada State Flag Association was formed in response to the lack of flags. The Association enlisted the American Legion of the State to provide monetary support and needlewomen of the Works Project Administration (WPA) to hand-make the flags. In 1937, a new flag was presented to the battleship, and by 1939, new flags had been produced for the University of Nevada and the Governor's Office.

"Don" Schellbach, the State flag's designer, left Nevada to work at the Museum of the American Indian in New York City in May 1927. Known as "Mr. Grand Canyon" when he died on September 22, 1971, in Tucson at the age of 83, he had worked for more than 24 years for the National Park Service

at the Grand Canyon. In November 1989, Nevada legislative researcher Dana Bennett discovered a clerical error in the flag's legislation of 60 years earlier. That error compromising legislative intent was independently substantiated by former State Archives and Records Administrator Guy Rocha after examining legislative records in the State Archives. The Assembly did amend the bill to place the word "Nevada" around the star, but the Senate refused to concur in that amendment. A conference committee was established on March 19 and reported back on March 20, 1929. On March 21, 1929, the last day of the session, both houses adopted the committee report, which did not place "Nevada" in a circle. Instead, the committee agreed on the following sentence:

> The word "Nevada" shall also appear immediately below the sprays in silver Roman letters to conform with the letters appearing in the words "Battle Born."

Yet, the language of the report was somehow omitted from the copy of the bill signed by the leaders of the Senate and Assembly and approved by the Governor. Consequently, the conference committee's agreement did not appear in the appropriate chapter of S*tatutes of Nevada 1929* nor in the corresponding section of NRS; thus, every State flag produced after the session was not in the design approved by the Nevada Legislature.

In 1991, due to finding this mistake, the Nevada Legislature changed the placement of the word "Nevada" on the State flag. The members chose to keep the word "Nevada" intact, as did the 1929 conference committee, but placed it above the sprays and in gold. The earlier action placed the word below the sprays and in silver. Following is the description of the flag currently provided by NRS 235.020:

> The body of the flag shall be of solid cobalt blue. On the field in the upper left quarter thereof shall be two sprays of sagebrush with the stems crossed at the bottom to form a half wreath. Within the sprays must be a five-pointed silver star with one point up. The word "Nevada" must also be inscribed below the star and above the sprays, in a semicircular pattern with the letters spaced apart in equal increments, in the same style of letters as the words "Battle Born." Above the wreath, and touching the tips thereof, shall be a scroll bearing the words "Battle Born." The scroll and the word "Nevada" shall be golden-yellow. The lettering on the scroll must be blackcolored sans serif gothic capital letters.

Only once has a proposed State flag design failed. In the closing days of the 1953 Session, S.B. 231, which proposed a radically different design for the banner, was introduced and passed by both houses of the Legislature and sent to the Governor. According to Reno's *Nevada State Journal*, the measure was promoted by the Elko, Reno, and Las Vegas Chambers of Commerce

who complained that the existing flag was too expensive to manufacture and, therefore, many Nevada organizations could not afford to display it. The proposal would cut the manufacturing cost from $20 to around $7 for each flag. The description of the 1953 flag was as follows:

> The body of the flag shall be in three equal vertical stripes, consisting of one ultra-marine blue stripe next to the staff or halyard hem, a central stripe of pure white, and an outer stripe of silver grey. Upon the vertical centerline of the white stripe shall be centered a solid red silhouette of the State of Nevada, extending from a distance below the top of the flag equal to one-sixth of the vertical width of the flag, to a distance from the bottom border of the flag equal to one-third of the vertical width of the flag. Within the silhouette of the State of Nevada shall be inscribed in white block capital letters the words "Battle Born" in two lines contained within the upper half of the State representation. Height of the letters shall be equal to one-seventh of the height of the State representation. Within the lower portion of the center white stripe there shall be further inscribed the word "Nevada" in red block capital letters, centered upon the vertical center-line of the white stripe, the letters to be equal in height to one-seventh of the vertical width of the flag placed with the base of the letters at a distance from the bottom border of the flag equal to one half the height of the letters in the word "Nevada."

(Reproduction of 1991 and Current Flag)

However, Governor Charles H. Russell vetoed the bill. His message stated that the 1929 flag, "while, probably, . . . not an adequate display symbol for the State, . . . has a dignity which is not found in the proposed flag. Furthermore, it is my considered judgment that the proposed flag is not symbolic of Nevada." Governor Russell suggested that any new banner be proposed by a commission that conducts "a careful study made to embody true Nevada tradition into [the flag's] meaning." By the time the 1955 session convened, the earlier support for the new flag had evaporated, and the Legislature sustained the veto.

Seals of the Territory and the State of Nevada

Nevada's first seal was described in an act of the First Regular Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nevada in 1861 as follows:

> Mountains, with a stream of water coursing down their sides, and falling on the overshot wheel of a quartz-mill at their base; a miner leaning on his pick, and upholding a United States flag, with a motto expressing the two ideas of loyalty to the Union, and the wealth to sustain it. "Volens et Potens."

(Reproduction of Territorial Seal)

The Territorial Legislature also authorized the Secretary of the Territory to have general supervision over the preparation of the designing and cutting of the seal. No mention was made concerning custody of the seal by the Governor.

The first action taken toward providing the State of Nevada with an official State Seal was the adoption of a description of a design for the "Great Seal of the State of Nevada" by the Constitutional Convention in 1864. Subsequently, the convention adopted a resolution that authorized the Secretary of the Territory to procure a state seal, after the adoption of the *Constitution* by the people, and in accordance with the design adopted by the Constitutional Convention.

Unfortunately, the Constitutional Convention failed to incorporate this action in the *Constitution*. Being omitted from the *Constitution* as approved by the people, the action taken by the convention concerning adoption and resolution had no binding effect in legally establishing a State seal.

In spite of these expressions, no amendment was offered to alter the suggested wording of Article V, which reads:

> Sec. 15. There shall be a Seal of this State, which shall be kept by the Governor and used by him Officially, and shall be called "The Great Seal of the State of Nevada."

No one has ever initiated an amendment to the *Constitution* altering this requirement. The seal actually is kept by the Secretary of State for the obvious reason that the Secretary, not the Governor, attests to and affixes the seal to certified copies of records and other official documents, as required by State law. Some members of the Constitutional Convention recognized the Secretary of State as the logical custodian of the State Seal; however, the situation was not clarified at the convention and has continued to this day as an impractical provision in the *Constitution*.

The description of the State Seal was provided by the Second Session of the State Legislature in 1866 and was identical to that adopted by the Constitutional Convention in 1864. Therefore, the official and legal provision for a State Seal dates from the action of the Legislature in 1866.

In 1875, the Legislature clarified the seal by establishing its dimensions as follows:

> . . .and the size thereof shall not be more than two and three fourths inches in diameter; and when completed, shall be known as the Great Seal of the State of Nevada, and shall be used instead of the present Great Seal.

The measure, in recognition of practical considerations, also provided for access to the seal by the Secretary of State, as follows:

> Sec. 2. The Secretary of State shall at all times have access to said seal, and may use the same in verification of all his official acts.

This action in 1875 gave official recognition to the problem raised by the Governor having custody of the State Seal. Since that provision is a constitutional one, the Legislature would have to initiate a constitutional amendment to change custody. Instead, legislators chose to modify the provision by providing for access to the seal by the Secretary of State. The logical aspect of its custody remained unresolved.

Further action concerning the State Seal was not taken until 1955. In that year, the Legislature amended the original 1866 law to establish a penalty for the malicious or commercial use of the State Seal. Such misuse of the State Seal constituted a misdemeanor.

The current description of the State Seal in the *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) is substantially the same as that in the original act and reads as follows:

> NRS 235.010: In the foreground, there shall be two large mountains, at the base of which, on the right, there shall be 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 shall be emblems indicative of the agricultural resources of the state, as follows: A plow, a sheaf and sickle. In the middle ground, there must be a railroad train passing a mountain gorge and a telegraph line extending along the line of the railroad. In the extreme background, there shall be a range of snow-clad mountains, with the rising sun in the east. Thirty-six stars and the motto of our state, "All for Our Country," must encircle the whole group. In an outer circle, the words "The Great Seal of the State of Nevada" must be engraved with "Nevada" at the base of the seal and separated from the other words by two groups of three stars each.

Several state seals have been designed for use by State departments and agencies, and variations of the seal appear on some of Nevada's State buildings. Certain inconsistencies are noted among these seals. The most nearly authentic seal is the one that is impressed by the Secretary of State on various documents; it is quite close to the legal description. A few minor differences, however, may be observed in the pictorial portion of the seal. Some of these are quite definite, such as the reference to a "train of railroad cars" (plural), when only one car follows the engine. Others are less definite, such as the reference to a "range of snow-clad mountains," and on the seal as used there is little indication that the mountains are, in fact, wearing a mantle of snow.

(Reproduction of State Seal)

The Mysterious Origin of Nevada's Territorial Seal

By GUY ROCHA
Former Nevada State Archivist

In comparing Iowa's state seal with Nevada's territorial seal, one is struck by the similarity. Is this just coincidence? Maybe. However, upon further investigation, circumstantial evidence suggests that Iowa's state seal was the model for Nevada's territorial seal.

The Iowa state seal, made official by Iowa's first state legislature in 1847, includes a soldier in the foreground, leaning on a rifle and standing in a field of wheat, holding an American flag. To the right of the soldier, in the background, smoke trails to the right from the chimney of a small cabin.

The Nevada territorial seal, made official by Nevada's First Territorial Legislature in 1861, includes a miner in the foreground, leaning on a pick and standing on a mining claim, holding an American flag. To the right of the miner, in the background, smoke trails to the right from the chimney of a five-stamp quartz mill.

Orion Clemens, President Abraham Lincoln's appointee as Secretary of Nevada Territory, presented a design for a territorial seal to the first Legislature in Carson City on October 7, 1861. After some debate and much delay, the Council passed the House Territorial Seal Resolution on November 28, 1861. Councilman Ira Luther from Genoa noted that the Territorial Seal Committee's tardiness in reporting on the seal matter was related to an unsuccessful effort to generate an original idea other than what Clemens had proposed. Governor James Nye signed the bill the following day, the last day of the legislative session.

So what has Nevada's territorial seal to do with Iowa's state seal? Interestingly enough, Orion Clemens moved from Hannibal, Missouri, to Muscatine, Iowa, in September 1853, where he operated a small commercial print shop and started the *Muscatine Journal*. On December 19, 1854, Orion married "Molly" Stotts in her hometown of Keokuk, Iowa.

In June 1855, the couple moved to Keokuk, where Orion bought the "Ben Franklin" Book and Job Office and employed his brother, Samuel (the future "Mark Twain"). Daughter Jennie was born on September 14.

Orion and his family left Iowa for Tennessee, Orion's birthplace, in the fall of 1857, only to return to live with his in-laws in Keokuk by 1859. In the meantime, Orion finished his law studies and became an attorney.

Despite having no documentary evidence that Clemens based the Nevada territorial seal design on Iowa's state seal, it is difficult to imagine that in all his time in Iowa as a newspaper publisher, printer, and attorney he was not familiar with the state seal. The similarity of the two seals suggests that Clemens, consciously or unconsciously, drew on the Iowa state seal as a model for Nevada's territorial seal.

Orion certainly took great pride in his creation. In a letter written by the Territorial Secretary on December 3, 1861, and kept in the Nevada State Archives, Clemens entrusted his seal design to an engraving firm. "I rely upon you to see that it is skillfully executed, both in design and engraving," wrote

Orion. "It is a bantling [a very young child] of my own, and my pride will be to have the prettiest seal in the Union."

Orion and Mollie Clemens left Nevada in March 1866 (Jennie died in Carson City on February 1, 1864), and after a brief sojourn to California, returned to Iowa. Orion spent the greater part of his life there, dying in Keokuk on December 11, 1897.

In the end, maybe Orion Clemens' Iowa and Nevada connections have been forever sealed.

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Blowing Smoke: Another State Seal Myth

By GUY ROCHA
Former Nevada State Archivist

"Nevada's first State Seal had a mistake on it," wrote Gary BeDunnah in *Discovering Nevada*, a school text published in 1994. "The smoke from the train and the mill blew in opposite directions."

There has been a long-standing belief in Nevada that the smoke from the passenger train locomotive and the quartz mill should have been blowing in the same direction on the original State Seal. Some claim the smoke blowing in opposite directions was a hoax perpetrated by Territorial Enterprise reporter Mark Twain and some of his associates.

The claim has nothing to do with the design of the State Seal as promulgated in the 1863 and 1864 State Constitutional Conventions in Carson City and officially adopted by the 1866 State Legislature. Nothing in the description, officially or unofficially, identified which way the smoke should blow.

"Nevada's 1860s seal was executed in the pictorial heraldic style that was popular in the 19th century," according to vexillologist James Ferrigan III.

> This replaced the symbolic heraldry of the 18th century. In pictorial heraldry the focus is the center of the image, which generally contained the principal activities or aspirations of the state or territory. The smoke was incidental to the mill and would have been naturally drawn blowing out of the frame of reference. The train, a significant technology of the 19th century, was central, and assumed to be in motion, so the smoke was behind it. Hence smoke in two directions.

The fanciful story suggests that if the wind is blowing the smoke from the quartz mill smokestack one way in the foreground of the State Seal, then the smoke from the locomotive smokestack in the background logically must conform to the same wind direction. However, on the presumption the train is traveling across the viaduct at some speed, and not standing still, the smoke will inherently trail behind the train. Debate over the State Seal in the 1863 State Constitutional Convention made it clear that the speed of the train would be left to the imagination of the people. The words "very slowly" were dropped from the draft description and an amendment to adopt "rapidly" failed. Depending on which way the wind is blowing, the smoke from the mill and a moving locomotive could blow in different directions.

That was clearly the case when John Church, the first Nevada State Printer, printed the State Seal on publications beginning in August 1865—before the Legislature officially adopted the seal design on February 24, 1866. The smoke from the locomotive is blowing to the left and the smoke from the quartz mill is blowing to the right.

There is no evidence that Samuel Clemens, alias Mark Twain, had anything to do with which way the smoke ended up blowing on the official State Seal. It is true that he humorously commented on the spirited 1863 debate over what the motto would be on the State Seal: either "volens et potens" (willing and able), which was on the territorial seal designed by his brother Orion, the Secretary of the Territory; or "The Union Must and Shall be Preserved." And, it is also true that he proposed, tongue-in-cheek, a state seal that included "a jackass-rabbit reposing in the shade of his native sagebrush, with the motto 'Volens enough but not so d….d Potens.'"

However, despite conjecture in *Nevada's Symbols: Reflections Of The Past (1978)*, a school text directed at seventh graders, Mark Twain could not have collaborated with his so-called "drinking partner," State Printer John Church, and "good friend" Alanson W. Nightingill, a delegate to the first State Constitutional Convention who served on the state seal committee, to mastermind a hoax showing winds "coming from two directions at the same time." "There is no evidence that this is what happened," wrote Angela Brooker, "but it only takes a little imagination to see Twain, Nightingill, and Church sitting around a barroom table plotting to play a mischievous trick on Nevada's lawmakers." In other words, if it didn't happen this way, it should have!

The statement made by Brooker that "Lance" Nightingill designed the State Seal has no basis in fact. The designer remains unknown. In addition, Nightingill was not a delegate to the second State Constitutional Convention in July 1864 and, therefore, did not participate in the debate over the State Seal's final design, which included adopting the motto "All For Our Country."

Mark Twain, after offending some folks in Carson City and being challenged to a duel by an angry Virginia City newspaper editor, made a quick exit to California in May. Twain did not torment the second convention. The "Wild Humorist of the Pacific Slope" did not return to Nevada until October 1866 to lecture about his trip to the Hawaiian Islands.

Finally, the State Legislature did not elect John Church the State Printer until January 11, 1865, some six months after the constitutional convention had adjourned. Twain was long gone and Nightingill had been elected Nevada's first State Controller.

While there was no hoax in 1865, there did appear to be some confusion in 1915 over which way the smoke should blow. Publications in that year had state seals with the smoke blowing in opposite directions and also in the same direction. From 1917—thanks to State Printer Joe Farnsworth—to the present, the smoke from the locomotive and the mill on the State Seal blows to the left on all State publications. However, not until May 1929 did the official State Seal kept by the Secretary of State for the Governor look the same as the State Printer's seal.

Only time will tell if blowing smoke in Nevada will again be an issue.

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The "Trestle" on the State Seal

By GUY ROCHA
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DENNIS MYERS
Journalist

In 1979, Houston Oil & Mineral, a mining company, expanded an open-pit gold mine near Virginia City, which threatened the destruction of much of upper Gold Hill. Comstock residents fighting the mining company said the property was so historic and hallowed it was depicted on the Nevada State Seal. The basis for the claim—sometimes repeated by State politicians—is a railroad "trestle" appears on the seal, and the Crown Point Trestle on the Virginia & Truckee (V&T) Railroad had been located in upper Gold Hill until it was dismantled in 1936 and the Crown Point Ravine filled in.

Ty Cobb, a Virginia City native and long-time Reno newspaper reporter named for the colorful and controversial Detroit Tigers baseball player, helped his father tear down the engineering wonder. Cobb, in a story appearing in the *Reno Evening Gazette* on July 15, 1936, wrote that the Crown Point bridge, "one of the most historic structures in the West . . . is pictured on the official seal of the State of Nevada." He repeated the claim in his article, "Nevada's

Crown Point landmark," published in the *Nevada Official Bicentennial Book* (1976). Cobb confided in me (Rocha) shortly before his death in May 1997, that one of his teachers at the Fourth Ward School in Virginia City, where he graduated from high school in 1933, told him that the Crown Point Trestle was depicted on the State Seal. "When the V&T suspends operations there will go out of existence not alone the last of the glamorous passenger carrying short line railroads of Nevada," wrote Comstock promoters Lucius Beebe and Charles Clegg in *Virginia and Truckee: A Story of Virginia City and Comstock Times* (1949), "but also an institution so important in the state's economy that its representation is an integral part of the Great Seal of Nevada. The trestle remains only in memory and in reproachful immortality in the Great Seal."

The claim is widely accepted in Nevada, but there is no truth to it. The State Seal was originally designed in 1863 during the first Constitutional Convention in Carson City, slightly modified during the second constitutional convention in 1864, and adopted by the State Legislature in 1866. The structure on the State Seal is made of stone and is more properly called a viaduct. Work on the V&T and the Crown Point Trestle, constructed of wood, did not begin until three years later in 1869.

Actually, it makes a better story this way. After all, when the viaduct was first depicted in the seal, there were no steam-powered railroads at all in Nevada. The Central Pacific Railroad did not arrive until 1868. Its inclusion by lawmakers in such an important state symbol was an act of faith in Nevada's future, knowing the nation's first transcontinental railroad would run through the heart of the Silver State. In fact, Nevada's First Territorial Legislature in 1861 approved a bill granting the "Big Four" the right to build a railroad across Nevada from west to east.

And upper Gold Hill—with its elegant Gold Hill Hotel, historic Greiner's Bend, and V&T railroad depot—survived the decline of the mining company when, with the price of gold in decline, it closed down its operations in the early 1980s.

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Political History of Nevada

Chapter 3

Historical and Political Data

CHAPTER 3: HISTORICAL AND POLITICAL DATA

Historical and Political Data: Territorial Governments Through Statehood

Reviewed and Updated by
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In the beginning, the region now occupied by the State of Nevada was held by the Goshute, Mojave, Paiute, Shoshone and Washoe Indians and claimed by the Spanish Empire until the early 1800s. The northern extent of the Spanish claim was defined as the 42nd parallel in the Adams-Onis Treaty of 1819 between the United States and Spain. This north latitude line serves currently as Nevada's northern boundary with Oregon and Idaho.

Spanish explorations into this region have never been documented clearly enough to establish any European party constituting the earliest expedition into Nevada. If in fact there was some penetration, it must have been by the Spanish in the southernmost portion of our state, possibly as early as 1776.

In 1821 Mexico won its war of independence from Spain and gained control over all the former Spanish territory in the area of what is now our "South-West." Spain had done nothing to occupy or control what is now Nevada, a vast region virtually "terra incognita," having no permanent non-Indian population and considered barren, arid and inhospitable. Quite understandably, the Spanish concentrated on settlements and nominal control in the more accessible and better-known coastal regions of the Californias and New Mexico.

Mexico's control over that interior portion of Alta California, eventually to become Nevada, was hardly more than a recognized claim in the absence of occupation or counterclaim by other powers. The sparse transient population that materialized during Mexican jurisdiction was engaged in the uncertain ventures and adventures of trapping, exploring or traversing the region, and clashing with the Indians. The perilous peregrinations were seldom recorded accurately. Nominal de facto control over all of Alta California by the Republic of Mexico, relatively effective in areas now part of the state of California, was

exercised through the departmental capital located first at Monterey and from 1835 on at Los Angeles. The department, or "territory" as it was sometimes referred to, extended over all of the present states of California and Nevada, most of Utah, much of Arizona, and smaller portions of Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico and Baja California (see Map 1). The words "New Mexico and California" were generally understood to include the whole northern Mexico from Texas to the Pacific Ocean, although the boundaries of the two "provinces" (Nuevo Mejico and Alta California) had never been adequately defined, and the territory between their acknowledged jurisdictions was uninhabited and all but unknown.

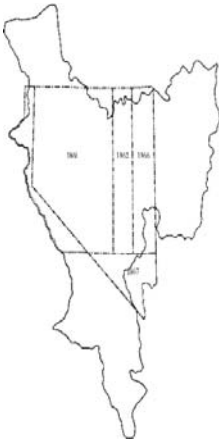
MAP 1

Alta California, one of the political divisions of the Republic of Mexico, extending over all of what is now Nevada prior to the Mexican War.

The base map used to indicate Mexican boundaries is dated 1847 and entitled, "Mapa de los Estados Unidos de Mejico" by Disturnell, New York. Different editions of the Disturnell map are part of the Mexican and U.S. documents of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, which awarded most of the area shown to the U.S. in 1848. Boundary lines between Mexican political divisions are approximate in some areas, having never been adequately defined. Also, in the Santa Fé-Nuevo Mejico area they more correctly represent conditions prior to Texas independence.

Before the discovery of gold in the West, the vast region between the Rocky Mountains and the Sierra Nevada, including what is now Nevada, was designated on many maps as "Great American Desert." More restrictive terms, "Great Basin" and "Frémont Basin," were employed to define the western portion of this "desert," a tract lying between the Wasatch and the Sierra Nevada Mountains, most of which was located in Mexican Alta California. The "Great Basin," an area of interior drainage by definition, named by John C. Frémont

following his expeditions of the 1840s, does not cover all of the present area of the State of Nevada, since tributaries of the Snake River in the north and those of the Colorado in the south drain waters to the Pacific Ocean (see Map 2). Although technically these portions are outside the Great Basin, they have the arid climate typical of the basin, and were included as "desert" country on early maps.



MAP 2

The Great Basin area of interior drainage with dashed lines indicating the location of Nevada at different periods of time. Nevada as originally constituted in 1861 was almost entirely within the Great Basin as recognized at that time. Additions made in 1862, 1866 and 1867 extended Nevada well outside the Great Basin, especially the last two additions made when Nevada was a state. The outline of the Great Basin encompasses all of the land in our "West" that has interior drainage, extending into Mexico at the south. The area included is based on modern topographic surveys and contains several related basins, some of them in the south not usually included in the 19th century definitions of the Great Basin.

Apparently the first documented explorers in what is now Nevada entered that part of Alta California in the mid-1820s. Historians do not agree when and where these penetrations or crossings of our state were made. However, certainly Jedediah S. Smith, an American frontiersman, and Peter Skeen Ogden, an employee of the British Hudson's Bay Company, were among the first, with lesser-known persons also reporting their adventures. Smith and Ogden explored the area in the 1820s. In the 1830s and '40s, American and Mexican parties came through the southern part, with Antonio Armijo, Joseph Walker, Louis Bonneville, Kit Carson, John C. Frémont, and others contributing more knowledge of this vast, arid, intermontane area. The emigrant parties followed the trappers and explorers, with the first one crossing in 1841, the Bidwell-Bartleson group. Several others followed, including the tragic Donner Party and those unfortunates who crossed farther south and

into Death Valley. However, mass migration did not start across Nevada until after gold was discovered in California in 1848. Extensive surveys for wagon roads through the central part of what is now Nevada were made in the 1850s. The Pony Express traversed Nevada between April 1860 and October 1861, ending shortly after the completion of the transcontinental telegraph.

All during its early development, that area destined to become the State of Nevada was inhabited by native people and claimed many different governments. These jurisdictions extended from Spanish, and later, Mexican control, down through the provisional government of Deseret, and the New Mexico, Utah, Nevada and Arizona territorial governments, each with varying degrees of theoretic, or de facto, control over what is now Nevada. The following sections give some insight into the gradual development of U.S. territorial government in this area.

Unorganized Territory

The great trek of the Mormon people to the fertile Salt Lake Valley in 1847 was the beginning of non-Indian settlement in the Great Basin of North America, most of which was then a part of the department of Alta California, Republic of Mexico. The Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, concluded February 2, 1848, with ratifications exchanged at Queretaro on May 30, 1848, and proclaimed on July 4, 1848, resulted in formal acquisition by the U.S. of a vast tract of land from Mexico. It included what is now California, Nevada, Utah, most of Arizona, and parts of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming, and corresponded by general agreement to the Mexican administrative divisions of Alta California and New Mexico. In 1853, the Gadsden Purchase resulted in the final acquisition of Mexican territory and eliminated a dispute over the latitude line cited in the Mexican Cession of 1848, running west from the Rio Grande. This latter territory was obtained from the Mexican states of Sonora and Chihuahua (see Map 3).

From 1848 to 1850, the Congress of the U.S. failed to provide the area obtained in the Mexican Cession under the provisions of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo with organized territorial government. The occupation of a part of this area by U.S. forces had occurred as early as mid-1846. The term "Unorganized Territory" was used to indicate ownership by the U.S. without formal territorial government. To cope with this tenuous situation and provide some measure of government in the political vacuum thus created, a military government was established over the seacoast and interior valleys of part of California. The vast interior of Alta California, particularly east of the Sierra Nevada and including most of the Great Basin, was left without any effective military or territorial government.

Prior to the occupations of coastal California by U.S. forces in 1846, Mexican control over Alta California had deteriorated, due chiefly to differences between two officials responsible for the administration and protection of the department. By July 1846, formal occupation of portions of Alta California was effected by U.S. forces. A U.S. military government replaced Mexican authority, appointed local alcaldes, and retained former Mexican civil and judicial law on a temporary basis.

A month prior to the occupation of Monterey, a "California Republic" was established at Sonoma under the famous Bear Flag. The so-called "republic" consisted of not much more than proclamations and a local military organization led first by William B. Ide, then reorganized by John C. Frémont. Later that summer after the dissolution of the Assembly of Alta California on August 10, 1846, at the departmental capital, Los Angeles, Frémont was appointed military commandant of California by Commodore Robert F. Stockton. Frémont established headquarters at Los Angeles and placed the area under military rule. This first "occupation" and military government in southern California was later forced to capitulate to Mexican forces under Jose Maria Flores, who reorganized the Alta California departmental assembly in October of 1846.

MAP 3

The area now contained within the State of Nevada was acquired by the U.S. in the Mexican Cession of 1848 following the war with Mexico. The area was not immediately organized into territories and states and was generally labeled as unorganized territory until 1850.

United States forces regained control of southern California early in 1847. Frémont was reappointed by Stockton as military governor, this time with a seven-member legislative council that never convened. For a period of about 50 days, Frémont enjoyed some recognition throughout California as governor. It does not appear that he had occasion to exercise his authority beyond the Los Angeles district. Frémont's short tenure was not recognized by Stephen W. Kearney, who had been dispatched with an expeditionary force overland from New Mexico after its subjugation. By Kearney's authority direct from Washington, a formal military government was established in California on March 1, 1847. Monterey was proclaimed the capital, and Mexican civil law not inconsistent with the *U.S. Constitution* was retained. This military government was continued until California was admitted as a state into the Union without prior establishment of a territorial government.

It should be clearly understood that the temporary non-Mexican military governments in California before the formal establishment of U.S. military rule at Monterey in 1847, had no adopted constitutions or defined limits of jurisdiction, and never enacted any legislation. This included the "California Bear Republic." In view of this, also considering that none of these California-based provisional governments or the following military government established by Kearney in 1847 had any portion of what is now the State of Nevada within its administrative areas, no further examination of California governments will be made in this political history.

State of Deseret

In marked contrast to the California military governments, an understanding of the Great Salt Lake City provisional government, and the formation and operation of the provisional State of Deseret, is necessary to properly examine the succeeding Territory of Utah, which occupied the area established as the Territory of Nevada more than a decade later. The State of Deseret embodied the true elements of civil government by adopting a constitution, enacting legislation and defining its limits of jurisdiction. State of Deseret laws were adopted by the Territory of Utah, which established the first organized county government (Carson County) in what is now Nevada.

The provisional State of Deseret was preceded by a government established to provide local ordinances for the earliest settlers in the Salt Lake Valley. Mexican, and later, U.S. control, was nominal. The local government and the following provisional state were de facto governments from 1847 to 1851 in an area nominally part of the Mexican department of Alta California until 1848, in U.S. unorganized territory to 1850, and part of the Territory of Utah in 1851. For some period of time the settlements in and around Salt Lake Valley were not certain as to what nation eventually would take formal control of their area. With limitations on communication, they were unaware of formal treaty

decisions and ratifications for some time after consummation. It is interesting to note that during this time of uncertainty, residents of the "valley" referred to their location as Great Basin, North America. It was natural that some local government be established since the Salt Lake Valley area was remote from the Mexican departmental capital at Los Angeles. Also, the failure to organize a military or territorial government in the Great Basin area on the part of the U.S. made this imperative.

The original government established in Salt Lake Valley was the High Council of Great Salt Lake City. On September 5, 1847, near South Pass, Wyoming, Brigham Young, leading a Mormon party east to Winter Quarters, Iowa, met one of the westward-bound companies. The following day the combined groups nominated a president, a high council and a marshal for the government of Great Salt Lake City. In the nomination message to the settlers of Salt Lake Valley, they suggested that the high council should pass such laws and ordinances as would be necessary for the peace and prosperity of the city. On October 3, 1847, the nominees were ratified in Salt Lake Valley. The high council had complete executive, judicial and legislative powers similar to informal courts that functioned in early England. The character of the authority accepted at this time had a marked effect on legislation and the administration of affairs in Utah during the next 30 years.

On December 27, 1847, the high council enacted five ordinances "in the absence of any organized jurisdiction of any Territory, for the peace, welfare and good order of our community for the government and regulation of the inhabitants of this city and valley for the time being, subject to the approval of the people."

The high council continued to serve as a governing body until January 6, 1849, and may have exercised considerable influence for the balance of that year. Ordinances after number 36 show indication of having been passed by the Legislative Council of Great Salt Lake City. The council approved many special acts granting privileges to particular individuals, thus establishing a precedent for the legislatures of the State of Deseret and the Territory of Utah. Another designation identifying the local government is indicated by gold coins minted at Salt Lake in the name of the Great Salt Lake City Provisional Government. In 1850, coins were produced here under the name of the provisional State of Deseret.

The "council" government at Great Salt Lake City had limited jurisdiction. Their power lay principally in the Great Salt Lake Valley. There was considerable inclination toward independence in the event of an agreement between Mexico and the U.S. to retain their area in Mexico. They felt that territorial status, or preferably statehood in the "union," offered desirable alternatives. There was some thought of organizing a judicial district in the valley under an anticipated "Territorial Government of California."

The U.S. Congress was in no hurry to establish territorial government over the vast area newly ceded by Mexico. Apparently California was being adequately supervised by military governors appointed by the War Department. On December 11, 1848, a resolution was introduced in the Congress relative to the possibility of dividing the unorganized "Territory of Upper California," and to establish and extend a district territorial government over that portion of the territory encompassing the white settlements in the vicinity of Salt Lake. An unfavorable House committee report on January 3, 1849, caused the resolution to be tabled.

As a result of this lack of federal provision for adequate government, a memorial addressed to Congress was drawn up December 13, 1848, signatures were gathered over a period of months, and the document was dispatched from Great Salt Lake City May 3, 1849. The memorial from "residents of that portion of North America commonly called Eastern California," addressed the Congress and requested the Congress to charter "a Territorial Government of the most liberal construction authorized by our excellent Federal constitution, with the least possible delay, to be known by the name Deseret."

The provisional state derived its name from the term "deseret," meaning "honey bee," and not as one might expect from the word "desert," indicating a lack of vegetation.

Concurrent with this attempt to form a U.S. territorial government for the region, steps were taken to provide for adequate civil government of a provisional nature over the entire Great Basin. In February 1849, with the first gold-seekers still four months away from Great Salt Lake City, a notice signed by "many citizens" was made public as follows:

> Notice is hereby given to all citizens of that portion of Upper California, lying east of the Sierra Nevada Mountains that a convention will be held at the Great Salt Lake City, in said Territory, on Monday, the fifth day of March next, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of organizing a Territorial or State government. Dated at the Great Salt Lake City, Great Basin, North America, this first day of February, 1849.

A constitutional convention was organized at Great Salt Lake City, March 5, 1849, in pursuance of the public notice of February 1. A committee reported the preamble and constitution to the convention on March 8. After two days of debate and consideration, the convention adopted a "Constitution of the Provisional State of Deseret" March 10, 1849.

In an action quite independent of the convention, the council voted that the marshal give notice to the people "of the valley of the Great Salt Lake and vicinity" that a public meeting would be held Monday, the 12th day of March,

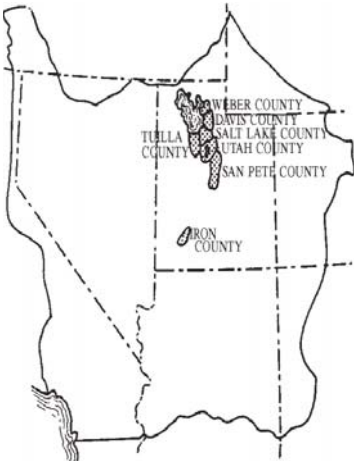
for the purpose of electing and appointing officers for the government of the people in the valley. Shortly after the convention and election, the provisional de facto government was launched.

The *Constitution of the State of Deseret* was similar to the constitutions of most other states. Its *Bill of Rights* guaranteed religious liberty, and no provision was made for remunerating state officers except the governor.

The "Provisional State of Deseret" included within its jurisdiction most of what is now Nevada and Utah, large portions of California, Arizona and Colorado, and smaller areas of New Mexico, Wyoming, Idaho and Oregon (see Map 4).

Dr. John M. Bernhisel left for Washington, D.C., May 3, 1849, with the memorial to Congress heretofore referred to, requesting the consideration of territorial government after the adoption of a constitution for the State of Deseret. In a letter of introduction to Senator Stephen A. Douglas, Bernhisel was identified as a duly accredited delegate of the citizens of the Great Salt Lake Valley.

Pursuant to the provisions of the *Constitution*, the General Assembly of the State of Deseret met for the first time on Monday, July 2, 1849, at Great Salt Lake City. The body adopted a formal memorialization to Congress asking that the *Constitution of Deseret* accompanying the memorial be ratified, and that the State of Deseret be admitted into the Union, or that some other form of civil government be established. The General Assembly, meeting in joint session, elected Almon W. Babbitt delegate to Congress.



MAP 4

Boundary lines of the Provisional State of Deseret as established in the preamble to the Deseret constitution. In view of the vast uninhabited areas encompassed by the government, no attempt was made to subdivide the entire area into county governmental units. Counties indicated were for the most part limited to certain inhabited valleys.

The memorial and *Constitution of Deseret* were not presented to the Senate until December 27, 1849. In presenting the memorial, Stephen A. Douglas asked for admission of Deseret as a state or for establishment of a territorial government leaving the choice to Congress. In his message to Congress on January 21, President Zachary Taylor remarked that, "No material inconvenience will result from the want, for a short period, of a government established by Congress over that part of the Territory (which lies eastward of the proposed State of California)." The Administration was unsympathetic to granting the Mormons their desires and Congress was split over the slave question, thus complicating division of the Mexican cession into territories or states.

While Dr. Bernhisel pleaded his case with influentials in Washington, and Congress took no action on the seating of Babbitt, the first true legislative session of the General Assembly of the State of Deseret began in December 1849. Meetings resulted in enactment of measures regulating the militia, provided for organization of the judiciary, a revenue act, irrigation projects and roads, a University of the State of Deseret, and the location of the six original counties of Deseret. In each case these counties were confined to valleys rather than encompassing all intervening territory in a contiguous arrangement. Thus, the total area of the state was not subdivided into counties, organized or unorganized, as was the normal custom (see Map 4). Acts of the legislature were known as ordinances, a term usually associated with county or municipal government. The session adjourned early in March of 1850.

In Washington, the question of a government for Utah proceeded slowly. On April 4, 1850, the House Committee on Elections reported on its examination of the credentials of Babbitt, recommending the adoption of a resolution declaring it inexpedient to admit Babbitt to a seat in the House as a delegate from "the alleged State of Deseret." After extensive debate, the report of the committee was adopted in July 1850 and Babbitt was never seated in the House of Representatives.

By August 9, 1850, several bills calling for the organization of a territory in the Great Basin area were reported. A bill by Senator Douglas substituted the name of Utah for Deseret, and in common with other bills reduced the area to be granted territorial status from the extensive area of the Provisional State of Deseret. Dr. Bernhisel labored to prevent a reduction to the limits of only the Great Basin. He was able to obtain the following boundaries for a Territory of Utah: the 37th parallel on the south, the Rocky Mountains on the east, Oregon on the north, and the proposed state of California on the west. A compromise bill embodying proposals by Henry Clay finally passed the House on September 7, was approved by the Senate and was signed by President Millard Fillmore on September 9, 1850. This provided for the organization of both New Mexico and Utah as territories (see Map 5). On the same date, California was admitted as a state.

By the terms of the Utah Organic Act, an area representing about one-half of the Provisional State of Deseret was incorporated into the Territory of Utah. Lost was significant area south of the 37th parallel of north latitude, including what is now Arizona north of the Gila River, southern Nevada, northwestern New Mexico, and the southern California area with its Pacific seaboard. Congress did not grant the newly established territory a western frontier at the Sierra Nevada because California was admitted as a state on the same day, with a longitudinal and diagonal line running east of the mountains. When the 42nd parallel of north latitude was drawn for a northern boundary, area in the Great Basin in what is now Oregon and Idaho, and southwestern Wyoming in the Colorado River Drainage system, was lost. Areas added to the Territory of Utah not formerly within the Provisional State of Deseret were small portions of northern Nevada and northwestern Utah in the drainage basin of the Snake River (see Maps 4 and 6).

MAP 5

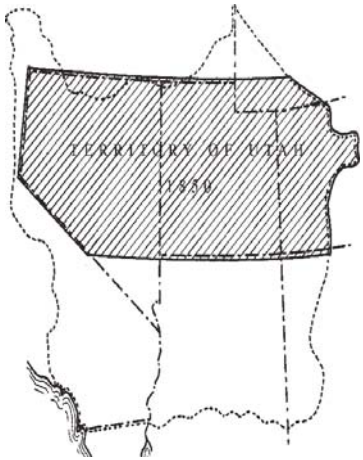
In 1850 the unorganized territory acquired from Mexico was erected into the two territories of New Mexico and Utah and the State of California. This map indicates the extent of the two territories in relation to contemporary states in our "Southwest."

The Utah Territorial Organic Act provided that a governor be appointed for four years. He could also be commander-in-chief of the militia and superintendent of Indian affairs. A two-house legislature was to meet annually and was limited to sessions of 40 days each. Judicial power was vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts and justice courts. A delegate to the House of Representatives was to be elected.

It is possible that formation of territorial government for the area would not have been approved, at least in its final form, had not President Taylor died July 9, 1850, and the presidency fallen to Millard Fillmore. Taylor was not

in sympathy with the Mormon cause and was opposed to granting state or territorial government. On the other hand, Millard Fillmore's sympathy had been cultivated by Dr. Bernhisel and he was very friendly toward the Mormons. On September 20, President Fillmore named his appointees to govern Utah Territory, among them Brigham Young, Mormon Church president, as governor (1850-1858).

Contemporary with events in Washington that led to the establishment of Utah Territory, sessions of the Deseret legislature continued through the summer and autumn of 1850. These meetings were known as the Second Session of the General Assembly and the session apparently terminated October 5, 1850. The last two ordinances were passed after formal establishment of the Territory of Utah by Congress. News of the passage of the Utah Territorial Act did not reach Great Salt Lake City until October 15, and a copy of the act was not received until late November.



MAP 6

The Territory of Utah as related to the area of the Provisional State of Deseret and the areas eventually acquired by the states of Nevada and Utah.

On December 2, 1850, the General Assembly of the State of Deseret began its third session at Great Salt Lake City because Brigham Young was not aware of his appointment as governor of Utah Territory until January 28, 1851. Rules and regulations for the governing of both houses of the General Assembly were adopted and standing committees were organized. Eight ordinances were passed by the session in December 1850. Twenty-four additional ordinances were passed at the third session in January and February. The final ordinance was enacted by the General Assembly February 24, 1851, followed by adjournment until later in March.

Representation for both houses of the State of Deseret was based on population and apportioned among the seven counties, ranging from 9 senators and 20 representatives for Great Salt Lake County to 1 senator and 1 representative for Tooele County.

When the General Assembly of the Provisional State of Deseret met March 26, 1851, a formal dissolution of that government was initiated in view of the establishment of the government of the U.S. Territory of Utah. Two days later, in joint session, the Senate and the House of Representatives of the General Assembly of the State of Deseret dissolved the provisional government. With no further ceremony, the Provisional Government of the State of Deseret ceased to exist.

Territory of Utah

Gradually, the newly created territorial government was organized. Brigham Young took the oath of office as governor before Daniel H. Wells, Chief Justice of the State of Deseret, February 3, 1851. The first officers appointed from other states arrived in Utah June 7, the last on August 17, 1851.

The Provisional State of Deseret existed for slightly over two years as the de facto government in the Great Basin of North America, and held three formal legislative sessions. The last to meet after the official formation of the Territory of Utah produced a criminal code and the bulk of Deseret law. It is normal to ponder on the relative importance of the work accomplished by that government and the true significance of the resolution which dissolved Deseret as a government. Some comprehension of the value of having formed this provisional government can be drawn from subsequent action taken by the Utah Territorial Government. The first legislature of the Territory of Utah convened September 22, 1851, and the laws of the State of Deseret were legalized. On the same day a second resolution was passed. A joint committee consisting of two members of the Council and three of the House of Representatives was instructed "to revise and classify the laws of the State of Deseret, which have been legalized by this Assembly, so as to apply to the territorial organization of the Territory." The laws of Deseret were thus incorporated into Utah law, and constituted a firm foundation for general law in the territory.

The establishment of the Territory of Utah in 1850, the organization of its government, and the first session of the territorial government in 1851, were contemporary with the first permanent non-Indian settlement in Nevada at Genoa. In this *Political History of Nevada*, detailed consideration has been given the Provisional State of Deseret and the Territory of Utah because of the fact that much of the area which eventually became the State of Nevada was once part of Deseret and Utah Territory. The laws of Utah Territory, based on those of Deseret, were in effect throughout what is now Nevada, the southernmost

portion excepted, and Carson County government was established in what is now western Nevada by the Territory of Utah. From Nevada's first permanent settlement in 1851, until the establishment of the Territory of Nevada 10 years later, most of our early history is that of the western part of Utah Territory.

A primary objective of the Utah authorities was to provide food for the rapidly increasing population. An effort was made to scout for favorable locations to colonize and occupy the territory with settlements; distances did not deter them. Beginning in 1855, the hardy and industrious Mormon people settled colonies on the eastern slope of the Carson Range in areas now a part of Nevada, and as far southwest as San Bernardino. The old fort at Las Vegas was established as a trading post. Settlements were established at Franktown in Washoe Valley and Callville on the Colorado River in what is now Clark County. In Carson Valley, on rich and well-watered soil, was founded a settlement called "Mormon Station." It was good land for farming, and also on a route to the mines of California. John and Enoch Reese, Mormon merchants and traders, erected the first permanent dwelling place in Nevada in the summer of 1851.

As the population of western Utah Territory increased, it became evident that some form of local government must be instituted. A meeting called November 12, 1851, organized a provisional government. This meeting was held at Mormon Station, later renamed Genoa, in 1855. Either the people ignored the fact that they were subject to the laws of the Territory of Utah, or they considered those laws inadequate. Undoubtedly the geographical location of the various settlements in the "far west" of Utah Territory was a basic cause of unrest. Legally, Fillmore City, located in Pauvan Valley 150 miles to the south, was the seat of government for the new territory. However, early sessions of the legislature met at Great Salt Lake City because of uncompleted facilities at Fillmore. Both of these cities were over 500 miles to the east and separated from Carson Valley by some of the most formidable terrain for travel on the continent. Provisions for locating the capital of the Territory of Utah were established by joint resolutions of the Utah Territorial Legislature.

These distances, coupled with lack of attention given the settlers in the western portion of Utah by the early territorial government, might have been offset by establishment of local government in the western valleys. Among other problems, the absence of some measure of county organization had led to lawlessness and confusion concerning property rights.

The State of Deseret had not attempted to organize its vast area into counties, particularly areas without permanent settlement. Though practical at the time, the policy became inadequate when new areas attracted settlement. The original six counties of Deseret, and those created later, covered only a small part of the provisional state and were geographically defined as encompassing certain inhabited valley areas, none of which were located in, or extended into, what is

now Nevada (see Map 4). This type of county organization was inherited and legalized by the Territory of Utah, which continued the practice by forming another such "valley" county in 1851.

The Millard County Act, with its county seat at Fillmore City, was an indication of the high esteem in which President Millard Fillmore, who signed the Organic Act and made possible the creation of Utah Territory, was held by the territorial legislature.

By early 1852 New Mexico and Utah territories established their original counties, these occupying the entire area of the territories (see Map 7). New Mexico counties extended east and west in much the same pattern as later developed in Utah. Some of these covered the southern portion of what is now Nevada. The New Mexico act establishing counties was based upon older Mexican divisions. The Utah act was an elaboration of the Provisional State of Deseret county divisions, expanded to encompass the entire area of the territory.

The New Mexico action on July 6, 1852, at its bifurcated first session (1851-1852), predated the Utah establishment of "total area" counties by about two months. A few days later the New Mexico Territorial Legislature went into more detail and specifically delineated the boundaries of each of the nine original counties, possibly realizing that "heretofore established and known" was not sufficient. The act established the following counties by name: Taos, Rio Arriba, Santa Fé, San Miguel, Santa Ana, Bernalillo, Valencia, Socorro, and Doña Ana. These original nine counties of the Territory of New Mexico retained their boundaries, and no new counties were established until 1860. The history of county changes by Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, in areas eventually to form and expand Nevada, is largely that of Utah county boundary changes and establishment of new counties, most significant of which was Carson County.

The Utah Territorial Act dividing that territory into counties was approved about two months after a similar action taken by New Mexico. This was the first time the entire area of Utah had been divided into county government areas.

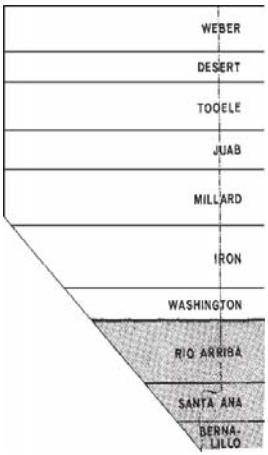
Such action by either the Provisional State of Deseret or the territorial legislature still would have been inadequate had it been taken prior to the 1851 settlements in the "far west," since the county seats of all of the counties where Nevada is now located were situated hundreds of miles to the east. A hypothetical example of such a problem lies in the possibility that, had not additional counties and territories been organized, to this very day, residents of Carson City, even with the assistance of automobiles and aircraft, would have to travel over 500 miles to their county courthouse at Fillmore City, Utah.

Three of the original 12 "total area" counties of Utah were attached to adjoining counties for election, revenue and judicial purposes. Apportionment of representation among the counties in the territorial legislature ranged from 12 representatives and 5 councilors for Great Salt Lake County to one representative and one councilor shared with another county by both Juab and Tooele counties.

The act of Congress establishing the Territory of Utah had provided for a two-house legislature consisting of 13 councilors and 26 representatives.

Seven of the 12 counties organized in 1852 were the first Utah counties to encompass area which is now Nevada, thereby extending technical county jurisdiction into the valleys in the western part of the territory, including Carson, Eagle and Washoe valleys. From north to south they were, Weber, Desert, Tooele, Juab, Millard, Iron and Washington. Of these, all but Desert County still exist, though much reduced in area, as counties in the present State of Utah (see Map 7). In theory, then, a form of local county government extended into what is now Nevada, including the valleys at the base of the eastern slope of the Sierra Nevada and its adjoining Carson Range. Judges, whose terms were four years, were appointed by the Utah Legislature, one for Weber and Desert, one for Iron and Washington, and one each for the other three counties. Their availability in the "far west" of the territory for purposes of rendering any justice and providing a semblance of authority was another matter.

The objectives of the provisional government meeting held November 12, 1851, at Mormon Station were stated in their declaration of intentions to evolve a system by which they could so subdivide the valley as to secure to each settler his right to land taken up and improved; to frame a petition to Congress for a distinct territorial government; to create public offices; and to adopt bylaws and regulations for the government of the community. At the meeting, resolutions were adopted providing for the survey of land claims and for the employment of a surveyor; creating the offices of recorder and treasurer; limiting claims to quarter sections, and the like. The recorder-treasurer was made accountable to the committee, which had power of appointment and removal. This committee of seven was to be practically in charge of the government. A petition to Congress was read and approved.



MAP 7

1852—New Mexico and Utah territorial counties extended westward to California across the area now the State of Nevada.

Another meeting convened November 19, 1851, at which the petition to Congress again was read. A committee was appointed to draft bylaws. Assembling again the next day, the settlers agreed on a means of law enforcement and a court system.

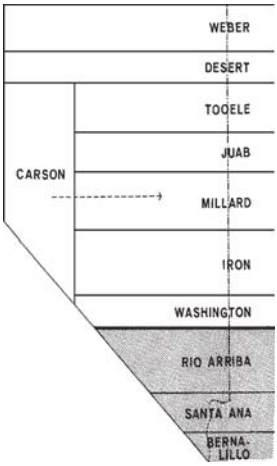
Carson County, Utah Territory

During the years 1852 and 1853, the influx of people into Carson Valley made it increasingly difficult for the provisional government to handle its many problems. Hence, some of the settlers started an agitation for annexation of the area by the State of California. The capital of California was much closer to Carson Valley than Utah government centers at Fillmore City or Great Salt Lake City. The Utah government organized Carson County as a result of agitation in California for the annexation of Carson Valley. It is also probable that Utah was influenced by the desire expressed by the people of Carson for a distinct territorial government. Many of these pioneers of far-western Utah were dissatisfied with the Utah government; consequently, in November 1851, they framed a petition to Congress for a separate government. In May 1852 they hoped that they would fall under the laws of California as part of Pautah County if Congress ceded the area to the Golden State. In 1853, they petitioned California to annex them.

Word of dissatisfaction, petitions and the annexation movements were an important motivating force in the creation of Carson County by the third annual session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah.

Created on January 17, 1854, the new county of Carson extended from the California boundary to a line about 108 miles to the east; and from about 90 miles below the present northern boundary of the state it ran south some 215 miles. This was an area of over 20,000 square miles. The site of the county encompassed all of today's Douglas, Lyon, Ormsby and Storey Counties; major parts of Washoe, Pershing and Churchill Counties; most of Mineral County; the western corner of Esmeralda County; and a small portion of Nye County. Genoa became the county seat (see Maps 7 and 8).

Utah officials delayed organizing Carson County and sending officials to the western region of the territory. The Carson Valley residents once more tried to organize themselves and hired attorney William A. Cornwall to draft their own constitution for them. Very little is known about this document, which has been overlooked by generations of historians. Cornwall's constitution called for an elected three-man court, a president, secretary and sheriff to govern the valley. There is no evidence that this document was ever adopted or presented for a vote. The year following the creation of Carson County, the fourth annual session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah provided for direct representation of Carson County in the Utah Legislative Assembly. Carson County had been attached, until organized, to Millard County by the Act of 1854. This session also provided a separate judicial district for Carson County, one of three for the entire territory.



MAP 8

1854—Carson County created out of western portions of Tooele, Juab, Millard and Iron Counties, Utah Territory, and attached to Millard County for election, revenue and judicial purposes until organized.

Following these two actions by the Utah Legislature, George P. Stiles, U.S. District Judge, was named to preside over Carson County; and Orson Hyde, one of the 12 apostles of the Mormon church, was named by the Governor as Probate Judge. Stiles, Hyde and J. L. Haywood, U.S. Marshal for Utah, accompanied by 36 other men, reached Mormon Station on June 15, 1855. They were followed by other Mormon colonizers.

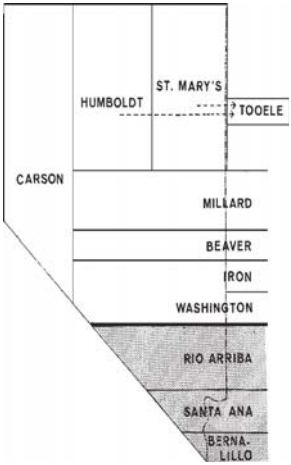
On September 20, 1855, Judge Hyde called an election to fill county offices and thus organized the county government. Mormon Station was renamed Genoa and designated the county seat. Election campaigning engendered considerable feeling between Mormon and non-Mormon candidates. The non-Mormons were dissatisfied with the election when several Mormon candidates were successful, so they proceeded to draw up another petition to Congress requesting incorporation into the State of California. On November 23, 1855, they again petitioned the California Legislature that the county become part of that state.

The fifth annual session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah (1855-1856) convened December 11, 1855, and was the first to be held at Fillmore City. Carson County was represented by Enoch Reese in the House of Representatives; there was no one from Carson County in the Council, the upper house of the legislature. This session expanded the area of Carson County by extending its territory northward for its entire width to the Oregon line, at the expense of the western portions of Weber and Desert Counties. Possibly this act was influenced by continued agitation in Carson County for annexation to California (see Map 9). The addition to Carson County included much of what is now Humboldt County and the northern portion of Washoe and parts of Pershing counties, enlarging Carson County by half again its former size.

In addition to enlarging Carson County, the same act of 1856 provided for the establishment of three new counties in areas now a part of Nevada. Two of these, Humboldt and St. Mary's, though not extending as far south as Carson County, occupied that portion of northern Nevada from Carson County across Utah Territory to our present eastern boundary line with the state of Utah (Greenwich and Washington meridian differentials excepted). They were formed from the western parts of Weber, Desert, Tooele and Juab Counties. The area of these new counties, as first created, encompassed much of the rest of Utah Territory, which eventually was to become Nevada. They included all the area north of Millard County, east of Carson County, and west of 114° longitude. The 116th meridian divided the two counties into equal areas, with Humboldt on the west. Not much is known regarding the reason for their establishment. There were no important settlements and inhabitants were few. The census of 1860 showed Humboldt County with a total of 40 persons and

St. Mary's County with 105. Obviously for this reason they were attached by a separate act (oddly enough approved two days prior to their establishment), to Tooele County for government purposes (see Map 9). The population situation in Humboldt and St. Mary's counties is further emphasized by the fact that at no time during their period of existence were they organized or were county seats established.

The western portion of the third newly created county, Beaver County, extended into what is now Nevada and was formerly the northern part of Iron County (see Map 9). Also, the same act redefined the latitudinal line between Iron and Washington Counties, producing a minor change not readily defined on contemporary maps.



MAP 9

1856—Carson County extended north to the Oregon line, Humboldt and St. Mary's Counties created out of western portions of Weber, Desert, Tooele, and Juab Counties, Utah Territory, and attached to Tooele County for election, revenue and judicial purposes. Beaver County organized from northern part of Iron County.

The establishment of Carson County in 1854, followed in 1855 by its organization and direct representation in the Utah Territorial Legislature, represented a trend that led increasingly toward the formation of an independent political unit within the western portion of Utah Territory. This policy was fortified by the single county of Carson forming an entire judicial district through legislative action in 1855. The 1856 Territorial Session of Utah increased the size of Carson County. However, it also repealed the authorization for it to continue as a separate judicial district. Such action was the first indication of a policy of bringing the county more directly under authority of governing centers in the developed portion of the territory. This portended more

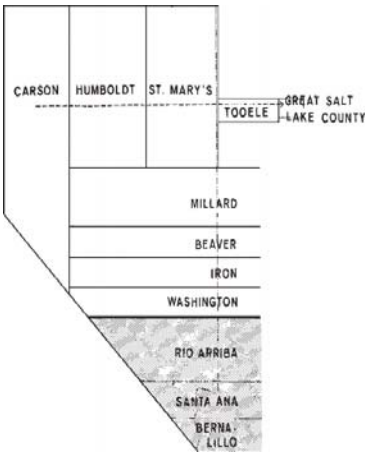
restrictive acts that followed in 1857. Legislation restricting the former individuality of Carson County as a separate judicial district, and combining it quite significantly with Great Salt Lake and other counties in a single district, was associated with the January 17, 1856, County Reorganization Act.

On the same date, two companion resolutions were approved. One assigned Honorable George P. Stiles, Associate Justice, to the newly defined third judicial district. The other specified the time of holding annual district courts in the several judicial districts in the Territory of Utah. This resolution set dates and named three locations in the third district, one on the first Monday of July in the county seat of Carson County.

Special acts were approved January 17, 1856, by the Utah Territorial Legislature for Carson County. One granted to Carson County "the revenue arising from the territorial tax levied therein for the years 1855 and 1856, to be used by the county court for improvements in said county." Apparently this was unique to Carson County. Interestingly, another illustrated the obstacles to travel in those days. A special act appropriated $1,200 "for mileage and payment of six guards from Carson county, to guard the representative from said county to Great Salt Lake City, and back again." One other county was allowed three guards for its representative, San Pete County, to guard the representative "through an Indian country."

When the next elections were held in Carson County, August 4, 1856, the Mormons clearly outnumbered the non-Mormons (or Gentiles as they were sometimes referred to by the Mormons). Every Mormon candidate was elected except one, the Assessor-Treasurer. The increase in Mormon population in Carson County followed a decision by Brigham Young to enlarge the proportion of Mormons by sending "colonizing" expeditions to the area from Great Salt Lake City to counter activities such as further petitions being drawn, as in 1855, for annexation to California.

With the Mormons, who arrived in 1856 from Salt Lake, came W. W. Drummond as U.S. Judge for the Third District of Utah. He held court in a barn at Mottsville. A grand jury was summoned and charged to bring in indictments against all citizens guilty of gambling, concubinage, or other minor frontier offenses. The jury, after some self-examination, adjourned, not caring to indict themselves. The jury did no better in indicting others. Judge Drummond, disgusted, returned to Washington, D.C. The probate court spent $116 to convict a man for stealing $12 in gold dust. The county court ordered the county divided into five school districts. However, the school system started coming to naught the following year, when the first school house was converted to a horse stable.



MAP 10

1857—Carson County attached to Great Salt Lake County, Utah Territory, for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

Other important events were transpiring in 1856, notable among these the action of armed Mormons in eastern Utah, where they drove U.S. District Judge W. W. Drummond from the bench. He fled from the territory and published scathing reports about the Mormons. The relations between the federal government and the Mormons became hostile, and newly-elected President James Buchanan sent a large military force under General Albert Sidney Johnston to Salt Lake to confront them.

Another matter also was developing in 1856, the final official action to abandon the idea of locating the territorial capital at Fillmore City. The Fifth Session was the only complete session of the legislature held at Fillmore. On two other occasions, the legislators assembled there and then adjourned to Salt Lake City. The executive and judicial offices of the territory were located in Fillmore only briefly. Technically, Fillmore was the capital of Utah only until the winter of 1856, for on December 15 of that year Salt Lake City was made Utah's capital by joint resolution of the legislature. The anticipated development of central Utah did not take place.

It is interesting to note that the Legislative Assembly adopted resolutions that had the full force and effect of an act. Such resolutions should not be confused with resolutions passed by contemporary sessions of the Nevada Legislature. These have no binding effect whatsoever. The Territorial Legislature of Utah used what they termed "memorials" for measures designed merely to express a desire on the part of the assembly.

Present and anticipated difficulties with the federal government led to new legislation early in 1857. This severely restricted the semi-independence of Carson County, Territory of Utah.

In mid-1857, due to the advance of Johnston's army into eastern Utah Territory, Brigham Young, even though relieved as territorial governor, called his followers from all parts to defend the City of Saints against the Gentiles. On July 16, 1857, P. G. Sessions began the exodus from western Carson County, taking with him 64 people. It is not absolutely clear that the departure of Sessions and his train was ordered by Brigham Young. In view of the fact that all Mormons later were definitely ordered to depart from western Utah, it appears most probable that Sessions set out in accordance with the known desires of the Salt Lake Mormon authorities. Most of the Mormons in Carson County responded to the call of their leader. Many of them left behind valuable farm land and buildings, which they sold for what they could obtain on short notice. Within two years the property was worth many times what these Mormons received because of the discovery of the fabulous Comstock Lode. The departure of the Mormons resulted in the almost complete depopulation of the Truckee Meadows and Washoe and Eagle Valleys.

The setback of local county government as a county attached to Great Salt Lake County sparked renewed activity by the factions who were pressing for even greater local autonomy than full county government. The attachment of Carson County to Great Salt Lake County was a particularly unacceptable situation in view of the fact that the two counties did not form a contiguous territory. This required residents in Carson Valley to travel over 500 miles to inspect the official county records (see Map 10).

Before the remainder of the Mormons departed for Salt Lake, a serious effort was made to persuade Congress to authorize and organize a new territory out of portions of Utah, California and New Mexico. The initiatory step was made at a public meeting held at Gilbert's saloon, Genoa, August 3, 1857. There, a committee of arrangements was appointed to prepare for a mass meeting ordered for August 8 at Genoa.

Resolutions adopted at this meeting based the demand for a territorial government on rapid increase of population; dangers threatening from Indians; absence of all law to restrain the vicious and to protect the upright; and the need for greater security of lives and property. It was provided that a memorial be drawn up to submit to the U.S. authorities reasons for this movement toward a territorial government. James M. Crane was selected, authorized and appointed by the citizens of the proposed territory "to visit the federal capital, to represent the interests, wants, and views of the people to the President of the U.S., and to both Houses of Congress." Crane, a native of Virginia, was the former editor of San Francisco's *California Courier*, a lecturer, outspoken advocate of state's rights and regional self determination, and author of *The Past, The Present, and the Future of the Pacific* (1856). Crane moved to Genoa in western Utah Territory at the behest of William M. Ormsby, the driving force behind the territorial initiative.

The meeting appointed 28 men "to manage and superintend all matters necessary and proper in the premises" and empower them, as a committee, to fill all vacancies and to increase their number when necessary. Particular members of the committee were assigned to the following districts: Honey Lake Valley, Eagle Valley, Carson Valley, Willow Town, Ragtown, Twenty-six Mile Desert, Humboldt Sink, Walker River and Valley, Hope Valley, and Lake Valley.

The memorial drawn up to accompany these resolutions repeated what was noted in the second paragraph above relative to the need for a territorial government, and added further details with certain other reasons for the granting of a new government:

> In the winter time the snows . . . frequently interrupt all intercourse . . . between the Great Basin and the State of California, and the Territories of Oregon and Washington, for nearly four months every year. During the same time all intercourse and communication between us and the civil authorities of Utah are likewise closed.
>
> Within this space of time, and indeed from our anomalous condition during all seasons of the year, no debts can be collected by law; no offenders can be arrested, and no crime can be punished except by the code of Judge Lynch, and no obedience to government can be enforced, and for these reasons there is and can be no protection to either life or property except that which may be derived from the peaceably disposed, the good sense and patriotism of the people, or from the fearful unsatisfactory, and terrible defense and protection which the revolver, the bowie knife, and other deadly weapons may afford us.
>
> . . . The distance between the Great Salt Lake City and the innumerable fertile valleys which lie along the eastern spurs of the Sierra Nevada, where the most of the population of this section reside, is nearly 800 miles, and over this immense space there sweep two deserts. On this account no intercourse or communication of a legal or political nature is or can be held with the civil authorities of Utah. The only authority acknowledged in this part of Utah Territory, by any class of people, is that which the Church of the Latter-day Saints. . . . exercises over its votaries and disciples. Neither they nor the Gentiles appear to look to the Territorial Government of Utah for any statutory laws . . . .
>
> . . . Nearly one half of the country . . . has but two Justices of the Peace and one Constable, and while no one even respects their authority, there are not perhaps fifty men in the whole country who know or care to know who they are or where they live. Should they attempt to exercise any authority, they would be regarded not as intermeddlers but intruders. Nearly the whole region . . . was once erected into a

> county called "Carson" . . . but for some reason or reasons unknown to your petitioners, the . . . Legislature [of Utah] has abolished the county organization and has established in lieu of it an election precinct . . . in which nobody votes for an officer, and nobody cares to vote.

It has been noted that the Genoa meetings of August 3 and 8 were called after the departure of the first group of Mormons for Salt Lake. On September 5, 1857, the Conover Company Express arrived in Washoe Valley, bearing a dispatch calling in the Mormons en masse from western Utah. On September 26 the remaining Mormons, 450 in all, started for Salt Lake in obedience to the order. Western Utah was now largely in the hands of Gentiles and apostates from the Brigham Young theory of Mormonism, and was without settled institutions of any kind.

The desire for stable government persisted. On October 3, 1857, Mr. Crane addressed a meeting of the people at Honey Lake Valley. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the actions taken at Carson Valley and approving Mr. Crane's selection as the delegate of the proposed new territory. The creation of a new territory was advocated by the newspapers of California, and the California Legislature and Governor John B. Weller endorsed such a proposal the following year.

Utah Governor Alfred Cumming, successor to Brigham Young, received his appointment from President Buchanan July 11, 1857. It was hoped that the appointment of a non-Mormon would partially satisfy the restless "Gentiles" in Carson Valley. The new governor commissioned non-Mormon John S. Child Probate Judge to reorganize Carson County local government. This was the first step in reorganization, though elections and formal action re-establishing the local organization of Carson County by the Utah Territorial Legislature did not materialize until more than a year later. During this volatile period, one of the actions taken at the seventh annual session of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah again changed the capital of the territory, at least technically, from Salt Lake City to Iron County.

In Washington, the House Committee on Territories, chaired by William Smith of Virginia, reported favorably on a bill creating Nevada Territory on May 12, 1858; however, the bill was not taken up on the floor of the House of Representatives during the 35th Congress. Support for establishment of a new territory waned with the peaceful resolution of the "Utah War." At the same time, most southern congressmen opposed creating any new territories that would become states outlawing slavery.

In an attempt to reorganize local government in Carson Valley, Judge John S. Child called for an election to be held October 30, 1858. When the returns were counted, the votes of four of the six precincts were thrown out

because of alleged fraudulent voting. Perhaps one of the underlying reasons for the voiding of so many votes was that the anti-Mormon ticket had been defeated for most of the offices. The anti-Mormons were determined to prevent control of the local government from falling into the hands of Mormon sympathizers.

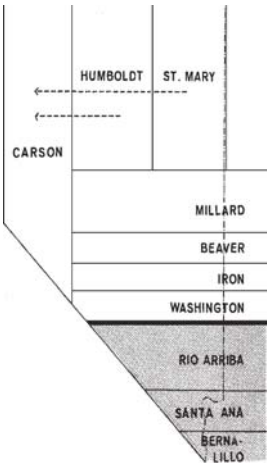
Previous to the election, and in the absence of courts, a committee of citizens had hanged "Lucky Bill" Thorington of Carson Valley for murder, the condemned man's guilt not being clearly established. This vigilante exercise of judicial functions by the followers of William Ormsby created a division of sentiment in western Utah.

The eighth annual session of the Legislature of the Territory of Utah took formal action re-establishing the territorial capital at Great Salt Lake City. The Legislature was to meet in Parowan, Iron County. However, apparently no meetings were held there, certainly no complete session.

In 1859, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah reactivated Carson County and provided that the county extend over its former enlarged area (north to the Oregon line). In addition, the counties of Humboldt and St. Mary's were to be attached thereto (see Map 11). With these attached counties, the new extent of the governmental jurisdiction of Carson County included all of the area that was shortly to be established as the Territory of Nevada, excepting the southeast portion, the whole extending even farther by one degree of latitude to the east.

Genoa was established as county seat for Carson County, a point not covered in former legislation. The original act of 1854, which organized Carson County, provided that the probate judge was to locate the county seat. A few days after the passage of the Reorganization Act for Carson County, the following act provided that Carson, Humboldt and St. Mary's Counties were organized into one judicial district.

A companion measure approved on January 21, 1859, assigned the Honorable John Cradlebaugh, Associate Justice, to the Second District. Another act of the same date reinstated a representative from Carson County in the Utah Territorial Legislature. Humboldt and St. Mary's received no direct representation at any time, since at one time or another for governmental purposes, they were attached either to Carson or Great Salt Lake Counties.



MAP 11

1859—Carson County reorganized and no longer attached to Great Salt Lake County, Utah Territory. Humboldt and St. Mary's Counties attached to Carson County for election, revenue and judicial purposes.

Through no fault of his own, Judge Child had failed to satisfactorily reorganize Carson County. Many of the county's residents favored a separate territorial organization. For their own purposes they were ready to use the popular feeling against the Mormons of eastern Utah. A mass meeting was called for June 6, 1859, at Carson City, the purpose of which was to take such action as would most likely reopen the territorial question.

The meeting of June 6 apportioned Carson County into voting precincts and called an election for July 14 to choose a delegate who would represent the proposed territory in Washington. It provided for a convention to convene at Genoa July 18 to count the votes for delegates and to give the successful candidate his credentials, and to take such other action as emergency demanded. The meeting further called for a nominating convention of regularly appointed delegates from the various precincts to meet at Carson City June 20. The sole purpose of this convention was to place in the field candidates from whom to choose delegates to the Genoa Convention to be held on July 18.

The convention of July 18 remained in session nine days. James Crane was re-elected delegate over his opponent Frederick Dodge, western Utah Indian Agent, in a closely contested election marked by charges of fraudulent voting on both sides. The convention determined upon separation from Utah:

> . . . Such has been our patient sufferings, and such is now the necessity for dissolving all political relations [that] we deem it not only our right, but also our duty, to disown such a government, and such a people, and to form new guards for our future security.

. . .

> They have denied to the Judges of the United States a right to try in their courts the violators of the law, when such violations were numerous.
>
> They have conferred upon Probate Judges the sole right to select juries in civil and criminal cases, in violation of all law and precedent. They have also given to said Judges, and Justices of the Peace, absolute jurisdiction in all civil and criminal cases.
>
> . . .
>
> We have for the last two years invoked Congress to erect for us a Territorial Government, and that body has been deaf to our appeals.
>
> Therefore, believing in the rectitude of our intentions and believing the time has arrived, we make known and declare our entire and unconditional separation from eastern Utah.
>
> To provide for and secure our future protection, we pledge to each other our sacred obligations, to erect for ourselves a Territorial Government, founded upon the Republican principles of the *Constitution of the United States*, and that we will maintain and defend it to the best of our ability. And we look to the support and protection of the Federal Government, and our fellow citizens in every part of the Union.

Having decided to form a provisional government and secede from Utah Territory, the convention framed a constitution, which was submitted to the people on September 7, 1859. On the same date, an election was ordered to fill the offices created by the *Constitution*. No election returns were preserved. Apparently Isaac Roop was elected governor, for he served as such. None of the other officers elected ever served. A newspaper clipping found in Governor Roop's scrapbook indicated that the majority for the constitution was about 400 votes. Further, John J. Musser, President of the Convention and Chairman of the Board of Canvassers, certified that a large majority of the votes were in favor of the constitution, and that Roop was elected governor by a large majority. This "provisional" government was not recognized by the federal government, and thus was similar to the provisional government of 1851 as far as its authority was concerned.

After the foregoing election, Probate Judge Child attempted to re-establish the authority of the probate court by giving notice of a term commencing September 12, 1859, at Genoa. The only business was the appointment of a coroner and the granting of a divorce. The courts of Utah encountered continuing difficulties in Carson County. The U.S. Court fared no better, and the area remained in a state of political turmoil.

The great increase in population that followed the discovery of the Comstock Lode with its fabulous content of silver and gold in June 1859 made it imperative that effective government be restored to Carson County.

Judge Child made a further effort to reorganize Carson County by dividing the County into ten precincts and calling an election for October 8, 1859. Only three of the ten precincts opened the polls. Governor Cumming, anxious to aid reorganization, forwarded commissions to the successful candidates but said that a legal investigation would probably have to be made, since there was no authority for calling the election. Judge Child urged certain of the men elected to take the oath of office. None cared to qualify, so the attempt to organize failed and the county continued without a proper corps of officers.

John Cradlebaugh, District Judge assigned to western Utah (Carson County), arrived in Genoa in August 1859. A grand jury congratulated him for having organized a court of justice "under the immediate protection of the United States flag." He had the good wishes of the people, but "the so-called laws of Utah Territory . . . proved to him an insurmountable barrier," in the minds of the people, and probably in fact.

Besides the mining districts there were three different governmental jurisdictions attempting to operate in Carson County, none of them successfully. They were the federal government under Judge Cradlebaugh, the Utah Territorial Government represented by Judge Child, and the Nevada Territorial government with its Governor Isaac Roop.

Crane, who was re-elected congressional delegate, died September 26, 1859, and another election was called for November 12 to fill the vacancy. John J. Musser was chosen to take Crane's place. He left Carson City for Washington, D.C., December 12.

On December 15, 1859, the provisional legislature, elected the preceding September, met at a private house in Genoa. A committee of three was appointed to draft a memorial to Congress to expedite the organization of the new territory. In his message, Provisional Governor Roop noted recent discoveries of mines and the resultant influx of law-abiding men from California, and advised against further activities on the part of the provisional government. He urged his followers to rely on Congress for relief from their numerous evils, and to support the laws and government of the U.S. Only four members of the legislature were present. However, Governor Roop continued to exercise some authority until Congress officially created the Nevada Territory in 1861.

On January 18, 1860, the ninth annual session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah (Chapter XIX) elected the following officers associated with Carson County: William H. Broomfield, District Attorney for the Second Judicial District; John S. Child, Probate Judge for Carson County; and William C. Campbell, Notary Public for Carson County.

In the absence of any workable government, Judge Child urged the people to avail themselves of such laws as were operative, by electing officers to execute them.

Carson County was entitled to one member in the Utah Legislature and on August 6, 1860, Carson residents elected John C. James as their representative, along with several local officers.

On September 3, following the election, Judge Child held the first session of the county court in three years. On September 19 the court, in session at Genoa, authorized the expenditure of $750 to complete repairs on an old structure used as the courthouse. It was in the upper part of this building that Judge Cradlebaugh held his first U.S. District Court, access to his room was through the front door by means of a ladder from the street.

Mr. Musser, delegate to Washington, failed to obtain legislation creating Nevada Territory in the first session of the 36th Congress. The year 1860 was an important presidential election year, and the congressmen were attempting to finish their business before the party nominating conventions. The discovery of the Comstock Lode and the mineral discoveries at Aurora; the subsequent increase in population; the settlers' need for public safety after the Pyramid Lake War; and the impending break between the North and the South were factors in the successful drive for separate territorial status the next year. The residents of Carson County helped in the movement by signing petitions that were sent to the California Legislature requesting the support of its members. The two U.S. Senators from California, William Gwin and Milton S. Latham, introduced the Nevada territorial bill in Congress. A compromise Senate measure passed both houses and was signed by President Buchanan, one of the last acts of his administration, on March 2, 1861.

The 10th Annual Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah (1860-1861) was the last session to enact laws and pass resolutions affecting Carson County, since shortly after it adjourned the Territory of Nevada was established. The first act passed at this session assigned justices to the judicial districts. The Second District was composed of Carson, St. Mary's, and Humboldt Counties in western Utah Territory. The next month, two additional acts were passed with specific reference to Carson County, less than two months prior to separation of the area from Utah Territory.

On the same date an act was approved "Concerning Surveys of Mining Claims in Carson County." The act was a lengthy one for those days, containing six sections and covering such matters as "Aggrieved party may apply for an order of survey."

Two days later approval was given by the governor to an act passed by the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah "To Incorporate Virginia City." Common to such incorporations, this was a long act covering 19 sections at law. Highly significant was the fact that a large measure of local government thereby was granted to the city, which had become the focal point of population influx

into Carson County. Side notes in the margin of the act identify the nature of the legislation as follows: Name and style, Powers, Area, Trustees, Officers; meetings. Quorums, Absentees, Duties of Trustees, Vacancies, Powers, Jail, Justice (of the) Peace, Constable, Fees, Other Officers, Powers of Justice (of the) Peace, Taxes, Bond, Accounts current to be published, Ordinances, Trustees to qualify, Election, Trustees may contract debts; issue scrip, and Qualifications of voters. These titles suggest the degree of self-government granted in the Incorporation Act.

On the same day that Virginia City was incorporated, an act was approved establishing Carson City as the county seat for Carson County, Utah Territory. This action moved the seat of government for western Utah Territory (Carson, Humboldt and St. Mary's Counties) from Genoa to the city that eventually was to become the governmental center for both the Territory and State of Nevada. The effective date of the act was March 1, one day prior to President Buchanan's signing of the congressional bill establishing the Territory of Nevada.

Several other special acts relating to Carson County were passed and approved, indicating the attention being paid to the "far west" portion of the territory by the Utah Legislature. Only one other county was recognized by a special act at this session, an organization act for Summit County. However, all of these acts and the assistance they were to Carson County by way of authorization and appropriations came too late to stem the tide for a separate territorial government.

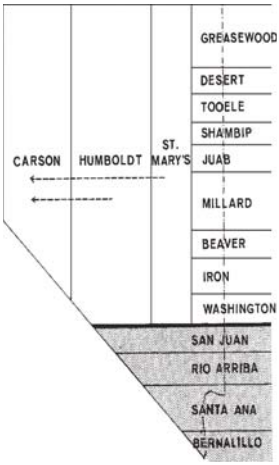
A few weeks prior to the establishment of the Territory of Nevada, the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Utah enacted legislation that redefined the northern boundary of Carson County as extending to the Oregon line. This extension had been made in 1856. Possibly it was felt that since the county had been disorganized and then reorganized with counties attached to it without a definition of the boundaries, some re-statement of the matter was desirable. Also, this 1861 act specifically mentioned the employment of Greenwich longitude, a point not heretofore covered, thus eliminating possible conflict with Washington longitude, much in use at the time.

The same 1861 Western County Reestablishment Act provided for the extension of Humboldt and St. Mary's Counties through the complete latitudinal extent of Utah Territory. The act mentions their southern boundaries as California, though an extension southward to the limit of the territory gave no common boundary for St. Mary's County with California, and only a partial boundary for Humboldt County. The southern boundaries for these counties was actually the Territory of New Mexico (see Maps 11 and 12).

While St. Mary's County was extended south to the limits of the territory, its longitudinal extent was reduced from two degrees to only one degree of width.

It is interesting to note that the Legislative Assembly was following a pattern for the division of western Utah Territory into counties, the exact reverse of the system employed for eastern Utah Territory. Rather than counties with an east-west extension, common to most original Utah counties, the formation of Carson County followed a north-south extension, and Humboldt and St. Mary's Counties followed that policy.

The redefined county boundaries for the western part of Utah Territory were in effect from January 18, 1861, to March 2, 1861. On the latter date Congress organized western Utah into the Territory of Nevada. Carson and Humboldt Counties were no longer a part of Utah, and Carson was not defined as a county division for the new territory. However, St. Mary's County continued as a county of Utah Territory, since its area was not included at this time in the Territory of Nevada. The government of St. Mary's County was a questionable one because it was attached for governmental purposes to Carson County, a de facto government for a few months in Nevada Territory (see Maps 12 and 13).



MAP 12

1861, January—San Juan County created out of northern part of Rio Arriba County, New Mexico Territory. Humboldt and St. Mary's Counties, Utah Territory, extended south through Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington Counties to New Mexico. St. Mary's County reduced in width by one degree. Greasewood, Desert, Tooele, Shambip and Juab Counties extended westward.

The 1860-1861 Legislative Assembly of the Territory of New Mexico created a new county in the area soon to become a part of the State of Nevada. Apparently the legislature of New Mexico was laboring under the handicap of a lack of accurate maps and information about the western portion of that territory. At the time, the latitudinal position of the San Juan River was shown by various maps in several locations that varied considerably as to its location north and

south. Some maps showed most of the lower course entirely in Utah Territory, others indicated the entire course within New Mexico Territory. In reality, the lower course of the San Juan River was not in New Mexico Territory, and its most southerly bend was not very far below the northern New Mexico line. When New Mexico Territory created the county San Juan, it was in reality a narrow strip of territory extending far to the west and across what is now part of southern Nevada (see Map 12).

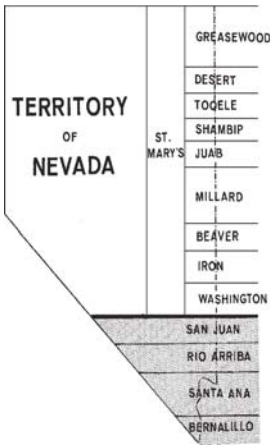
The Territory of Nevada

All things come to those who wait. Congress passed and, on March 2, 1861, President Buchanan signed, "An Act to Organize the Territory of Nevada." Two days later Abraham Lincoln became President of the U.S. On March 22 the President commissioned James W. Nye of New York as Governor and Orion Clemens of Iowa as Territorial Secretary of Nevada. The Territorial Governor arrived at Carson City July 8, 1861, via the Isthmus of Panama. Secretary Clemens came by overland stage accompanied by his young brother Samuel, who was to become the immortal Mark Twain poking fun at the world, including the territorial politicians.

As was the case with many of Lincoln's appointments, Nye was selected in part for patronage reasons. It seems that Nye, a former Whig political leader in New York, had stumped the Midwest for Lincoln in the 1860 election and was being rewarded for his services. However, Governor Nye had also served as Police Commissioner of New York City, and Lincoln needed a strong chief executive to ensure that Nevada Territory remained loyal to the Union. Orion Clemens was chosen to be Secretary of the Territory because of a political connection. Orion had studied in the St. Louis law office of Edward Bates, who later became President Lincoln's Attorney General.

"An Act to Organize the Territory of Nevada," approved by President Buchanan on March 2, 1861, established at the outset the boundaries for the new territory as follows:

> . . . beginning at the point of intersection of the forty-second degree of north latitude with the thirty-ninth degree of longitude west from Washington; thence, running south on the line of said thirty-ninth degree of west longitude, until it intersects the northern boundary line of the Territory of New Mexico; thence due west to the dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific; thence on said dividing ridge northwardly to the forty-first degree of north latitude; thence due north to the southern boundary line of the State of Oregon: thence due east to the place of beginning . . . (See Map 2)



MAP 13

1861, March—Organization of Territory of Nevada from Carson and Humboldt Counties, Utah Territory.

Three important facts established by this organic act have led to an unusual amount of confusion regarding the boundary lines of Nevada. First, it will be noted that the act employed the term "longitude west from Washington." Full numbered degrees west from Washington do not coincide with full numbered degrees west from Greenwich. A difference of approximately two miles, depending on the latitude, exists between Washington and Greenwich longitude, Washington longitude being farther to the west. Secondly, as originally constituted, Nevada Territory was relatively narrow and lacking, by two degrees, one-third of its longitudinal width, eventually attained by 1866 (see Map 13). A third reference has produced the most confusion. The act specifically mentioned the western line as a "dividing ridge," which, by definition, is the crest of the Sierra Nevada. However, it should be pointed out that such a boundary line was contingent on the following action as provided in the first part of the act:

> . . . Provided, That so much of the Territory within the present limits of the State of California, shall not be included within this Territory until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States . . .

The State of California never legislated to "assent to the same." This left the western boundary line for the newly-created Nevada Territory identical with the eastern boundary line of the State of California as established in 1850. Congress, realizing that California existed as a sovereign state and thus could not have territory taken from her, made the provision to establish the "intent" of Congress. No time was set as to when California should "assent." Presumably this could be done even at this late date in history, an action not likely to be taken by it.

The area taken from Utah Territory to form the new Territory of Nevada was exactly coextensive with Carson and Humboldt counties of Utah Territory as they existed on the date the Territory of Nevada was created, Washington and Greenwich longitudinal differences notwithstanding (see Maps 12 and 13).

Among other things, the act provided for a governor who "shall commission all officers who shall be appointed to office under the laws of said territory," as well as a "secretary of said territory" to "record and preserve all the laws and proceedings of the legislative assembly all the acts and proceedings of the governor," and to transmit copies of the laws and executive proceedings to the President and Congress. The secretary was also "to execute and perform all the powers and duties of the governor" when the governor was absent from the territory. In this capacity the Territorial Secretary acted much the same as would a Lieutenant Governor.

In the act, a legislature was provided, consisting of a council and house of representatives. The council had 9 members and could be increased to 13. The house had 13 members and could be increased to 26. Term of office for the council was two years; for the house, one year. Apportionment of legislators was based on population for both houses of the territorial legislature.

Under the act, the governor was to "cause a census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the several counties and districts of the territory to be taken." This was done in July 1861, by Henry De Groot, and showed a population of 16,347, not including Indians. The governor was also to "declare the number of the members of the council and house of representatives to which each of the counties or districts" was entitled, and to set the time and place for the conduct of the first election. The time and place for the meeting of the first legislative assembly was to be established by the governor with a limit of 60 days, subsequent sessions being limited to 40 days.

The governor was granted authority to organize and appoint officers for the territory and to establish districts, until a legislative body could establish counties and provide for their organization.

The Organic Act provided that "judicial power of said territory shall be vested in a supreme court, district courts, probate courts, and in justices of the peace." It will be recalled that, at the time, an adequate court system was sorely lacking in Carson County. The supreme court was to consist of a chief justice and two associate justices, and the territory was divided into three judicial districts.

The following territorial officers received their appointments from the President of the U.S.: governor, secretary, chief justice, associate justices, attorney general, marshal and a surveyor-general. Annual salaries were as follows: governor, $1,500 and $1,000 as superintendent of Indian affairs; and supreme court justices and the secretary, $1,800 each.

The territory was authorized to elect a delegate to Congress and the governor was to establish the time and places for the conduct of such election. The governor also was to define the judicial districts, appoint judges to them, and establish the times and places for holding court sessions.

Territorial officers were James W. Nye, Governor; Orion Clemens, Secretary of Territory; Benjamin B. Bunker, Attorney General; John T. Lockhart, Indian Agent; Perry G. Childs, Territorial Auditor; John H. Kinkead, Territorial Treasurer; S. C. Gallagher, Governor's Private Secretary; John W. North, Surveyor-General; Butler Ives, Deputy Surveyor-General; John F. Kidder, Chief Clerk; Julius E. Garret, Assistant Clerk Surveyor-General's Office; George Turner, Chief Justice Supreme Court; Horatio N. Jones, Associate Justice; Gordon N. Mott, Associate Justice; and J. McC. Reardon, Clerk.

The district courts were organized as follows: First District, Gordon N. Mott, Judge; David M. Hanson, Clerk; and Dighton Carson, District Attorney. Second District, George Turner, Judge; Alfred Helm, Clerk; and Marcus D. Larrowe, District Attorney. Third District, Horatio N. Jones, Judge; Alfred James, Clerk; and E. B. Zabriskie, District Attorney.

The following were later appointed probate judges: Chauncey N. Noteware, Douglas County; A. W. Oliver, Humboldt County; William Haydon, Lyon County; E. C. Dixson, Ormsby County; and L. W. Ferris, Storey County.

First Territorial Legislature

Governor Nye ordered that an election be held by districts, counties not yet being established, to select the legislators and a delegate to Congress; also, that a legislative session should assemble at Carson City October 1, 1861. The session convened on that date and ended November 29, 1861, lasting 60 days, as provided in the Organization Act of Congress.

In the election held in August 1861, John Cradlebaugh, the former federal judge, was elected as the first territorial delegate to Congress.

The first statute passed by the people of Nevada, as represented in the first session of the Nevada Territorial Legislature, was "An Act adopting the Common Law of England," which was signed by Governor Nye October 30, 1861. Nevada's original nine counties were established by an act approved November 25, 1861, replacing the temporary districts formed for census and election purposes. The nine counties, in order of their mention in the act, were Esmeralda, Douglas, Ormsby, Washoe, Lyon, Storey, Lake, Humboldt and Churchill.

Among other actions taken at this first session of Nevada's Territorial Legislature was "An Act to Prohibit Gambling," which provided that persons who were involved with games of chance were guilty of a felony and subject to imprisonment for two years and a fine of up to $500.

Early action was taken to designate a seat of government for the newly-established territory. The legislators chose Carson City, which had been designated the new county seat for Carson County by the Utah Territorial Legislature earlier the same year.

The Legislature provided for an election to be held "on the second Tuesday in January, A.D. 1862, at which there shall be elected all territorial, county, and township officers authorized by the laws of this territory, and not otherwise provided for"; thus it provided for actual organization of the county governments in particular. In a separate act, boards of county commissioners to consist of three members were established for each organized county. The Nevada Militia was provided for in a lengthy 84-section act.

To provide for county representation in following territorial legislative sessions, an act was adopted stipulating that the several assessors in the counties enumerate their white inhabitants and transmit these "census" returns to the governor. Authority was given to the governor "to apportion the number of the members of the Legislative Assembly, to be elected in each county, according to the number of inhabitants as shown by the returns of the county assessors." Another act provided for annual sessions of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nevada to "convene on the second Tuesday in November of each year." The first session also increased the size of the Territorial Legislature to 13 councilmen and 26 representatives, as provided for in the Organic Act.

An act approved November 29, 1861, divided the territory into three judicial districts, the first to embrace Storey, Washoe and Lake Counties; the second, Ormsby, Douglas and Esmeralda Counties; the third, Lyon, Churchill and Humboldt Counties. The same act provided county seats for the several counties as follows: Esmeralda County, Aurora; Douglas County, Genoa; Ormsby County, Carson City; Washoe County, Washoe City; Storey County, Virginia City; Churchill County, Buckland's; Humboldt County, Unionville; Lake County, (decision of voters); and Lyon County, Dayton.

Territorial officers and local county and township officers were designated by this first session of the Territorial Legislature as follows: for the territory, in addition to top officials appointed by the president, were a treasurer, auditor and ex officio librarian, superintendent of public instruction, delegate to Congress, members of the Council, members of the House of Representatives, and an attorney for each judicial district; for each county, a county clerk and ex officio auditor, sheriff, tax collector, assessor, treasurer, recorder, county surveyor, county school superintendent and three commissioners; for each township, a justice of the peace and ex officio coroner and a constable. District attorneys and probate judges were to be nominated by the governor and confirmed by the legislative council. Territorial officers not appointed by the President were to be appointed by the governor, with confirmation by the legislative Council. Road supervisors were to be elected in the road districts of the territory.

Territorial officers appointed by the governor, county officers and members of the legislative Council were to hold office for two years. Members of the House of Representatives and township officers were to hold office for one year. The governor was authorized to appoint a number of notaries public to hold their offices at the pleasure of the executive.

Many other acts of this first territorial session were lengthy, some running to six and seven hundred sections, and laid a firm foundation of law on which the future was to build. The first Nevada Territorial Session ended November 29, 1861, and shortly thereafter the Utah Territorial Legislature convened for its 11th annual session (1861-1862). An examination of some Utah county organization is continued at this point in recognition of the fact that eastern Nevada areas which were attached to Nevada in 1862 and 1866 were still under the jurisdiction of Utah.

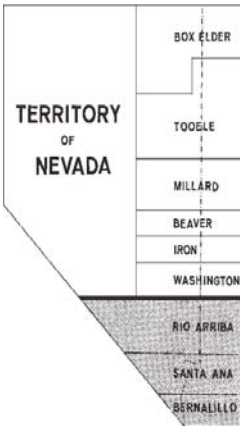
By act of the Utah Territorial Legislature, approved January 17, 1862, the boundaries of all counties in the territory were completely redefined. Since Carson and Humboldt Counties had been lost in forming the Territory of Nevada, March 2, 1861, no mention of these is made. Likewise, no reference is made to St. Mary's County, its area absorbed by other Utah counties (see Maps 13 and 14). Contemporaneous almost to the day with Utah county changes, New Mexico acted as follows: San Juan County of New Mexico Territory, which extended into what is now part of southern Nevada, had been established in 1861. Possibly in recognition of the difficulty in geographically locating San Juan County, the next session abolished it.

Prior to the Second Session of the Nevada Territorial Legislature, Congress, at the urging of Territorial Delegate John Cradlebaugh, provided for an extension of the Territory of Nevada eastward at the expense of Utah Territory. The addition was made July 14, 1862, extending Nevada Territory to include what had formerly been St. Mary's County of Utah Territory (see Map 15).

As last defined by legislative act January 18, 1861, the total area of St. Mary's County was precisely coextensive with the area attached to the Territory of Nevada in 1862 (Washington and Greenwich longitudinal differentials notwithstanding). At the time of this extension of Nevada Territory, St. Mary's County had been out of existence for several months (see Maps 13, 14 and 15). This new eastern boundary line fell slightly west of the present location of Wells, and incorporated into the Territory of Nevada an area of 18,325 square miles where both Elko and Eureka, Nevada, are now located.

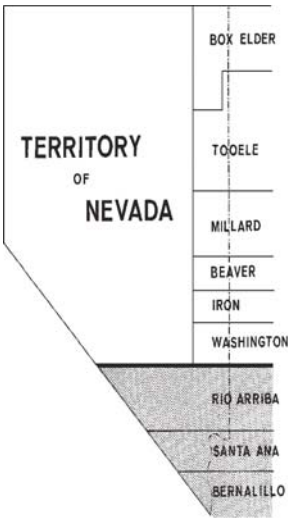
With this first addition of territory to Nevada, the development of Carson County and two other Utah unorganized counties, into a new state in the union can be traced through the following events: (a) Establishment of Carson County in 1854; (b) enlargement of Carson County in 1856; (c) attachment of Humboldt

and St. Mary's Counties to Carson County in 1859; (d) extension of these attached counties to the south in 1861; (e) creation of Nevada Territory in 1861; (f) addition of area to Nevada Territory in 1862; and (g) establishment of the State of Nevada in 1864.



MAP 14

1862, January—Extensive reorganization of Utah Territory Counties. St. Mary's County abolished. Box Elder and Tooele Counties expanded to absorb Greasewood, Desert and Shambip. Juab County withdrawn eastward. Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington Counties extended to Nevada line. San Juan County, New Mexico Territory, abolished.



MAP 15

1862, July—Nevada Territory extended eastward one degree of longitude. Area taken from western portions of Box Elder, Tooele, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington Counties, Utah Territory.

Second Territorial Legislature

The Second Regular Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nevada convened November 11, 1862, and adjourned December 20, 1862, lasting the 40 days provided by the Organic Act for sessions subsequent to the first. Among the early actions taken at this session was the changing of the name of Lake County to Roop County.

Another action taken at this session provides an explanation of why no records are found for a Territorial Session of the Nevada Assembly in 1863, though annual sessions were provided for by law during the time Nevada was a territory. At the First Session in 1861, an act (Chapter LXV) provided for annual sessions to "convene on the second Tuesday in November, of each year." At the Second Session in 1862, Chapter XVIII changed the time of convening annual sessions of the Legislative Assembly to "the second Tuesday in January, of each year." Provision was made that the act was not to become effective until the "first day of March . . . one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three." This was necessary to prevent another session falling upon the heels of the Second Session of 1862, in January of 1863. This resulted in the calendar year of 1863 being without a session of the Legislative Assembly, creating a period of not quite 13 months between adjournment of the Second Session, December 20, 1862, and the convening of the Third Session, January 12, 1864.

The town of Gold Hill was the first municipality to be incorporated under laws of the Territory of Nevada by an act approved December 17, 1862, at the Second Session. Two days later, Virginia City, formerly incorporated under the laws of Utah Territory, was reincorporated under Nevada law as the city of Virginia.

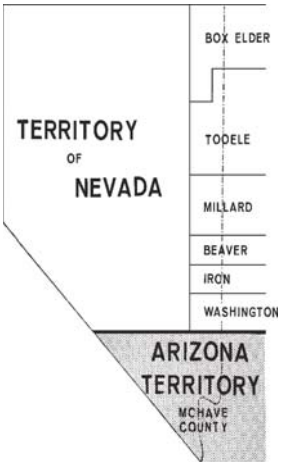
From the eastern portions of Humboldt and Churchill Counties, the Second Territorial Session created a new county known as Lander. The act provided that the county seat for Lander County be "Jacob's Springs, on Reese River, until the permanent location shall have been determined" by an election in the county.

Carson County records of the Probate Court were transferred to the custody of Secretary of the Territory to provide a continued validity of judicially settled conflicts from Utah to Nevada Territory. One of the last acts of the Second Territorial Session was a resolution asking California to adopt the crest of the Sierra Nevada as a western boundary for Nevada.

The Second Territorial Legislature also continued the pursuit of complete citizenship by passing "An Act to frame a Constitution and State Government for the State of Washoe," Chapter CXXIII, introduced by Isaac Roop and approved by Governor Nye December 20, 1862. This act set the first Wednesday of September 1863 as the time of election, at which the question of state

government would be voted upon and 39 delegates to a Constitutional Convention chosen.

No significant action was taken at the 12th annual session of the Territory of Utah (1862-63) affecting areas eventually to become part of Nevada. However, events were taking place to the south in an area eventually to be offered to Nevada by Congress. On February 24, 1863, President Lincoln approved the formation of Arizona Territory from the western portion of the Territory of New Mexico. The northwestern part of this new Arizona Territory eventually was to become part of Nevada, including the locale of Las Vegas (see Map 16).



MAP 16

1863—Territory of Arizona organized from western portion of New Mexico Territory. By 1864, New Mexico counties replaced with Arizona's Mohave County.

Later the same year, September 1863, in Nevada the voters overwhelmingly (better than four to one) approved of statehood for Nevada Territory, and the following delegates were selected to convene at Carson City in November:

Kinkead, John H. (later Governor of Nevada) .....Ormsby County
Gibson, George L. .....Ormsby County
Wasson, Warren (long an Indian Agent) .....Ormsby County
Johnson, J. Neely (later Justice of Supreme Court).....Ormsby County
Dorsey, Edward B. .....Ormsby County
Noteware, Chauncey N. (later Secretary of State) .....Douglas County
Haines, James W. (V-flume inventor and later State Senator).....Douglas County
Small, James W. (later State Assemblyman and State Senator) .....Douglas County
Stark, James.....Esmeralda County
Bechtel, Frederick K. .....Esmeralda County
Youngs, Samuel.....Esmeralda County
Stearns, L. O. .....Esmeralda County

Connor, Henry ..... Esmeralda County
Epler, William ..... Humboldt County
Nightingill, Alanson W. (later State Controller) ..... Humboldt County
Harrison, W. R. ..... Humboldt County
Ralston, James H. (Valley, site of death) ..... Lander County
Larrowe, Marcus D. (later State Senator) ..... Lander County
Kennedy, Frank H. ..... Lyon County
Hickok, William B. ..... Lyon County
Hudson, George A. (later State Assemblyman) ..... Lyon County
Virdin, William H. ..... Lyon County
McClure, James B. ..... Lyon County
Stewart, William M. (later U.S. Senator) ..... Storey County
Chapin, Samuel A. ..... Storey County
Mitchell, Miles N. (later State Assemblyman) ..... Storey County
Plunkett, Joseph R. ..... Storey County
Brosnan, Cornelius M. (later justice of Supreme Court) ..... Storey County
Collins, John A. (mine superintendent) ..... Storey County
Ball, Nathaniel A. H. ..... Storey County
Alban, Win. G. ..... Storey County
Corey, James C. (Aurora discoverer) ..... Storey County
Hite, Levi ..... Storey County
North, John W. (Justice of Territorial Supreme Court) ..... Washoe County
Ing, Edward C. ..... Washoe County
Potter, Charles S. ..... Washoe County
Shamp, Thomas B. (later State Senator) ..... Washoe County
Ent, Frederick A. ..... Washoe County

First Constitutional Convention

The first Constitutional Convention was called to order by Territorial Secretary Clemens November 2, 1863, at Carson City. Its session of 32 days was presided over by John W. North, with William M. Gillespie acting as secretary. A report of its proceedings was not published until 1972 by the Legislative Counsel Bureau. There was a spirited contest over the naming of the state. The act creating the convention referred in the title, and again in the body of the act, to the "State of Washoe." But the delegates apparently did not consider the state already branded, so Esmeralda, Humboldt and Nevada were offered with Washoe as prospective titles for the coming commonwealth. Each name received votes and a eulogy, but the name "Nevada" was approved. A list of state officers was nominated for the ensuing election of January 19, 1864, as follows:

Representative in Congress ..... John B. Winters of Lyon County
Governor ..... Miles N. Mitchell of Storey County
Lieutenant Governor ..... M. S. Thompson of Humboldt County
Attorney General ..... Henry G. Worthington of Lander County
Justices of Supreme Court (3) ..... J. B. Harmon of Storey County
M.D. Larrowe of Lander County
Richard S. Mesick of Esmeralda County
Clerk Supreme Court ..... Alfred Helm of Ormsby County

Secretary of State.....Orion Clemens of Ormsby County
State Treasurer.....William B. Hickok of Lyon County
State Controller ..... Edwin A. Sherman of Esmeralda County
Superintendent of Public Instruction..... A. F. White of Ormsby County
State Printer .....George W. Bloor of Storey County

Of the 39 delegates to the Constitutional Convention, all but five had come from California, all but five were under 50 years of age, and all but two had been in the territory less than five years. Thus, it was only natural that the *Constitution* was based largely on the *Constitution of the State of California*, which in turn was similar to the *New York State Constitution*. The most important member of the convention was William Stewart, a Virginia City lawyer identified closely with leading Comstock mining corporations. Stewart fought a losing battle during the debates against the taxation article that provided for the taxation of the shafts, drifts and bedrock tunnels of mines, regardless of whether they were productive or not. He wanted taxation only of the net proceeds of productive mines. Ironically, Stewart supported the proposed *Constitution* on the presumption that the First State Legislature would amend the new *Constitution* to provide taxation only of the net proceeds of productive mines.

The *Constitution* was opposed by a large group of disappointed candidates who had been defeated at the Union Party nominating convention. Since the Union Party was the only important political organization in the territory, these losing candidates hoped to have another chance by defeating the *Constitution* and thus voiding the election of officials to serve under the provisions of the document. The Union Party split, and the mining tax provision, together with public mistrust of the ambitious Stewart's motives in supporting statehood, appear to be the main reasons why the voters turned down the proposed *Constitution* by better than a 4 to 1 majority.

The 13th annual session of the Utah Territorial Legislature (1863-1864) did not enact any important measures affecting areas of Utah eventually to be attached to Nevada.

Third Territorial Legislature

Several actions were taken at the Third Legislative Session of the Territory of Nevada that are of interest concerning further development of county government, incorporation of municipalities and memorials to the Congress.

This last session of the Territory of Nevada, which met January 12, 1864, and adjourned at the end of the 40 days allowed by the Organic Act, February 20, 1864, extended local governing authority to several other communities. The session passed acts incorporating the city of Austin in Lander County (Chapter LXXIII); the city of Aurora in Esmeralda County (Chapter LXXIV), previously granted a charter as the town of Aurora by

the Board of Supervisors of Mono County, State of California, when the location was in dispute between California and Nevada; and the city of Star in Humboldt County (Chapter LXXV). The city of Virginia was reincorporated at this session, having been incorporated as Virginia by Nevada Territory in 1862, and formerly incorporated as Virginia City by Utah Territory in 1861. With the 1862 incorporation of Gold Hill, the three sessions of the Territory of Nevada established five incorporated cities and towns: Aurora, Austin, Gold Hill, Star, and Virginia.

An additional county was formed by the Third Session when Nye County was created out of the eastern part of Esmeralda County, reducing that county to less than half its former size (Chapter CII). Nye County was attached to Lander County for district judicial purposes. The county seat was to be located at a point selected by the voters. However, until such selection the Governor was authorized to name the county seat. The same session provided for the organization of Churchill County, one of the original nine created in 1861 and formerly attached to Lyon County for judicial, county and revenue purposes (Chapter LXII). Also, the boundary lines for Lander County (Chapter CVIII) and Lyon County (Chapter CIX) were changed at the session.

One of the original nine counties, Roop County (formerly Lake County), was attached to Washoe County for certain purposes at this last Territorial Session. Roop County was not abolished until 1883, when its area, along with the original area of Washoe County, formed one county from that date on. This 1864 attachment led to the final absorption in 1883 that gave Washoe County its unique elongated area reaching north to Oregon.

The third and last session of the Territorial Legislature made no mention of statehood, which may indicate that it had some premonition as to what was going to happen. Statehood was coming to a head. A writer on the subject said, somewhat bitterly, that "agitation continues, particularly by aspiring politicians." The determining causes were not personal, however, nor in the interests of aspiring politicians, but were reasons of state. Moderate Republican forces in Congress, recognizing presidential need for support in the 1864 election (a three-way race pitting Lincoln against General John C. Frémont, candidate for the radical Republicans, and General George McClellan, a Democrat), soon passed an enabling act that paved the way for statehood.

Second Constitutional Convention

The First State Constitutional Convention had been authorized only by the Territorial Legislature of 1862 and did not have the sanction of Congress. A statehood bill for Nevada had been introduced in Congress in 1863 and had been passed by the Senate on March 3 by a vote of 24-16 after debate, which had centered around the population of the territory. However, the

37th Congress expired at midnight the same day, and the statehood bill was lost in the House of Representatives when a motion to suspend the rules and take up the bills to admit Colorado and Nevada into the Union failed to obtain the necessary two-thirds majority.

In February 1864, Senator James Rood Doolittle of Wisconsin introduced another Nevada statehood bill. However, Nevada was not the only territory being considered for statehood in 1864. Enabling acts were also passed for Nebraska and Colorado Territories. Nevada's statehood bill was part of a national plan to secure more Republican votes for President Lincoln's reelection and for Congress to have a model constitution for the reconstruction of the southern states. The bill was passed by both houses and signed by President Lincoln on March 21, 1864.

The usual procedure for the acceptance of a new state into the union is for Congress to pass an enabling act that specifies the steps which the prospective state must follow before final admission. In the case of Nevada, the following steps were among the instructions contained in the Enabling Act: (1) the new *State Constitution* must be republican in nature and not repugnant to the *U.S. Constitution* or the *Declaration of Independence*; (2) there shall be no slavery or involuntary servitude, other than for punishment of crimes, without the consent of the U.S. and the people of Nevada; (3) the Constitutional Convention must disclaim all rights to unappropriated public lands in Nevada; (4) land owned by U.S. citizens outside Nevada must not be discriminated against in taxation; and (5) there must be no taxation of federal property by the State.

Until the next general census could be taken, the State of Nevada was to have one member in the National House of Representatives. Thereafter, at least one representative was guaranteed to Nevada by the *Constitution of the United States*. As fast as they were segregated by survey, sections numbers 16 and 36 in every township were granted to Nevada for the support of common schools. Lands were also granted to the state as sites for public buildings, including a state prison. Five percent of the net proceeds of the sales of all public lands in Nevada, subsequent to its admission into the Union, was to be given to the state for internal improvements. Nevada was to constitute one judicial district, to be called the District of Nevada.

Since the presidential elections were to be held in the fall of 1864, the Enabling Act stipulated that the President could examine the *Nevada State Constitution* after its ratification by the people of Nevada and decide whether or not the state had complied with the instructions of Congress. If everything was in order, the President could then declare Nevada a state without any further action on the part of Congress.

Governor Nye issued a proclamation that called for an election to be held in June 1864 for delegates to another State Constitutional Convention. The convention of 1864 was composed of a remarkably able group. A study of the proceedings as reported discloses wisdom, foresight and a power of expression that would be a credit to any parliamentary body. A chart prepared by Andrew J. Marsh, the official reporter of the convention, shows that 35 of the total membership of 39 were in attendance. They ranged in age from 26 to 64 years. Twenty were married men and one was a widower. One was a native of England, one of Canada, one of Ireland, and the rest were American born. Eleven were born in the state of New York. There were 11 lawyers (3 later became members of the Nevada Supreme Court), 1 doctor, 2 editors, 7 miners, 2 farmers and 12 of various other occupations. Thirty-three had come to Nevada from California. Politically, all were registered as Unionists, except one lonely Democrat—Francis Proctor of Nye County. In the election of 1860, 14 had favored Lincoln, 13 were for Douglas, 6 for Bell and 2 for Breckenridge. They well and truly represented the people of Nevada and the 10 organized counties of the Territory—Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lander, Lyon, Nye, Ormsby, Storey and Washoe.

The President of the 1864 Convention, J. Neely Johnson, previously had served as Governor of the state of California between 1856 and 1858.

Nevada Constitutional Convention of 1864

Name	***County***	***Profession***	***Age***	***State in Life***	***Place of Nativity***
Ball, Nathaniel A. H.	Storey	Banker	37	Single	NH
Banks, James A.	Humboldt	Mining supt	36	Single	PA
Belden, W. W.	Washoe	Lumber dealer	30	Married	VT
Brady, H. B.	Washoe	Mechanic	28	Single	CT
Brosnan, Cornelius M.	Storey	Lawyer	49	Married	Ireland
Chapin, Samuel A.	Storey	Miner	52	Married	MA
Collins, John A.	Storey	Miner	50	Married	VT
Crawford, Israel	Ormsby	Editor	42	Married	NY
Crosman, J. S.	Lyon	Miner	44	Married	NY
De Long, Charles E.	Storey	Lawyer	32	Married	NY
Dunne, E. F.	Humboldt	Lawyer	28	Single	NY
Earl, Josiah	Storey	Lumber dealer	42	Married	OH
Fitch, Thomas	Storey	Lawyer	29	Married	NY
Frizell, Lloyd	Storey	Attorney	40	Single	OH
Folsom, Gilman N.	Washoe	Lumberman	35	Married	ME
Gibson, George L.	Ormsby	Merchant	40	Married	ME

Name	*County*	*Profession*	*Age*	*State in Life*	*Place of Nativity*
Haines, J. W.	Douglas	Farmer	39	Married	Canada
Hawley, Albert T.	Douglas	Lawyer	33	Single	KY
Hovey, Almon	Storey	Merchant	45	Married	NY
Hudson, George A.	Lyon	Mill owner	54	Single	MA
Johnson, J. Neely	Ormsby	Lawyer	38	Married	IN
Jones, William H.*	Humboldt				
Kennedy, Francis H.	Lyon	Lawyer	25	Single	PA
Kinkead, J. H.	Ormsby	Merchant	37	Married	PA
Lockwood, A. J.	Ormsby	Mechanic	30	Single	NY
Mason, B. S.	Esmeralda	Physician	47	Widower	NY
McClinton, J. G.	Esmeralda	Editor	26	Single	IL
Morse, E. A.*	Lander				
Murdock, Nelson E.	Churchill	Millwright	64	Single	NY
Nourse, George A.	Washoe	Lawyer	39	Married	ME
Parker, H. G.	Lyon	Mining supt	35	Married	VT
Proctor, Francis M.	Nye	Lawyer	36	Married	KY
Sturtevant, James H.	Washoe	Farmer	36	Married	NY
Tagliabue, Francis	Nye	Surveyor	31	Single	England
Tozer, Charles W.	Storey	Mining, milling	32	Single	NY
Warwick, J. H.	Lander	Lawyer	38	Married	CT
Wellington, D.*	Esmeralda				
Wetherell, William	Esmeralda	Mining	44	Single	PA
William, R. H.*	Lander				
Johnson, J. Neely	Ormsby	President	38	Married	IN
Gillespie, William M.	Storey	Secretary	26	Single	NY
Whitford, Andrew	Storey	Asst. Secretary	32	Single	RI
Marsh, Andrew J.	California	Official Reporter	38	Married	NY
Carson, T. M.	Ormsby	Sgt.-at-Arms	38	Single	MA
Skeene, William E.	Ormsby	Doorkeeper	36	Married	IN
Richards, George	Ormsby	Page	12	Single	CA

*Did not attend. (Information extracted from a chart prepared by Andrew J. Marsh)

The delegates met at Carson City on July 4 to draw up a constitution, which was very similar to the one which had been turned down by the people six months before. The name Nevada was firmly and permanently decided upon after a warm debate. The wording "all property including mines and mining property," as in the *Constitution* of 1863, was changed to remove the objections

of mine owners so as to read "all property excepting mines and mining claims, the proceeds of which alone shall be taxed." There was a discussion lasting several days concerning this question, but it was inconclusive, and the wording remains to this day.

There was some objection to statehood itself. The few against it contended that the cost of state government would be too great to be borne by the limited population. This was the view of those who doubted the permanence of the mines and feared that eventually the bulk of the cost would fall upon the shoulders of agriculture. This gloomy opinion dissolved in a growing faith in mining developments and the expectation of benefit from the overland railway then being built. Loyalty to the Union was a force in favor of statehood, it being generally known that the new state was desired by and would be of strategic value to the national government at Washington. At the end of the 21-day session, July 27, 1864, the *Constitution* was adopted by a vote of 19 to 2.

The Constitutional Convention passed the following resolutions in order to comply with the congressional instructions contained in the Enabling Act. The original ordinance was amended in 1956 by adding the last phrase, "unless otherwise provided by the Congress of the United States!" This change was effected so that Nevada may take advantage of any future congressional action allowing state taxation of certain types of federal property. Since the federal government owns about 86.5 percent of the land in Nevada, the state is limited in its taxable resources.

Nevada's preamble is very similar to the preamble to the *Constitution of the United States*, although the latter does not contain a reference to deity. The preamble is usually a short statement in general terms of the reasons for establishing a constitution.

William Stewart worked as hard for the second *Constitution* as he had for the first, striving to convince Nevadans that statehood was in their own best economic interest. State officials were not to be elected at the same time with the vote on the *Constitution*, so there would be no disappointed officeseekers to oppose the document on purely personal grounds. Finally, the voters were encouraged by a large group of citizens to vote for the *Constitution* and statehood so that the allegedly corrupt judiciary of the Territory could be replaced.

An amendment to the Enabling Act directed that the *Constitution* should be submitted to the people for ratification on the first Wednesday of September. The provisions originally stipulated the second Tuesday of October. This was done and it was accepted with enthusiasm, the vote being 10,371 for and 1,284 against. Storey County, including Virginia City and Gold Hill, cast nearly one-half the total vote and gave 5,448 for and 142 against. Out of the three territories granted enabling acts in 1864, Nevada, Nebraska and Colorado, Nevada was the only one that became a state that year.

Admission of Nevada as a State

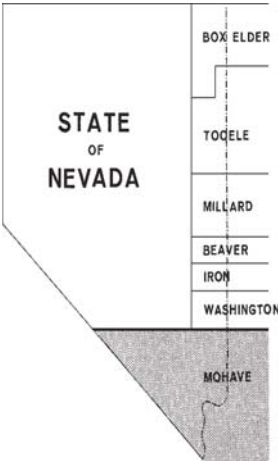
The Enabling Act directed that the *Constitution*, when ratified, should be submitted directly to the President. No approval or other action was required of Congress. No authority of rejection appears in the act, though it may be assumed that such power existed. Governor Nye sent two certified copies of the *Constitution* to President Lincoln—one by overland mail and one by sea. On October 24, Secretary of State William Seward notified Nye that the *Constitution* had not arrived. Nye ordered the *Constitution* wired to Washington, D.C. The 16,543-word document was sent by telegrapher to stations in Chicago, then to Philadelphia and on to the U.S. Military Telegraph of the War Department in Washington two days later. The cost was $4,303.27. It was the longest telegram sent up to that time. It was costly, but the hard-earned prize well deserved the exulting gesture. A weary President gave it his approval, and, on October 31, 1864, he issued the following proclamation, declaring Nevada admitted as the 36th member of the United States of America.

By the President of the United States of America: A Proclamation

> WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States passed an Act, which was approved on the 21st day of March last, entitled "An Act to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and State Government, and for the admission of such State into the Union on an equal footing with the original States:"
>
> And whereas, the said Constitution and State Government have been formed, pursuant to the conditions prescribed by the fifth section of the Act of Congress aforesaid, and the certificate required by the said Act, and also a copy of the Constitution and ordinances, have been submitted to the President of the United States;
>
> Now, therefore, be it known, that I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, in accordance with the duty imposed on me by the Act of Congress aforesaid, do hereby declare and proclaim that the said State of Nevada is admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States. In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.
>
> Done at the city of Washington this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.
>
> (L. S.) ABRAHAM LINCOLN.
> By the President:
> WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

Frequent references are made to the effect that area was added to Nevada when it became a state. No additions of territory were made in 1864 (Maps 16 and 17), and the common error possibly stems from the fact that the Enabling Act of Congress of March 21, 1864, redefined the area to be included (*U.S. Statutes at Large*, Vol. 13, page 30, Chapter XXXIV). A comparison of this 1864 description with that of the smaller and original Territory as created in 1861, without consideration of the intervening 1862 addition to the Territory, naturally would lead to the false assumption that some addition was being made in 1864. The 1862 addition did not redefine the limits of the Territory of Nevada, it only described the area to be added. When the 1862 addition is correctly appraised along with the 1861 creation, it is easily ascertained that the Territory of Nevada and the new State of Nevada were exactly coextensive at the time the form of government was changed in 1864.

Governor Nye and the territorial administration carried on for the first five weeks of statehood, since state elected officers did not enter upon the duties of their respective offices until the first Monday of December 1864.



MAP 17

1864—State of Nevada created from Nevada Territory. No addition made to Nevada at this time.

In the election held on November 8, 1864, the Republican and Democratic parties of the state entered full slates of candidates. As expected, President Lincoln won the electoral votes of Nevada—Frémont dropped out of the race in September—and the Republicans came close to a clean sweep of the contested offices. The Democrats won only two legislative seats—Frank Proctor of Nye County was elected to the Senate, Henry G. Blasdel was elected the first Governor of the State of Nevada, and Henry G. Worthington was chosen to be the first Member of the House of Representatives from the new state.

The First Nevada Legislature met on December 12, 1864. In joint session the members balloted for two U.S. Senators. William Stewart was elected on the first ballot with 33 out of 52 votes. However, no other candidate received a majority after a number of ballots and the Legislature adjourned. The next day the Legislature selected James W. Nye, the Territorial Governor, as the second U.S. Senator.

Thus, Nevada, with a population less than required for statehood by the Northwest Ordinance, entered the Union as the 36th state. The designation "Battle Born State" is appropriate inasmuch as Nevada's entry was a result of the Civil War and the accompanying problems.

Additions of Territory to Nevada After Statehood

Arizona Territory counties were established in 1864 following the separation of Arizona from the Territory of New Mexico in 1863. In place of the elongated portions of three New Mexico counties extending over southern Nevada, Arizona created Mohave County, a large part of which covered all of that portion of Arizona Territory attached to Nevada in 1867 (see Maps 15 and 16).

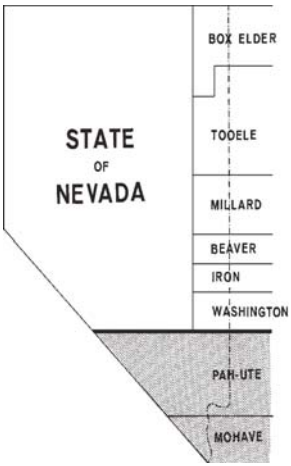
The 14th Utah Territorial Session (1864-1865) and the 15th Session (1865-1866) did not pass any significant acts affecting the area to be added to the State of Nevada in 1866. An act to establish a county of Rio Virgin in 1869 out of the western portion of Washington County, Utah Territory, was repealed in 1872 when apparently it was realized that a definition of the boundaries of the county placed most of its area in the State of Nevada.

The Second Session of the Territory of Arizona, meeting at Prescott in December of 1865, established Pah-Ute County in the area later attached to Nevada (see Map 17). The county seat, Callville, was located on what is now the Nevada side of the Colorado River at what was then the head of navigation. Shortly after the establishment of Pah-Ute County, Congress provided that Nevada could, through consent of its Legislature, acquire most of the county. This led to Arizona appeals to Congress that such authorization be withdrawn.

A resolution passed at the Third Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona (1866) mentioned the Pah-Ute county seat and river port of Callville, associated with steamship navigation from the open seas into what is now Nevada above Hoover Dam.

In 1866, Congress took action again to enlarge Nevada, this authorization following the first attachment of additional area to Nevada in 1862, when still a territory. The congressional act and the events that followed have created much confusion among historians and caused mapmakers and legislatures considerable concern. This is probably due to the separate nature of the last

two additions and confusion between these 1866 and 1867 additions and the former one made in 1862, along with conflicting references to the times at which these last additions became effective.



MAP 18

1865—Pah-Ute County, Arizona Territory, created from northern Mohave County.

This new eastern line is the same as the present eastern boundary of the State of Nevada. The area was taken from the western portions of Box Elder, Tooele, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington counties of the Territory of Utah (see Maps 18 and 19). The 1866 addition incorporated within the State of Nevada another area of 18,325 square miles where now are located Wells, Ely, Pioche and Caliente, Nevada. The 1866 line established by this addition gave a third definition for an eastern boundary for Nevada (1861, 1862 and 1866).

The present eastern boundary line for the State of Nevada does not fall on the 114° of longitude west of Greenwich because of the differential between Washington and Greenwich longitudes, at this latitude amounting to approximately two miles, and evidently not recognized at the time Congress employed Washington longitude for defining boundary lines. Thus we inherit the peculiar situation whereby Congress defined six full degrees of longitudinal width for Nevada, but we do not have such area secured to us, being squeezed by California on the west or Utah on the east.

The second section of the congressional act required specific action on the part of Nevada before the northwestern portion of Arizona Territory could be embraced within the State, there being no provision in the *Constitution* for acceptance. Although many histories and maps show the wedge-shaped section, now southern Nevada, as having been attached to the State in 1866, obviously such is not the case.

When the Third Session of the Nevada Legislature convened in 1867, Governor Blasdel included in his biennial message to the body the following recommendations relative to the congressional authorization for more territory:

Biennial Message

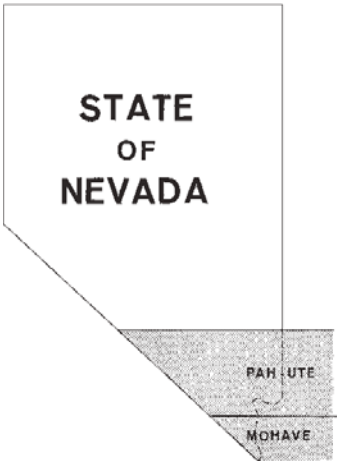
STATE OF NEVADA, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
CARSON CITY, January 10th, 1867.

Gentlemen of the Senate and Assembly: . . .

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN BOUNDARIES

By Act of Congress, approved May 5, 1866, there was added to this State on the east all the territory lying between the 37th and 38th degrees of longitude, west from Washington, extending from the 37th to the 42d degree of north latitude, embracing 18,000 square miles, or 11,530,000 acres. This grant was anticipated and provided for in the formation and adoption of the State Constitution, and, therefore, no further action is required. A further addition "commencing on the 37th degree of north latitude at the 37th degree of longitude, west from Washington, and running thence south on said degree of longitude to the middle of the river Colorado of the West; thence down the middle of said river to the eastern boundary of the State of California; thence northwesterly, along said boundary of California, to the 37th degree of north latitude; and thence east, along said degree of latitude, to the point of beginning," was contingently made to become effectual upon the acceptance of the State, through its Legislature. This grant, connecting us as it does with the navigable waters of the Colorado River, and embracing extensive and valuable agricultural and mineral lands, is of great importance to the State, and should be promptly accepted. Looking alone to the Act of Congress, it would seem that all the action necessary on the part of the State, for a full and final acceptance of this last named cession, would be that of the Legislature in the form of an Act or joint resolution. But the establishment of boundary lines by the Constitution would seem to leave the Legislature without present authority to bind the State in the premises. In order that no misapprehension may arise from a failure to comply with the Act, I suggest the propriety of immediate legislative acceptance as therein contemplated. And in order to legally and fully extend the jurisdiction of the State over the ceded territory, I suggest the propriety of proposing and submitting to the people, for their ratification, an amendment to the Constitution conforming our southern boundary to the lines designated in the grant. . . .

H. G. BLASDEL (From Senate Journal and Appendix, Third Session, 1867)



MAP 19

1866—State of Nevada extended eastward one degree of longitude. Area taken from western portions of Box Elder, Tooele, Millard, Beaver, Iron and Washington Counties, Utah Territory.

A few days later the Legislature passed a resolution accepting this additional territory, ceded to the State of Nevada.

Later in 1867, the Fourth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona reacted to the acceptance by Nevada of part of Arizona Territory as apparently not granting de facto control to Nevada, Pah-Ute County was not abolished though most of its area was absorbed by Nevada. Arizona did not recognize the Nevada acceptance resolution as incorporating most of that county. The Arizona Legislative Assembly passed the following act moving the Pah-Ute county seat from Callville on the Colorado River north to St. Thomas, a location within the area Nevada had accepted by resolution.

Evidently Arizona's pleas to Congress fell on deaf ears. The authorization granted Nevada to absorb the northwestern part of Arizona Territory was never repealed. Apparently in recognition of Congress having failed to reverse itself on the issue, and in view of the fact that most of Pah-Ute County was lost, along with a small portion of Mohave County, to the State of Nevada, the Sixth Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Arizona, meeting in Tucson in 1871, repealed the act creating Pah-Ute County (see Maps 19 and 20).

This last addition of territory to Nevada, 12,225 square miles, was made in 1867. This area, which now contains over half of Nevada's population, includes all of Clark County, with Nevada's first and second largest cities, Las Vegas and Henderson, as well as North Las Vegas, Boulder City, Mesquite, part of Hoover Dam, a strip of southern Lincoln County, Nye County from Beatty south, and the southernmost tip of Esmeralda County.

The 1979 Session of the Nevada Legislature approved Assembly Joint Resolution No. 24 to conform the constitutional boundary of the State to its actual boundary. This measure subsequently was approved by the 1981 Legislature and was ratified by the people at the 1982 general election.

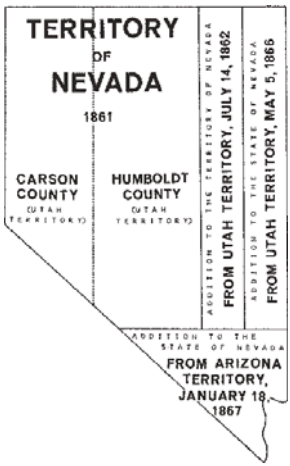
From the foregoing history of Nevada, it can be seen that the Territory of Nevada existed between 1861-1864, covering two different territorial extents. The State of Nevada, as it existed between 1864-1867, covered three different territorial extents. The five different possible sets of boundary extensions and terminology, a territory of two shapes and a state with three undoubtedly have in large measure contributed to the confusion existent today in regard to the origin and development of Nevada (see Map 21). Not only were there numerous changes after Nevada was first organized, but the foundation of Carson County, which represented the nucleus of Nevada, underwent vast modifications between 1854 and 1861 by means of various enlargements, attachments, modifications and reestablishments. The entire period from 1854 (Carson County created) to 1867 (last addition to the State of Nevada) presents a complex problem in the geopolitical history of Nevada.

Seat of Government

The original territorial capital of Utah was Fillmore City in Millard County. During the time Carson County was attached to Millard County, prior to its organization in 1855, Fillmore City also served as the county seat of Carson County. This location was about 150 miles south of Great Salt Lake City and about 500 miles east of the populated part of Carson County. So far as Carson County was concerned, the situation was not improved any when, in 1856, the capital was moved to Great Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, although Genoa had been designated county seat the year before.

MAP 20

1867—State of Nevada extended south to Colorado River. Area taken from Pah-Ute and Mohave Counties, Arizona Territory. State attains final limits.



MAP 21

1861-67—Territory of Nevada formed in 1861 from Carson and Humboldt Counties of Utah Territory. In 1862, Nevada Territory enlarged by extension eastward one degree into Utah Territory. Enlarged territory and state as created in 1864, coextensive in size. Additional extension eastward one degree into Utah Territory in 1866 by State of Nevada. Extension south into Arizona Territory to the Colorado River by State of Nevada in 1867. Nevada Territory existed in two different sizes, the State of Nevada in three different sizes.

The Utah Territorial Assembly designated Carson City the county seat of Carson County in place of Genoa, effective on what proved to be one day prior to the formation of the Territory of Nevada. The Nevada Territorial government selected the same location for the capital of the Territory of Nevada in 1861, and Carson City was designated the capital for the State of Nevada in 1864 by the S*tate Constitution*, although no Capitol building could be constructed for three sessions of the Legislature perchance the legislators decided to move the State capitol. The Capitol was completed in 1871. Carson City has thus served as Nevada's capital continuously since 1861. Nevada is among a small number of states that has had only one capital during its territorial period and statehood.

The Physical Area of Our State

Naturally, the estimates of the area of Nevada changed with each addition of land from 1862 to 1867. The table below shows the area of the original Territory of Nevada in 1861 and the area of the State after each addition was made. The estimate made after the last addition of territory in 1867 stood until 1910, after which there have existed other estimates, as explained in the following table.

	Estimated total area (square miles)	***Year***
Territory of Nevada, original size	63,214	1861-1862
Enlarged Territory, 18,325 square miles added from Utah Territory, original State	81,539	1862-1866
First enlargement of Nevada as a State, 18,325 square miles from Utah Territory	99,864	1866-1867
Second enlargement of Nevada as a State, 12,225 square miles from Arizona Territory	112,089	1867-1910

In 1910, the estimated area of Nevada was reduced to 109,512 square miles and revised shortly thereafter with an increase to 110,690 square miles. The present figures for the State of Nevada are 110,540 square miles of total area with 109,894 square miles of land area. The figure for land area does not include the areas of large water bodies found partly or entirely within the boundaries of the State, such as lakes Tahoe, Mead, Pyramid and Walker. The land area is a fluctuating figure and subject to change from year to year in response to the ephemeral status of Nevada's water bodies, due to variations in runoff and evaporation rates.

Area and Population

County	***1976 land area (square miles)***	***1990 Census population***	***2000 Census population***	***2010 Census population***
Carson City	153	40,443	52,457	55,274
Churchill	4,913	17,938	23,982	24,877
Clark	8,084	741,459	1,375,765	1,951,269
Douglas	751	27,637	41,259	46,997
Elko	17,181	33,530	45,291	48,818
Esmeralda	3,570	1,344	971	783
Eureka	4,182	1,547	1,651	1,987
Humboldt	9,704	12,844	16,106	16,528
Lander	5,621	6,266	5,794	5,775
Lincoln	10,650	3,775	4,165	5,345
Lyon	2,024	20,001	34,501	51,980
Mineral	3,837	6,475	5,071	4,772
Nye	18,064	17,781	32,485	43,946
Pershing	6,031	4,336	6,693	6,753
Storey	262	2,526	3,399	4,010
Washoe	6,608	254,667	339,486	421,407
White Pine	8,905	9,264	9,181	10,030
Total	110,540	1,201,833	1,998,257	2,700,551

Boundary Lines

Nevada's western boundary line was not easily established with statehood. The establishment of Lake (later, Roop) County in northwestern Nevada aroused a boundary dispute with California. This skirmish has been called the Roop County War, the War of Injunctions and the Sagebrush War. The conflict resulted from an unusual boundary provision in Nevada's Organic Act, which virtually invited controversy with California, and the fact that geography joined Honey Lake residents with Carson Valley.

Instead of simply stating that the new territory's western boundary would be the eastern boundary of California, the Nevada Organic Act specified that the boundary between California and the proposed territory would be the "dividing ridge separating the waters of Carson Valley from those that flow into the Pacific," or the crest of the Sierra Nevada. In addition, the Act provided that "the Territory within the present limits of the State of California shall not be included within this Territory until the State of California shall assent to the same by an act irrevocable without the consent of the United States." Understandably, California never agreed to the dividing ridge as a boundary, although Territorial Governor James Nye led a Nevada delegation to persuade the California Legislature to cede the area east of the ridge to its "weaker neighbor." Apparently, there was some support within the California Legislature for the proposal, but it was discouraged by the fact that the mineral discoveries at Aurora in Esmeralda County, Nevada Territory, might lie in California. The Golden State did not wish to lose the possible tax revenues from that area.

In fact, both Esmeralda County of Nevada and Mono County of California claimed Aurora, and each named it as the seat of government for their respective counties. It was the only known double-headed county seat, with one good courthouse and two sets of county officers. In 1862, an election was held in Aurora to select officials for each of the two counties. They had separate polling places, but the same voters.

During that year, many Aurora citizens participated in the politics of both counties and states. Dr. John W. Pugh was elected to the Nevada Territorial Legislature and became the President of the Council (similar to the current State Senate). Thomas N. Machin was Mono County's choice for the California Assembly, of which he became Speaker. Both elected officials were residents of Aurora.

Although Aurora seemed to exist peacefully in both states, the Honey Lake area overlapped by Roop County, Nevada, and Plumas County, California, did not. The boundary dispute accelerated early in 1863 when officials from each of these two counties attempted to exercise jurisdiction over the same area. From injunctions issued and arrests made by each side upon the other, the conflict

erupted into physical violence between the supporters of the Roop County officials and the Plumas County Sheriff, who brought a posse with him to enforce the decrees of the Plumas County courts. A couple of people were wounded in the ensuing scuffle, but none were killed. An armistice was agreed upon and a procedure established whereby each side sought the aid of its respective governor to settle the claims.

The result was the appointment of a joint boundary survey, with Surveyor-General Houghton acting for California and Butler Ives, the Territory of Nevada. The final report, accepted by California on April 4, 1864, and by Nevada on February 7, 1865, proved that the Honey Lake area was in California. As a result, the political ties that had connected those residents with Carson Valley since the 1850s were broken, although their economic ties continued. The report just as definitely concluded that Aurora was in Nevada, thus eliminating the dual county seats. Mono County moved its county seat to Bridgeport, California.

Population of Nevada (1860-2010)

Federal Census Date	***Population***	***Increase or Decrease Over Preceding Census (Percent)***
1860*	6,857	------
1870	42,491	519.7
1880	62,266	46.5
1890	47,355	-23.9
1900	42,335	-10.6
1910	81,875	93.4
1920	77,407	-5.5
1930	91,058	17.6
1940	110,247	21.1
1950	160,083	45.2
1960	285,278	78.0
1970	488,738	71.3
1980	800,508	63.8
1990	1,201,833	50.1
2000	1,998,257	66.3
2010	2,700,551	35.1

*1860 figure is the population for the area taken to form Nevada Territory in 1861.

These figures provide important information about the number of people in early Nevada. However, the census figures for 1860 do not include those Indians who were not living among the general population of the territory. The Annual Reports of the Commissioners of Indian Affairs made in 1859 give an estimate of 6,900 Washoe and Paiute Indians as residents of the general area of western Utah Territory. In 1861, an estimate of Indian population residing in the Territory of Nevada was made by Mr. Warren Wasson, Acting Indian Agent, Carson Valley Agency. This estimate arrived at a figure of 7,550 Washoe and Paiute Indians for the territory. It was indicated that recognition was not made of the Shoshone population in either estimate, a large portion of which was known to be in the territory. Another estimate was made in 1861, which did consider the Shoshone population and was given as "not far from 10,000" for the total Indian population for the Territory of Nevada. This estimate was on the conservative side, since the 1870 report showed for Shoshone alone a population of 5,325.

A census taken in 1861 by Henry DeGroot enumerated the inhabitants of Nevada by 12 districts. This census was taken in order to establish a basis for a determination of representation to the Territorial Legislature. Since counties had not been formed for the territory, 12 arbitrary districts were set up as "census tracts." From these districts and based on the inhabitants enumerated, 9 districts were formed from which representatives were sent to the Legislature. The census, however, was to exclude the Indian population. The final total population figure for the Territory of Nevada by DeGroot was 16,734, which most authorities consider to be on the high side. This theory is substantiated when the federal census figure for 1860 (6,857) and the estimated Indian population (10,000) are considered as a total population of 16,857 for Indians and whites. Therefore, it is difficult to determine if the DeGroot census was accurate and excluded Indians. It is true that DeGroot took his census a year later than the federal census, and the settlement of the territory was in a progressive stage. However, it is still difficult to correlate his findings with the federal estimate for the year 1861, which was only 10,717 on July 1 of that year.

Consideration must be made of federal census figures for any period from 1860 through 1880, since the enumeration of Indians for these census years was confined to those found living among the general population. Those of reservations were excluded from federal census totals and were reported separately by the Office of Indian Affairs. The following reports on Indian population should therefore be added to the three census years of 1860, 1870, and 1880 in order to arrive at true population data for Nevada.

Year	*Indian Population*
1959	6,900—not including Shoshone
1861	7,550—not including Shoshone
1861	10,000—conservative, including Shoshone
1870	16,150—accurately enumerating Shoshone
1880	6,800—accurately enumerating Shoshone

The following estimates as of July 1 for each year are provided by the Bureau of the Census for Nevada's early years. Indians not living among the general population are not included.

*Year**	*Population*
1860	7,154
1861	10,717
1862	14,280
1863	17,843
1864	21,406
1865	24,969
1866	28,532
1867	32,096
1868	35,660
1869	39,224

*Estimated July 1 of each year.

A state census was conducted in 1875 that gave a total population for the State (evidently not including reservation Indians) as 52,540. This closely correlates with the federal estimate on July 1 for that same year, which was 52,541 and did not include Indians not living among the general population.

Adjusted population figures for Nevada, adding to the decennial census totals the Indians living on reservations or otherwise not among the general inhabitants, are as follows for the three decennial census years when such Indians were excluded from population totals.

Year	*Adjusted Population*
1860	16,857
1870	58,641
1880	69,066

Forming the State's Counties

While legislative acts and the electoral process served as the main agents of change for the formation and transformation of Nevada's counties, the process was also marked by heated debate within the press, and in one case, arson and assault.

The first Nevada Territorial Legislature established nine counties on November 25, 1861, including Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Humboldt, Lyon, Ormsby, Storey and Washoe. Only Humboldt County, which existed as a county within the Utah Territory, was retained and established as a county within both the Nevada Territory and, subsequently, the State of Nevada. The largest territorial county was Esmeralda, which along with Churchill and Humboldt, comprised four-fifths of the Nevada Territory. Also included among the original counties was Lake County, renamed Roop County on December 5, 1862. Roop County was abolished in 1883 because of its very small population. Its territory was made a part of Washoe County.

Two more counties—Lander and Nye—were organized when Nevada was a territory, so that the total number of counties in Nevada when it became a state was 11. Within ten years of Nevada became a state, four more counties were organized: Elko, Eureka, Lincoln and White Pine. Over three decades passed before the organization of any additional counties.

After the turn of the century, the last three counties were created: Clark, Mineral and Pershing. In 1969, Ormsby County and Carson City were consolidated into one municipal government known as Carson City.

In 1987, the Legislature created Bullfrog County, a 144-square mile enclave within southern Nye County. The purpose of Bullfrog County was to enhance the State's ability to receive funds from the federal government pursuant to the "Grants Equal To Taxes" provisions of the Nuclear Waste Policy Act. Following a challenge by Nye County in the Nevada district court, the legislation was judged to be unconstitutional and subsequently was repealed by the Legislature in 1989.

The 17 counties of the State, with years of creation and the original and present county seats, are as follows.

County	***Year of Creation***	***Original County Seat***	***Present County Seat***
Carson City*	1969	Carson City	Carson City
Churchill†	1861	Buckland's	Fallon (1904)
Clark	1909	Las Vegas	Las Vegas

County	***Year of Creation***	***Original County Seat***	***Present County Seat***
Douglas	1861	Genoa	Minden (1916)
Elko	1869	Elko	Elko
Esmeralda‡	1861	Aurora	Goldfield (1907)
Eureka	1873	Eureka	Eureka
Humboldt	1861	Unionville	Winnemucca (1873)
Lander‡	1862	Jacob's Spring	Battle Mountain (1979)
Lincoln‡	1866	Crystal Springs	Pioche 1871)
Lyon	1861	Dayton	Yerington (1911)
Mineral	1911	Hawthorne	Hawthorne
Nye‡	1864	Ione City	Tonopah (1905)
Pershing	1919	Lovelock	Lovelock
Storey	1861	Virginia City	Virginia City
Washoe	1861	Washoe City	Reno (1871)
White Pine	1869	Hamilton	Ely (1887)

*Carson City became a county as the result of consolidation with Ormsby County in 1969. Ormsby County was created in 1861, and Carson City always served as its county seat.
†Churchill County was not formally organized in 1864, and its intermediate county seats were LaPlata (1864-1868) and Stillwater (1868-1904).
‡Lander County also had an intermediate county seat at Austin (1863-1979); as did Lincoln County at Hiko (1867-1871); Esmeralda County at Hawthorne (1883-1907); and Nye County at Belmont (1867-1905).

Nevada's counties were named for a variety of persons or other features. The following table summarizes the naming of Nevada's 17 counties, plus the former counties of Lake, Ormsby and Roop. Other historical information also is included.

County	***Named For***
Carson City	Named by Frank M. Proctor, one of the founders of Carson City in 1858, directly or indirectly for Christopher "Kit" Carson, the famed explorer and guide who first entered western Nevada in the winter of 1843-1844.
Churchill	Fort Churchill, Nevada, which had been named for General Sylvester Churchill, a Mexican War hero who was Inspector General of the U.S. Army in 1861.
Clark	William A. Clark, former U.S. Senator from Montana, and the builder of the railroad line through the area.

County	***Named For***
Douglas	Stephen A. Douglas, former U.S. Senator from Illinois. Douglas is best remembered for his debates with Abraham Lincoln. Douglas was re-elected U.S. Senator from Illinois over Lincoln in 1858, but was defeated by Lincoln for the Presidency in 1860.
Elko	Several explanations have been offered, including an Indian word meaning either "white woman" or "beautiful." Another explanation credits railroad owner Charles Crocker with the naming of a railroad station after elk roaming in the area and adding an "o" to form "Elko."
Esmeralda	Esmeralda is the Spanish word for emerald. An early Nevada miner, J. M. Corey, named the Esmeralda Mining District. It is believed that Corey may have named the district after the gypsy dancing girl, Esmeralda, from Victor Hugo's book, *The Hunchback of Notre Dame*.
Eureka	The ancient Greek term, Eureka, meaning "I have found it." This term was used earlier in California and other locations.
Humboldt	Baron Friedrich Heinrich Alexander von Humboldt, a German naturalist, traveler and statesman.
Lake	Several lakes in the area, including Honey, Pyramid and Winnemucca.
Lander	Fredrick W. Lander, chief engineer of a federal wagon route through the area. He later served as Special Indian Agent in the area, and died in the Civil War in Virginia in 1862 at the rank of brigadier general. Created in 1862, Lander County sprang forth as the result of a mining boom on the Reese River, taking a considerable portion of Churchill and Humboldt counties with it. Eventually, Lander would be known as the "mother of counties" because so many were carved out of it.
Lincoln	Abraham Lincoln, 16th President of the U.S.
Lyon	General Nathaniel Lyon, who died in the Civil War in Missouri in 1861.
Mineral	The surrounding area, which is heavily mineralized.
Nye	James W. Nye, Governor of Nevada Territory and later U.S. Senator from Nevada.
Ormsby	Major William M. Ormsby, one of the original settlers of Carson City, who was killed in 1860 in the Pyramid Lake Indian War.
Pershing	General John J. Pershing, commander-in-chief of the American Expeditionary Force (1917-1919) in Europe during World War 1.
Roop	Issac N. Roop, the Governor of the provisional territory of Nevada, 1859-1861.
Storey	Captain Edward F. Storey, who was killed in 1860 in the Pyramid Lake Indian War.
Washoe	A small Indian tribe that inhabits the area.
White Pine	Heavy growth of pine trees in the area, thought to be white pine.

County Seats

In his thesis, "Significant County Seat Controversies in the State of Nevada," author Stanley W. Paher writes of battles in the newspapers, threats on the lives of elected officials and possibly arson. Of Nevada's 17 counties, all but 4 experienced serious struggles concerning their county seats. Only two seats have remained since the establishment of the Nevada Territory—Carson City and Virginia City, respectively for Carson City and Storey County. In the State, 32 cities or towns have served as county seats since 1861.

Towns desired county seats, according to Paher, because the designation brought increased status for the town through the presence of a courthouse. In addition, it brought commercial and economic advantages through administrative and judicial activities. County seat status boosted a growing town and slowed the decay of a declining community.

As a result, towns used legal and occasionally illegal methods to shift seats. History shows two cases of election irregularities and a burned courthouse. For example, Governor Tasker Oddie approved the bill creating Mineral County on February 10, 1911. When he appointed a county commission, he received an insulting letter from an irate constituent. State Senator Fred Balzar of Mina received letters vowing vengeance for his part in the division of Mineral County from Esmeralda County. His brother was assaulted in Mina. The saloon of his brother-in-law was burned to the ground. A letter sent to Senator Balzar threatened that he and his family would be killed and his home blown up after his return to Mina.

The battles concerning the removal of the White Pine County seat from Hamilton to a more desirable location may have resulted in the burning of the courthouse there in early 1885. Six men, including the sheriff, who were sleeping in the courthouse were awakened by smoke and a roaring noise. County records were not saved because the fire originated in the recorder's office. An investigation revealed the fire was arson. The editor of the *Eureka Evening Leader* believed that someone burned the building to conceal fraud, since the county had been on the verge of bankruptcy. The State Legislature allocated $5,000 for building another courthouse. In 1887, White Pine lawmakers successfully pushed through the Legislature an act that moved the county seat from Hamilton to Ely, where the new courthouse was erected.

But, despite these incidents, the war over county seats was largely conducted legally through the Legislature and at the ballot box. Among the determining factors for county seats were a population shift, a desire for a central location, and the building of a railroad.

The completion of the Central Pacific Railroad removed the county seat of Washoe County from Washoe City to Reno. Unionville also lost out to Winnemucca for the Humboldt County seat because of the railroad.

The Lyon County Courthouse in Dayton burned down in 1909, and the Douglas County Courthouse in Genoa was badly damaged by fire in 1910. These disasters, coupled with the population decline in both of these communities and the growth of Yerington and Minden, contributed to the change of these two county seats.

Mining also exerted influence. All the county seats but Carson City and Genoa were milling or mining towns among the original Nevada counties formed at statehood. Mining booms helped create six Nevada counties. The rise of new mining towns caused some older towns to lose their county seat status. This is the primary reason why the county seat of Esmeralda County was moved from Hawthorne to Goldfield and the Nye County seat was moved from Belmont to Tonopah.

Much of the fighting took place in vitriolic newspaper battles that heated up as the press supported contending towns fighting for county seat status. Papers frequently agitated battles and rekindled old controversies.

The lengthiest controversy involved Lander County, which lasted more than 50 years as Austin and Battle Mountain fought a duel over the county seat that finally ended at the ballot box when the seat was moved from Austin to Battle Mountain in 1979.

Changing the county seat is accomplished within Nevada either by an act of the Legislature or by special county elections. As a result, the Legislature changed county seats 13 times while the voters cast their ballots in three special elections held at the county level. The Nevada Legislature enacted legislation on three different occasions to provide for the moving of a county seat by means of a special county election, including:

1867	Three-fifths of voters must petition a board of county commissioners, who in turn must hold a special election within 50 days.
1877	Legislature repealed the 1867 law and passed another law requiring the signatures of three-fifths of the voters, who must also be taxpayers. The board of county commissioners, upon receipt of a valid petition, must hold a special election within 60 days.
1955	Legislature repealed the 1877 law and passed an even stricter law requiring the petition to be signed by electors who are taxpayers, equal in number to at least 60 percent of the legal votes cast within the county at the last preceding general election. A simple majority is then required in the general or special election to move the county seat.

Since statehood, numerous boundary changes have also taken place among Nevada counties.

1865	Nye County northern boundary enlarged and western boundary moved about three miles eastward.
1866	Lincoln County was created out of Nye County.
1867	Lincoln County extended to the Colorado River. A small triangle of land added to southern Nye County.
1869	Western boundary of Churchill County moved to include taxable railroad property in northwest portion of county. Also changed was the western boundary of Lander and Nye Counties. Elko and White Pine Counties were created out of Lander County.
1871	Addition made to northwestern portion of Elko County.
1873	Eureka County created from Lander County while Lander County was enlarged along its western edge with land from Humboldt County.
1875	Final change in western boundary of Nye County. Lincoln and White Pine Counties enlarged with land from Nye County going to Lincoln County.
1877	Southwest portion of Elko County known as Mineral Hill Strip was added to Eureka County, which paid $1,200 to Elko County for the acquisition. The original boundary change was passed by the State Legislature in 1875, but a technical error caused the bill to be declared unconstitutional, requiring reenactment in 1877.
1881	Boundary of Eureka County extended eastward to summit of Diamond Mountain Ridge.
1883	Area in which Yerington is now located was taken from Esmeralda County and added to Lyon County. Roop County, which had unofficially functioned as part of Washoe County, was officially annexed to Washoe County.
1909	Clark County created out of Lincoln County.
1911	Mineral County created out of Esmeralda County.
1913	A new county boundary between Esmeralda and Nye Counties was established when a portion of Esmeralda County was added to Nye County.
1919	Pershing County created out of Humboldt County.
1924	The Washoe County Commission adopted a new eastern boundary by ordinance. This unilateral act of Washoe County was accepted by Humboldt and Pershing counties from 1924 until 1983, when this boundary was placed into State law.
1925	Boundary line between Elko and White Pine Counties was redefined.
1929	A new boundary between Eureka, Lander and Nye Counties was established.
1933	A portion of the western part of Mineral County was added to Lyon County.
1963	Storey County's northern boundary was established, effective January 1, 1963, to a permanent location that would not be affected by future course changes, man-made or natural, of the Truckee River.

1965	The boundaries of Douglas and Ormsby Counties and Lyon and Washoe Counties were realigned.
1967	The boundaries between Douglas and Lyon Counties and Ormsby and Washoe Counties were realigned.
1969	Boundary lines were officially established between Eureka and Lander Counties and Churchill and Lyon Counties. Ormsby County and Carson City consolidated into one municipal government known as Carson City; Washoe County boundary was changed to conform with the new Carson City boundary.
1973	Storey County's northern boundary changed from the 1963 location to the centerline of the Truckee River as it existed in 1861.
1983	Boundaries of Churchill, Humboldt, Pershing and Washoe Counties realigned to follow section, township and range lines.
1985	Boundary line between Clark and Nye Counties was realigned.
1987	Bullfrog County created out of a portion of southern Nye County.
1989	Bullfrog County abolished and Nye County boundary restored.
2001	Adjusts the boundary line in the Pahrump Valley to transfer a strip of land approximately 2.5 miles wide from Clark County to Nye County.
2005	Adjusts the boundary line between Lyon County and Washoe County to provide for the transfer of 5,100 acres of undeveloped land adjacent to the City of Fernley.

Nevada's Ratification of Amendments to the *United States Constitution*

Except as otherwise noted, amendments to the *United States Constitution* are ratified by a vote of the State Legislature once the amendment has been proposed by the Congress. Ratification by two-thirds of the states is required for adoption.

	Congressional Action		
Amendment	***Proposed***	***Ratified***	***Ratified in Nevada***
13	1865	1865	February 16, 1985
14	1866	1868	January 22, 1867
15	1869	1870	March 1, 1869
16	1909	1913	February 8, 1913
17	1912	1913	February 19, 1913
18	1917	1919	January 27, 1919
19	1919	1920	February 7, 1920
20	1932	1933	January 28, 1933
21	1933	1933	September 5, 1933 (repeal convention)
22	1947	1951	March 6, 1951

	Congressional Action		
Amendment	***Proposed***	***Ratified***	***Ratified in Nevada***
23	1960	1961	February 2, 1961
24	1962	1964	March 25, 1963
25	1965	1967	February 10, 1967
26	1971	1971	June 8, 1971* (special election)
27	1789	1992	May 3, 1989

*While Nevada held a special election on June 8, 1971, to change the *State Constitution* to allow 18-year-olds to vote, the 26th Amendment was not ratified until June 17, 1987, when it was done ceremoniously.

Political History of Nevada

Chapter 4

Campaigning, Voter Registration, and Casting Ballots in Nevada

CHAPTER 4: CAMPAIGNING, VOTER REGISTRATION, AND CASTING BALLOTS IN NEVADA

Political Parties and Voter Registration

By STEVE GEORGE
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Nevada has seen many political parties come and go over its 152-year history and was one of the primary forces behind the creation of one national political party. In total, 22 political parties have placed candidates on the ballot in Nevada, with only 4—Democratic, Independent American, Libertarian, and Republican—still having ballot access during the 2016 General Election (NOTE: voters still have the option of registering as nonpartisan).

The procedure for qualifying as a major political party in Nevada is found in *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 293.128, while NRS 293.171 and 293.1715 describe how a minor political party can be organized and gain ballot access.

During the early years of statehood, Nevada political offices were dominated by Republicans, perhaps as a thank you to the efforts of the nation's first Republican president, Abraham Lincoln, who used his considerable influence to help secure statehood for Nevada in 1864. The State's first two general elections in 1864 and 1866 saw the "Grand Old Party" capture all federal, State, and judicial offices.

The Union Party dominated the first four sessions of the Legislature. The Union Party was actually the Republican Party, which at its national convention in 1864, changed its name to the National Union Party in an attempt to lure War Democrats. The party's platform called for the unconditional restoration of the Union.

In 1870, Democrats won four of the constitutional offices, including governor, lieutenant governor, State treasurer, and attorney general.

In the latter 1800s and early 1900s, a new political party, the Silver Party, was formed to combat what many western states thought was a power play by European nations and eastern United States banking interests. The Silver Party was the outgrowth of many Republicans and Democrats from western states joining forces when depressed economic conditions brought about by the federal government curtailed its coinage of silver coins in 1873—popularly known as the "Crime of '73."

Although the Silver Party had a stronghold in Nevada and the State was one of the party's most prominent backers, other states with significant silver mining, including Colorado, Idaho, Utah, and other western states, also joined forces in an attempt to persuade Washington, D.C., to use more silver and thereby provide relief for the depressed market.

The Silver Party swept Nevada's constitutional offices in 1894 and 1898. An offshoot of the party, the Silver Democrat Party, remained a significant party in the State until the election of 1906. The last Silver Party representatives to hold statewide office were State Treasurer David M. Ryan; State Attorney General Richard Stoddard; and Lieutenant Governor Denver S. Dickerson, appointed acting governor following the death of fellow Silver Party member John Sparks on May 22, 1908.

The Silver and Silver Democrat parties also dominated the State's federal offices from 1894 to 1906, winning Nevada's U.S. Senate and congressional seats during that period, with Congressman George A. Bartlett being the last Silver Democrat to win an election in Nevada in 1906. Bartlett won reelection in 1908 but ran as a Democrat in that race.

Leading up to the Great Depression of 1929, the nation's two primary parties—Democratic and Republican—split the State's constitutional and federal offices, with Democrats winning a few more races than Republicans. However, following the Great Depression, Nevadans decidedly favored Democrats. From 1932 to 1995, Democrats held a statewide edge in voter registration and, as a result, won most statewide and federal races. In fact, every secretary of state in Nevada was a Democrat from the time of the Great Depression until Republican Cheryl Lau was elected and took office in 1991 (the trend actually began in 1911); every state treasurer was a Democrat from 1935 to 1983 (Republican Patricia D. Cafferata won in 1982); and every attorney general was a Democrat from 1911 to 1971, until the election of Republican Robert List, who went on to become governor in 1979.

It was not until the general election of 1990 that Republicans once again became a major factor in Nevada politics, capturing four of the State's six constitutional office races. In 1998, five of the six constitutional offices were won by Republicans, with Attorney General Frankie Sue Del Papa being the lone Democrat (she was re-elected to a third term in office that year) to win statewide office. In 2002, Republicans swept the constitutional offices for the first time since 1890.

In 2006, Democrats won four of the six constitutional offices, and two years later Democrats gained control of the State Senate, which was the first time Democrats controlled the upper house of the Legislature since 1990. Democrats held a majority of the constitutional offices and controlled both legislative houses until the 2014 General Election, the results of which were unprecedented in Nevada.

At the 2014 General Election, Republican candidates won all six constitutional office races, and the Republican Party won majorities in both houses of the Legislature (Republicans had not had a majority in the Assembly since 1985). This represented the first time since statehood in 1864 that Republicans held all the constitutional offices with majorities in both houses of the Legislature. While no constitutional offices were up for election in 2016, Democrats regained control of both houses of the Legislature.

Prior to 1910, voters in Nevada simply registered to vote without identifying their party affiliation. In 1909, the Legislature passed the Primary Election Act, which resulted in the State's first primary election in 1910. Even so, from 1910 to 1916, all candidates were listed on a single ballot and voters could make their choice for any candidate from any party.

The 1917 Legislature amended the primary election law to provide for separate ballots for each party at primary elections. As a result, for the first time in the State's history, voters had to identify their party affiliation when registering for the 1918 Election. Still, voter registration reports submitted by county clerks to the Secretary of State's Office did not separate the number of registered voters by party affiliation, as there was no legal requirement to do so. For the most part, clerks simply transmitted the total number of registered voters, often merely sending carbon copies of voter registration lists instead of compiling the total number of registered voters in their specific county.

Actual breakdowns of the total number of registered voters for each party were not reported and compiled until 1950. That year, Nevada had 83,950 registered voters: 53,050 Democrats; 26,601 Republicans; and 4,299 listed as "Miscellaneous."

Democrats continued to outpace Republicans by a wide margin for many years. By 1962, there was almost double the number of registered Democrats as Republicans in the State. That trend continued over several presidential election years. The gap between the two major parties started to close in 1972 as Republicans began to make headway. By the close of voter registration for the 1988 Presidential Election, Republican registration lagged behind Democratic registration by only 20,477 voters.

After years of playing catch-up, Republicans finally seized the lead in voter registration in Nevada in November 1995 by 1,182 voters, and by the close of registration for the 1996 Presidential Election, Republicans held a voter registration advantage of 4,211 registered voters. As the 2000 Presidential Election approached, the Republican voter registration advantage had shrunk to a mere 838 voters. However, by the close of registration for the 2004 Presidential Election, the Republican voter registration advantage was back up to 4,431 voters.

Republicans maintained their small voter registration margin over Democrats throughout 2005 and most of 2006. In December 2006, Democrats briefly overtook Republicans; however, this voter registration advantage only lasted for one month. The Republican voter registration advantage continued until April 2007 when the Democrats took a 217 lead in active registered voters, a lead that has not reversed as of today. At the close of registration for the 2008 Presidential Election, the Democrat's voter registration advantage over Republicans grew to over 100,000 voters. A similar margin between registered Democrats and registered Republicans has persisted throughout the 2012 and 2016 Presidential Elections. Due to the relatively small margin between registered Democrats and registered Republicans in Nevada, the State has been considered a battleground state for the last several presidential elections.

Voter registration in Nevada for the 2004 Presidential Election topped the 1 million mark for the first time in the State's history, and in November 2016, active voter registration in Nevada hit 1.5 million voters statewide. As of December 2016, there were 1,505,957 active registered voters in Nevada.

Since the early 2000s, the share of registered voters identifying themselves as members of the two major political parties has declined. In December 2000, 83 percent of registered voters belonged to either the Democratic or Republican party. By December 2016, this number dropped to 73 percent. Over this same time frame, the number of voters who have registered as nonpartisan has more than doubled and, as of December 2016, sits at 314,374, or 21 percent of active registered voters. Combined with minor party voter registration numbers, at the end of 2016, over 27 percent of voters in Nevada did not belong to either of the two major political parties.

The 22 political parties that have been active, at least at some point in the State's history, include:

Citizens (C)	Libertarian (Lib)	Silver (S)
Democratic (D)	Natural Law (NL)	Silver-Democrat (S-D)
Democrat-Silver (D-S)	New Alliance (NA)	Socialist (Soc)
Emigration (E)	Peoples (P)	Union (U)
Fusion (F)	Populist (Pop)	U.S. Constitution (USC)
Green (G)	Progressive (Pr)	Veterans (V)
Independent American (IA)	Republican (Rep)	
Independent (Ind)	Reform (Ref)	

Initials following party name in ( ) are used throughout this book to identify election results.

NOTE: In the 1904 and 1906 Elections, the Silver-Democrat Party was known as the Democrat-Silver Party.

NEVADA VOTER REGISTRATION FIGURES

Presidential Election Years (Close of voter registration figures)

NOTE: Actual breakdowns of the total number of registered voters for each party were not reported and compiled until 1950.

Year	Dem.	Rep.	Misc/NP	Ind.	Lib.	Nat. Amer.	Pop.	Green Law	Reform	Other	Total
1952	58,530	37,402	5,316	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	101,248
1956	73,736	42,019	5,229	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	120,984
1960	81,682	41,357	5,858	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	128,897
1964	104,630	50,462	8,383	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	163,475
1968	111,390	65,302	12,119	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	188,811
1972	133,278	80,199	17,568	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	231,045
1976	149,397	83,374	17,236	917	29	---	---	---	---	---	250,953
1980	158,617	115,182	22,843	---	676	---	---	---	---	---	297,318
1984	184,199	146,553	24,721	---	911	---	---	---	---	---	356,384
1988	209,048	188,571	46,573	---	739	---	---	---	---	---	444,931
1992	295,111	255,897	95,888	485	2,315	5	164	---	---	---	649,865
1996	325,450	329,661	104,526	12,923	3,833	369	---	9	35	1,328	778,134
2000	365,593	366,431	122,339	15,454	4,715	568	---	1,411	769	1,690	878,970
2004	429,808	434,239	161,620	31,517	6,240	1,081	---	3,356	356	2,884	1,071,101
2008	531,317	430,594	183,589	47,967	6,776	193	---	3,349	---	3,976	1,207,760
2012	526,986	436,799	219,299	58,130	8,448	---	---	1,186	---	6,773	1,257,620
2016	577,679	488,861	304,528	63,330	13,381	---	---	---	---	17,040	1,464,810

NOTE: Prior to 1980, "Nonpartisan" was reported as "Miscellaneous." From 2008 through 2016, voter registration numbers are for active registered voters only.

Interesting Facts About Voting in Nevada

By DANA R. BENNETT
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Prohibition of Alcohol on Election Days

Numerous laws throughout the older *Statutes of Nevada*, beginning in 1869, made the sale or provision of alcoholic beverages on Election Day illegal.

Just before the turn of the century, the prohibition was expanded to prohibit the use of bars and saloons during a campaign. In 1895, the Legislature passed the first comprehensive campaign reform measure, commonly called "The Purity of Elections Law," which included a section prohibiting the use of facilities where alcohol was sold or provided. Alfred Doten noted in his journal that the subsequent campaign in Virginia City was, as a result, "dull."

When Chapter 293 of NRS was established in 1960, the sale or provision of intoxicating beverages on Election Day was still illegal, although only during the hours when the polls were open. The pertinent provision, NRS 293.605, was finally repealed in 1967.

People Currently Prohibited From Voting in Nevada

- Non-citizens of the United States.
- People who have not resided in Nevada at least 30 days.
- Traitors.
- Felons who have not had their civil rights restored.
- A person who has been adjudicated mentally incompetent, unless restored to legal capacity (Art. II, § 1).

People Previously Prohibited From Voting in Nevada

- African-American men; until 1870, when the national constitution was amended.
- Mormon men under a statute approved in 1887; until 1888, when the statute was declared unconstitutional by the Nevada Supreme Court. It appears that the statute was not repealed until 1909.
- Men who did not pay the $4 poll tax; until 1910, when the *State Constitution* was amended. When the original poll tax provision was debated during the writing of *Nevada's Constitution*, an objection was made to it. Another responded that, if any voter was so poor that he could not afford to pay the tax, there were "always plenty of politicians to pay it for him the days before election, so that he should be recorded as a voter."

- Women; until 1914, when the *State Constitution* was amended.
- Men who voluntarily fought against the Union or held a Confederate office; until 1914, when the *State Constitution* was amended.
- Native American people; until 1924, when Congress granted citizenship and universal suffrage to all Native Americans.
- People under the age of 21; until 1971, when the national constitution was amended to lower the voting age to 18 years.
- People who had participated, in any manner, in a duel; until 1978, when the *State Constitution* was amended.

Interesting Facts About Presidential Elections and "Close" Election Results in Nevada

By EMERSON MARCUS
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Nevada—A Harbinger State for Presidential Elections

Presidential candidates may not covet Nevada's six Electoral College votes like they do Florida's 29 or Ohio's 18, but the Silver State has been one of the most accurate barometers in the past century on who is taking the White House.

Since 1912, only one state has backed presidential election winners more often than Nevada. In the 26 general elections starting with Woodrow Wilson's first term—the year the Titanic sank—Nevada backed only Gerald Ford in 1976 and, this last year, it supported Hillary Clinton, who received more votes than Donald Trump; but history proves Nevada's recent presidential vote was an anomaly. Here are a few interesting statistics to consider:

- Nevada voted for Franklin D. Roosevelt four times;
- Nevada went Republican Party "red" in the 1980s and Democratic Party "blue" in the 1990s; and
- The Silver State voted for George W. Bush twice and Barack Obama twice.

As the pendulum swung, so did Nevada.

It is hard to say exactly why Nevada has so often backed winning presidential candidates throughout the past century. Perhaps it is the fact that, through most of its history, Nevada has remained a largely urban state. While other more agrarian states include more evenly dispersed populations, Nevada is open desert dotted with urban centers that may be more inclined to national political trends with, generally, a more diverse population of voters.

Ohio and New Mexico rival Nevada in president-picking accuracy. Since becoming a state in 1912, New Mexico backed the winning presidential ticket in all but three elections: Hillary Clinton in 2016, Al Gore in 2000, and Gerald Ford in 1976. That gives New Mexico an overall better percentage throughout its history than Nevada.

The Silver State only backed two of eight winning presidential candidates from 1880 to 1908. After the downfall of the Comstock Lode in the 1880s and an evolution of State politics that saw the rise of the Silver Party, which backed federal monetization of silver, the Democratic Party's populist wing saw great success in Nevada, which included Nebraska orator William Jennings Bryan. The "Great Commoner" carried Nevada three times (1896, 1900, and 1908). Prior to Bryan, Populist Party candidate James Weaver carried Nevada in 1892, the only third-party candidate to take Nevada.

Through its first three decades, Nevada was a Republican stronghold, carried by Abraham Lincoln (1864), Ulysses S. Grant (1868 and 1872), and Rutherford B. Hayes (1876). Overall, Nevada has backed the winning presidential candidate 31 times in 39 elections since becoming a state in 1864.

Even with its success, Nevada does not have the longest streak backing winning presidential candidates. That streak belongs to Ohio. The Buckeye State has backed winners in 14 straight elections—every election since Richard Nixon carried the State over John F. Kennedy in 1960 and, most recently, Trump in 2016. Thomas E. Dewey narrowly carried Ohio over Roosevelt in 1944, the State's only other time it did not vote with the winning candidate in a presidential election since 1892. Nevada had the second-longest streak in the nation at nine before voting for Clinton in 2016. Prior to that, Virginia and Colorado were tied for the third-longest streaks, having successfully picked the President in four consecutive elections. Both of these states went for Clinton in 2016.

The Closest High-Profile Elections in Nevada History

Nevada elections often include close races that are not called for days after the final ballots are cast. Some have even been overturned, as was Henry F. Dangberg's two-vote "victory" over James W. Haines in 1878 for a Douglas County State Senate seat. Haines' initial requests for a recount were denied, but he won his protest in a Senate vote during the 1879 Legislative Session. In 1898, Silver Party candidate, Reinhold Sadler, won the Nevada governorship with only 3,570 total votes, 22 more than his Republican opponent, William McMillan. A faulty Henderson voting booth overturned incumbent Arthur Espinoza's victory in the 1970 Assembly District 3 election when it was deemed 62 of his votes were meant for Robert "Hal" Smith.

Few statewide elections include the drama involved in U.S. Senate races in Nevada. Three extremely close U.S. Senate elections involved two men, with one of the elections matching them up head-to-head: Paul Laxalt and Harry Reid. Before Laxalt was elected Governor in 1966, he lost his U.S. Senate campaign against Democrat H.W. Canon in 1964 by 48 votes (67,336 to 67,288). A recount extended Canon's lead to 84 votes.

After four years as Governor, Laxalt ran for U.S. Senate again in 1974, narrowly defeating then-Nevada Lieutenant Gov. Harry Reid by 611 votes (79,543 to 78,932). Reid eventually replaced Laxalt after Reid beat Joe Santini, a Democrat turned Republican, in 1986. Reid, whose 30-year career in the U.S. Senate came to a close in 2016, entered another close race as an incumbent in 1998. That year, a recount determined he defeated John Ensign by a slim 428-vote margin (208,650 to 208,222). It is hard to say how the trajectory of the State and the nation would have changed if Reid was voted out of office before becoming U.S. Senate majority leader in 2007.

Additionally, long before Reid and Laxalt entered public life, U.S. Senator Francis Newlands, a Democrat, entered the closest battle of his political life in 1914—the first election after the 17th Amendment established direct elections of U.S. Senators. With Socialist Party candidate, A. Grant Miller, taking more than 5,400 votes that otherwise would have leaned Democrat, Newlands narrowly beat Republican candidate Samuel Platt by 40 votes (8,078 to 8,038), the greatest fight of his long-tenured political life. Three years later, in his 24th year serving as a Congressman, the 69-year-old Newlands died of a heart attack.

Nevada's Top 5 Closest High-Profile Elections

- 1898 Governor: Reinhold Sadler (Silver Party) defeated William McMillan (Republican) by 22 votes (3,570 to 3,548).

- 1912 Congress: E.E. Roberts (R) defeated Clay Tallman (D) by 69 votes (7,380 to 7,311).

- 1914 U.S. Senate: Francis Newlands (D) defeated Samuel Platt (R) by 40 votes (8,078 to 8,038).

- 1964 U.S. Senate: H.W. Canon (D) defeated Paul Laxalt (R) by 48 votes (67,336 to 67,288). The recount expanded Cannon's lead to 84 votes (66,907 to 66,823).

- 1998 U.S. Senate: Harry Reid (D) defeated John Ensign (R) by 401 votes (208,621 to 208,220). The recount expanded Reid's lead to 428 votes (208,650 to 208,222).

Ballots and Voting Systems: From Statehood to the 21st Century

By DANA R. BENNETT
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The *Constitution of the State of Nevada* requires that "all elections by the people shall be by ballot" (Art. 2, § 5), but it does not define a ballot. This provision has never been challenged. The *Constitution* also vests, in the Senate and Assembly, the general legislative authority of this State (Art. 4, § 1) and specifically empowers the Legislature to pass laws regulating elections (Art. 4, § 27) and "the manner of holding and making returns of the same" (Art. 2, § 6). In 1895, the Nevada Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of State laws that require voters to mark their ballots in a certain way and comply with other conditions.

A brief review of the early legal history of ballots in Nevada reveals that the Legislature has consistently exercised its constitutional authority to adopt State election laws as necessary. In its second session, the Legislature passed a law that required a voter to submit to an election inspector "a piece of paper, on which shall be written or printed the names of the persons voted for, with a pertinent designation of the office which he or they may intend to fill. Said ballot may be open or folded, as the voter may choose" (Chapter 107, *Statutes of Nevada 1866*). There was no requirement for an entity, such as a county, to produce a printed ballot, nor were voting booths provided. Voters simply wrote their choices on a piece of paper, probably before they arrived at the polling place, and handed it to the election inspector, who, upon verification that the person was eligible to vote, deposited it in the ballot box.

The first reference to an official ballot came in the next comprehensive election law, which was approved in 1873. Among many other provisions, this law required each board of county commissioners to proclaim the color, size, form, and texture of the ballots to be used at the election. Ballots were to be "of sufficient width to allow names to be written thereon" (Chapter 121, *Statutes of Nevada 1873*) but were not required to be preprinted.

Such open and vague voting laws certainly provided plenty of opportunity for voting fraud. Sam Davis, noted chronicler of Nevada history, explained that "each party had a separate ticket, and it was an easy matter to hand a man a ticket and see that he voted it." Davis also provided the following description of voting during the early years of statehood:

> In the palmy days of the Comstock there was always more or less rough work connected with politics. A primary election was frequently an affair with all the elements of a riot. Roughs were hired "to preserve order," and other roughs and heelers engaged to keep the other side

> orderly. Money flowed like water on those occasions and what was usually designated as the "graveyard vote" was called into requisition by both sides.
>
> It was thought nothing amiss to resurrect the dead and vote them by the wholesale. So long as the memory of the departed was respected by not voting him except in proper alignment with the party with which he affiliated in his lifetime, the ethics and traditions were considered as having in no way been violated.

These voting techniques were not unique to Nevada. According to another history of the State, edited by former Governor James G. Scrugham: "In fact, in almost every state of the Union up to 1890, a voter got his ballot at some place distant from the polls, marked it or had it marked for him, and was under the surveillance of partisan watchers until he placed it in the ballot box."

During the elections of 1888, such abuse and fraud were so rampant and obvious that legislatures throughout the country began to reform their election laws to provide for a secret ballot. By 1891, most states, including Nevada, had adopted the Australian ballot system, which requires the government (as opposed to political parties or other entities) to print and distribute election ballots. A ballot is available only at the government's official polling place and is given to a voter for a short period of time to be marked alone and in confidence, usually in a booth at the polls, but within view of election officials to whom the ballot is returned. Thus, a vote is secret, and the information cannot be used to punish or reward a voter.

Nevada's 1891 legislation (Chapter 40, *Statutes of Nevada*) required each county clerk to have official ballots printed on paper provided by the Secretary of State at public expense. A watermark was to be on the outside of the ballot and visible when the ballot was folded; the mark was changed for each election. The law mandated that the ballots be numbered and also described the contents of each ballot; voters were not allowed to write in a candidate. In addition, county commissions were directed to provide private booths into which people would take their ballots for marking. Solo occupation of the booths was required, and a time limit was established at five minutes. The legislation instructed voters to mark, with a black lead pencil only, an "X" next to those names and questions for which they wished to vote, then fold the ballot and return it to the election official, who would reverify the voter's name and the ballot's number, note that the correct watermark was showing, and drop the ballot in the ballot box.

Finally, this measure required the printing of sample ballots to be made available to voters at each office of the county clerk for five days preceding an election. A sample ballot was also provided to each voter on Election Day, and voting instructions were posted.

Virginia City resident and prolific diarist Alfred Doten commented after the general election of 1892 that the new system had been "put into force for [the] first time and proved a grand success."

Ten years later, the 1901 Legislature required each county commission to provide a certain number of rubber stamps that marked "X" and black ink pads for voters to take into booths for marking ballots (Chapter 100, *Statutes of Nevada 1901*). In 1909, the Legislature added a primary election law, which was similar to the general election provisions except that ballots were separate for each party and on different-colored paper designated by the Secretary of State. The legislation provided more directions about the size, type, wording, and style of ballot and specified the following instructions: "To vote for a person whose name appears on the ballot, stamp a cross (X) in the square at the right of the name of the person for whom you desire to vote." The measure also included an example of a ballot and required that sample ballots be distributed to voters at least ten days before the election and published in the local newspaper.

In addition, the 1909 law defined the "method of voting" as:

> Any elector desiring to vote at any primary election on behalf of any party shall give his name and address to the ballot clerk, and announce the name of the political party for whose candidates he intends to vote, the ballot clerk shall immediately announce the same.

Any challenge could be made at this time. If not challenged, the ballot clerk would hand the voter a ballot and instruct him (in 1909, all voters were male), if necessary, on the folding of it. The voter then would go to a private booth to mark his ballot with the rubber stamp, which at this time was kept in the booth. The law continued:

> When a voter has stamped his ballot he shall fold it so that its face shall be concealed and only the printed designation on the back thereof shall be visible, and hand the same to a member of the board in charge of the ballot box. Such folded ballot shall be placed in the ballot box in the presence of the voter, and the name of the voter checked upon the register as having voted.

From 1911 to 1951, the Nevada Legislature passed various measures concerned with the entire election process, but the manner of voting and the description of ballots remained essentially the same. In fact, much of the language approved by the 1909 Legislature can be found in the current version of Chapter 293 ("Elections") of *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS). Some of the amendments made included the first authorization to use absentee ballots (1921) and the creation of mailing precincts (1923).

In 1951, the first measure addressing the use of voting machines in elections was approved (Chapter 136, *Statutes of Nevada 1951*). This bill outlined the

procedure for examining, approving, and using a mechanical device to cast and count votes, and authorized county commissions to approve specific voting machines. Included in this legislation was the first written definition of a ballot. When NRS became the official compilation of Nevada laws in 1957, election laws were placed in Title 24 ("Elections"). The 1951 legislation provided most of Chapter 303 of NRS, which was titled "Voting Machines and Other Voting Devices." In 1960, the Legislature restructured the State's election laws, encompassing and expanding much of the language approved by earlier legislatures. In particular, the Secretary of State was given sole authority to approve voting machines. The provisions of Chapter 303 were also condensed and moved into Chapter 293 of NRS.

In 1971, the sections of Chapter 293 pertinent to voting machines were moved to a new Chapter 293A, titled "Voting Machines," and expanded. Four years later, Chapter 293B of NRS, then titled "Punchcard Voting Systems," was created to authorize specifically the use of punchcard systems. In 1977, Chapter 293A was repealed as part of a package of bills from an interim study on State election laws. Testimony from the Office of the Secretary of State indicated that the provisions being removed referred to "mechanical standup machines" that had been used in Clark and Washoe Counties. These provisions conflicted with the laws governing punchcard systems; their removal would streamline election laws concerning voting systems. Under this legislation, punchcard systems and other automatic voting machines were allowed. Testimony further noted that counties were in the process of moving away from paper ballots and toward mechanical systems.

By 1985, not one county in Nevada was using paper ballots in primary and general elections. That year, the Nevada Legislature greatly expanded Chapter 293B and retitled it "Mechanical Voting Systems." Such a system was defined as one "whereby a voter may cast his vote on a device which mechanically or electronically compiles a total of the number of votes cast for each candidate and for or against each measure voted on, or by punching a card which is subsequently counted on an electronic tabulator, counting device or computer." Ten years later, in 1995, the Legislature amended these provisions by authorizing and regulating computerized voting systems.

Nevada's laws concerning ballots have evolved over the past 130 years as society itself has evolved. Early statutes did not specifically require the use of paper ballots because the options were few: voting could be done by voice, raising one's hand, or marking a piece of paper. Telephones, levers, punchcards, and computers were all inconceivable. As technology has improved, voting systems and Nevada's ballot laws have responded to those improvements. However, the lessons of early voting fraud have not been forgotten: since 1891, the Nevada Legislature has been diligent in ensuring the secrecy of the ballot and the integrity of the voting system.

Voting Machines in the 21st Century

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Former Nevada State Senator, 1982-1985

Changes to Nevada's laws concerning ballots and voting systems were minimal before 1995, but following the discovery of voting irregularities that plagued the United States during the 2000 Presidential Election, Nevada and the nation were faced with the reality of changing voting methods or risking losing voter confidence and trust.

The 1960 Nevada Legislature delegated to the Secretary of State the sole authority to approve voting machines, thus allowing the State to remain responsive to technological advances and respond to voting irregularities in a timely manner, and enabling the State to make voting more accessible to everyone.

In 1999, 7 of Nevada's 17 counties used punch card voting systems, 9 used optical scan machines, and 1 used computerized electronic voting systems (with a punch card voting system for processing absentee ballots). During the 2000 election, many inherent problems in voting systems and processes were unveiled throughout the nation. In Florida, a vote counting controversy involving the counting of punch card "butterfly ballots" and "hanging chads" held the nation in suspense and the outcome of the presidential election in doubt for a little over a month.

While Nevada was fortunate to avoid the problem that beset many other states during the 2000 elections, the flaws and failures of voting systems and processes in other states made it clear that the issues surrounding voting were becoming more complex and the system needed to be reformed.

In response to the contentious 2000 elections, Congress passed the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002, which mandated reform of the voting process to avoid future disastrous elections similar to those in 2000 and to improve the process for voters with disabilities. Among other things, HAVA required that by January 1, 2005, every polling place across the nation have at least one Direct Recording Electronic (DRE) voting machine or system that is accessible to individuals with disabilities. Additionally, this type of touch-screen voting machine facilitates early voting, allows disabled and visually impaired voters to touch a ballot for the first time without assistance through the use of an audio component, prevents "over-votes," minimizes "under-votes," and allows election officials to offer ballots in multiple languages.

In response to the mandates of HAVA and realizing the necessity of updating voting systems and procedures in Nevada, the 2003 Legislature substantially revised the State's election laws to incorporate the mandatory provisions of HAVA into State law and to adopt state-specific guidelines to meet the federal requirements, as allowed by HAVA. The 2003 Legislature approved these changes, allowing the State to proceed with timely implementation and compliance with the federal law. In 2003, another issue concerning voting machines began receiving national attention. Surprisingly, controversy surrounding the type of DRE voting machines mandated under HAVA began to surface. Studies questioning their security and reliability because of their lack of a voter-verifiable paper audit trail became a topic of concern throughout the nation.

As the security of these machines underwent scrutiny on the national level, the Secretary of State Dean Heller started his own review of the Nevada system. During this review, two things became clear as lawsuits over voting systems were launched throughout the nation: (1) punch card voting systems were one of the least accurate and reliable methods of voting; and (2) DRE machines appeared to be one of the most accurate systems; however, many voters lacked confidence in them due to the paperless aspect. Further, while HAVA's mandate that one DRE be placed in each pulling place was positive in that it would make voting more accessible to the disabled, it also could potentially create difficulties with interfacing different types of voting systems and tabulating results from different systems on Election Day.

In consideration of the foregoing, the Secretary of State began investigating the best DRE system for meeting HAVA's mandate, along with necessary changes to the process of voting in Nevada that would mitigate the interfacing and voter confidence problems that surrounded the use of DRE machines. It was determined that the first step toward reform was to move in the direction of a statewide, uniform voting system and eliminate the use of less reliable methods of voting.

The assistance of experts who verify the security of the State's gaming industry were enlisted to help. The Nevada Gaming Control Board's Electronic Services Division helped to determine the best statewide voting system. The Board's experts reviewed the two DRE machines under consideration and, while they found several flaws in one of the systems, the other, built by Sequoia Voting Systems (now Dominion Voting Systems) was declared secure.

Based on this information and after reviewing many studies and concerns about DRE machines, it was determined that electronic touch-screen machines were more accurate, reliable, and valid than punch card or optical scan machines, but that the only way to prove the accuracy of the machines and ensure voter confidence was to attach a paper trail printer to them so voters could verify their choices before casting their ballot on the machine.

In December 2003, the Secretary Heller made the decision to buy the Sequoia touch-screen voting machine—and optical scan machines for absentee voting—for all Nevada counties. Funds from HAVA were provided for 16 of the 17 counties, while Clark County provided its own funds. A voter-verifiable paper audit trail also known as VPAT, on all DRE machines was mandated in time for the 2004 General Election, and punch card voting systems were decertified in the State based on their lack of reliability. In July 2004, Nevada became the first state to certify and meet federal qualifications for the VPAT printer to be used on touch-screen DRE voting machines.

All of Nevada's counties used computerized touch-screen voting systems with voter verifiable paper audit trail printers during the 2004 election cycle and optical scan voting systems for processing absentee ballots. Thus, Nevada became the only state in the nation to use a paper audit trail printer attached to the electronic touch-screen voting machines in the 2004 election, earning national acclaim from publications such as *Consumer Reports* (October 2004) and *The New York Times* (September 19, 2004).

Nevada has continued to use the DRE touch-screen machines since 2004, experiencing few problems. The challenge in the coming years will be determining what system will be used to replace the aging DRE systems.

Questions on the Ballot: Initiatives, Referendums, Legislative Joint Resolutions, and Other Ballot Proposals

By MICHAEL J. STEWART
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Various types of proposals may appear on Nevada's statewide ballot. These include initiative, referendum, questions addressing the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955, bond issues, and advisory questions. In most cases, these statewide proposals appear on the general election ballot in November of each even-numbered year.

Constitutional Amendments Through Resolution of the Legislature

The Nevada Legislature may initiate a proposed amendment to the *Nevada Constitution* in the form of a joint resolution. The resolution must be approved by two successive sessions of the Legislature and by an affirmative vote of the people at the next succeeding general election.

Over the years, many significant changes to the *Nevada Constitution* have been approved in this manner. These amendments include granting women the right to vote in State and local elections (1914); limiting the Governor to no more

than two terms of office (1970); prohibiting the taxation of food for human consumption, excluding alcoholic beverages or prepared food (1984); and repealing obsolete constitutional language. From 1950 through 2016, 129 of the 220 questions appearing on the statewide ballot were legislative proposals to amend the *Nevada Constitution*. Of these 129 legislative proposals, 77 were approved by the voters.

Initiative and Referendum

Initiative and Referendum (I&R)–A Brief History—The I&R process was popularized in the late 19th and early 20th centuries during a wave of Populist feelings that swept the country during that time. During the late 1890s, the Populist Party was gaining influence in the American political scene. Their platform included women's suffrage, direct election of United States Senators, and the use of I&R. In 1897, Nebraska became the first state to allow I&R for city elections and, in 1898, South Dakota became the first state to adopt a statewide I&R. Utah became the second state to adopt statewide I&R, followed by Oregon in 1902, which was the first state to place a statewide initiative measure on the ballot in 1904. By 1905, Nevada adopted its popular referendum. However, it was not until 1912 that Nevada adopted its statewide initiative process. With a few exceptions, this process remains the same today as it did in the early 1900s.

The popularity of the I&R was so great during the early part of the 20th century that by 1918, 19 of the 24 states that currently have I&R had adopted the process. Mississippi was the last state to adopt I&R in 1992. Interestingly enough, most of the states that have adopted I&R are west of the Mississippi River. Some theorize that the expansion of I&R in the West fits more with westerners' independent, populist belief system. For the most part, I&R operated quietly in the background of state politics for much of the 20th century. However, during the last three decades, it has come back into vogue. Nationwide, the popularity of I&R appears to have peaked in the 1990s; however, a large number of initiative proposals still qualify for the ballot, and a significant amount of money is spent on the process every election cycle. According to the Initiative and Referendum Institute, since the inception of the initiative in 1898, there have been more than 2,500 initiative measures on ballots in the 24 I&R states. Nearly half of these initiative measures (1,226) appeared on ballots in the last 36 years.

The Initiative Process in Nevada—The initiative is a procedure and method whereby citizens, through a petition process, place measures on the ballot proposing changes or additions to laws or state constitutions. There are two types of initiatives—direct and indirect. In Nevada, an initiative can be crafted to make an amendment to the *Nevada Constitution* (a direct initiative) or to change or amend an existing statute (an indirect initiative). The direct initiative involves a petition process that, if successful, goes directly on the ballot at the

next general election. The indirect or statutory initiative, however, involves the input and consideration of the Legislature. In other words, an initiative proposal to change Nevada State law does not go directly to the ballot. In the indirect initiative process, a proposed initiative (if the petition has enough qualified signatures) is first referred to the Legislature.

During the 2005 Legislative Session, the Legislature passed measures requiring I&R petitions to address only one subject and matters necessarily connected with that subject. An explanation of the effect of the petition must also appear on each signature page of the petition. This legislation further required the Secretary of State to post a copy of the initiative or referendum petition, the description of the effect of the petition proposal, and the fiscal note on his or her website. Legislation adopted in 2007 provided that if a description of effect is amended in compliance with a court order, that amended language cannot be challenged.

The *Nevada Constitution* and various provisions in Chapter 295 ("Certain State and Local Ballot Questions") of NRS also provide for I&R at the city and county level, although the filing, signature requirements, approval process, and time frames vary from the statewide I&R process. Finally, every election cycle, the Office of the Secretary of State publishes the *Initiative* & *Referendum Guide*, which is available on the Secretary of State's website.

Constitutional Amendments—An initiative petition to amend the *Nevada Constitution* must be signed by a number of registered voters equal to 10 percent or more of the number of voters who voted at the last statewide general election. For 2016, this represented 55,235 valid signatures, which needed to be divided among Nevada's four "petition districts" (13,809 signatures per district). Before any initiative petition to amend the *Nevada Constitution* may be circulated for signatures, a copy of the petition, including a description of 200 words or less of the effect of the petition, must be filed with the Secretary of State not earlier than September 1 of the year prior to the election. The petition may then be circulated for signatures until the third Tuesday in June of the following year (the election year), at which time, it must be submitted to the appropriate county election offices for signature verification. Upon completion of the signature verification process, all petitions must be filed by the county election officer with the Secretary of State no later than 90 days before the November general election (this date usually falls around the second week of August). If it is determined that the petition contains a sufficient number of valid signatures, the initiative question will appear on the general election ballot. An initiative petition to amend the *Nevada Constitution* must be approved in identical form at two successive elections before becoming law.

Over the years, numerous initiative proposals amending the *Nevada Constitution* have been considered by the voters. Key proposals that have been approved address a number of different topics, including the definition of marriage, medicinal marijuana, minimum wage, taxation, and term limits.

INITIATIVE PROPOSALS TO AMEND
THE NEVADA CONSTITUTION[*]
Actions by the Voters 1956-2016

Year of Election	***Topic***	***Election Result***
1956	Prohibits right-to-work laws	Failed
1958	Revises initiative process	Passed
1960	Reinstates biennial legislative sessions instead of annual sessions	Passed
1968	Repeals lottery prohibition	Failed
1978	Limits property taxes	Passed (1st vote of people)
1980	Limits property taxes	Failed[†] (2nd vote of people)
1980	Exempts household goods from taxation	Passed (1st vote of people)
1980	Exempts food (restaurant meals) from taxation	Passed (1st vote of people)
1982	Exempts household goods from taxation	Passed (2nd vote of people)
1982	Exempts food (restaurant meals) from taxation	Failed (2nd vote of people)
1984	Taxes and fees of State and local governments	Failed (1st vote of people)
1988	Prohibits State personal income tax	Passed (1st vote of people)
1990	Prohibits State personal income tax	Passed (2nd vote of people)
1994	Term limits for members of Congress	Passed[‡] (1st vote of people)
1994	Term limits for certain State and local officers in Executive, Judicial, and Legislative Branches	Passed (1st vote of people)
1994	Establishes, limits, and defines campaign contributions	Passed (1st vote of people)
1994	Requires two-thirds vote in both houses of Legislature to approve a measure that generates or increases taxes or fees	Passed (1st vote of people)
1996	Term limits for certain State and local officers in Executive and Legislative Branches	Passed[§] (2nd vote of people)
1996	Term limits for Nevada justices and judges	Failed[§] (2nd vote of people)
1996	Establishes, limits, and defines campaign contributions	Passed (2nd vote of people)
1996	Requires two-thirds vote in both houses of Legislature to approve a measure that generates or increases taxes or fees	Passed (2nd vote of people)
1996	Instructs Nevada's Congressional Delegation and members of the Legislature to provide term limits for the members of Congress	Passed (1st vote of people)

Year of Election	*Topic*	*Election Result*
1998	Instructs Nevada's Congressional Delegation and members of the Legislature to provide term limits for the members of Congress	Passed (2nd vote of people)
1998	Authorizes possession and use of marijuana for certain medical purposes	Passed (1st vote of people)
2000	Authorizes possession and use of marijuana for certain medical purposes	Passed (2nd vote of people)
2000	Recognizes marriages only between persons of the opposite sex	Passed (1st vote of people)
2002	Recognizes marriage only between persons of the opposite sex	Passed (2nd vote of people)
2002	Allows for the use and possession of three ounces or less of marijuana	Failed (1st vote of people)
2004	Requires funding public education before funding any other budget item	Passed (1st vote of people)
2004	Requires that the funding per pupil in Nevada's public schools meets or exceeds the national average	Failed (1st vote of people)
2004	Adds provisions regarding insurance rates and practices in Nevada	Failed (1st vote of people)
2004	Authorizes penalties for lawyers participating in frivolous law suits and prohibits changes to limits on monetary damage awards	Failed (1st vote of people)
2004	Raises the minimum wage for working Nevadans	Passed (1st vote of people)
2006	Requires funding public education before funding any other budget item	Passed (2nd vote of people)
2006	Provides that the transfer of property from one private party to another private party is not considered a public use; provides that property taken for a public use must be valued at its highest and best use; and makes other changes related to eminent domain	Passed (1st vote of people)
2006	Raises the minimum wage for working Nevadans	Passed (2nd vote of people)
2008	Provides that the transfer of property from one private party to another private party is not considered a public use; provides that property taken for a public use must be valued at its highest and best use; and makes other changes related to eminent domain	Passed (2nd vote of people)
2016	Requires the Legislature to establish an open, competitive retail electric energy market that prohibits the granting of monopolies and exclusive franchises for the generation of electricity	Passed (1st vote of people)

Year of Election	*Topic*	*Election Result*
2016	Requires the Legislature to exempt durable medical equipment, oxygen delivery equipment, and mobility enhancing equipment prescribed for use by a licensed health care provider from any tax upon the sale, use, or consumption of tangible personal property	Passed (1st vote of people)

*Initiative petition to amend the *Nevada Constitution* was added to the *Constitution* in 1912.
†This measure appeared on the ballot a second time because, after 1962, affirmative votes of the people at two successive general elections were required to amend the *Constitution* through the initiative process.
‡Removed from 1996 Ballot following the United States Supreme Court decision, *U.S. Term Limits vs. Thornton*, and Nevada Attorney General Opinion No. 95-17.
§Question No. 9 from the 1994 Ballot was split into two separate parts on the 1996 Ballot.

Enacting or Amending a State Statute

An initiative petition may also be used to enact a new statute or to amend an existing law. The same number of registered voters required to sign a constitutional initiative also is required to sign a statutory initiative. For 2016, this represented 55,235 valid signatures, which needed to be divided among Nevada's four "petition districts" (13,809 signatures per district). Proponents must first file a copy of the petition, including a description 200 words or less of the effect of the petition, with the Secretary of State not earlier than January 1 of the year prior to the next legislative session. The petition may then be circulated for signatures until the second Tuesday in November, at which time it must be submitted to the county election offices for signature verification. Upon completion of the signature verification, all petitions to amend or create a statute must be filed by the county with the Secretary of State no later than 30 days before the start of the next legislative session.

If the petition contains a sufficient number of valid signatures, the Secretary of State shall transmit the initiative proposal to the Legislature as soon as it convenes. The Legislature must either enact or reject the petition without amendment within the first 40 days of the legislative session. Depending on the Legislature's action, the proponents may continue the process by placing it on the ballot. If the Legislature defeats or fails to act on the initiative proposal within the first 40 days, it is automatically placed on the ballot at the next general election for consideration by the voters. Some states, including Nevada, allow the Legislature to place an alternative measure (regarding the same subject) on the ballot to be considered along with the initiative questions. If the Legislature enacts the statute proposed in the petition and it is approved by the Governor, it becomes law. It should be noted that a statutory initiative approved by the voters shall not be amended, annulled, or repealed by the Legislature within three years from the date it takes effect.

INITIATIVE PROPOSALS TO AMEND OR ENACT A STATE STATUTE*

Actions by the Voters 1918-2016

Year of Election	*Topic*	*Election Result*
1918	Prohibition	Passed
1922	Divorce	Failed
1922	Divorce (legislative substitute for divorce initiative)	Passed
1934	Bounties on predatory animals	Passed
1936	Old age pensions	Failed
1938	Bounties on predatory animals	Failed
1944	Old age pensions	Passed
1952	Right-to-work	Passed
1954	Repeal right-to-work	Failed
1956	Public school finance	Failed†
1956	Repeal right-to-work	Failed
1982	Consumer's Advocate public utilities	Failed
1982	Consumer's Advocate public utilities (legislative substitute for Consumer's Advocate initiative)	Passed
1990	Corporate tax for education	Failed
1996	Consideration and approval twice of increase in tax (legislative substitute for two-thirds vote initiative)	Passed but not enacted‡
2004	Limits the fees an attorney could charge a person seeking damages against a negligent health care provider in a medical malpractice case	Passed
2006	Prohibits smoking in certain public places	Failed
2006	Prohibits smoking in certain public places	Passed
2006	Amends Nevada law to allow and regulate the sale, use, and possession of one ounce or less of marijuana by persons at least 21 years of age	Failed
2014	Creates a 2 percent tax imposed on a margin of the gross revenue of business entities whose revenue exceeds in $1 million, with proceeds going to the State Distributive School Account	Passed
2016	Prohibits, except in certain circumstances, a person from selling or transferring a firearm to another person unless a federally licensed dealer first conducts a federal background check on the potential buyer or transferee	Passed

Year of Election	*Topic*	*Election Result*
2016	Allows a person who is 21 years of age or older to purchase, cultivate, possess, or consume a certain amount of marijuana and provides for its taxation and regulation	Passed

*Initiative petition to enact a new law was added to the *Nevada Constitution* in 1912. This table shows only those statutory initiatives that were considered by the voters following consideration by the Nevada Legislature. Statutory initiatives in 1933, 1957, and 2011 were declared void or invalid by the courts after consideration by the Legislature and were not placed on the ballot. A 1959 statutory initiative relating to Chapter 674 of *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) was not placed on the ballot, as the Legislature repealed that NRS Chapter prior to the 1960 election. A 2001 statutory initiative regarding taxation and school funding was declared void before the Legislature could consider the initiative. Finally, a 2009 statutory initiative relating to the gross receipts tax from the rental of transient ledging was approved by the Legislature.

†In 1955, the Legislature considered an initiative concerning the question of public school finance. Although the Legislature did not adopt the initiative petition, salient provisions of the measure were included in a new school code enacted in the special session of 1956. However, the initiative petition had to be included on the 1956 General Election ballot, even though the issue was moot, because the *Constitution* does not contain any provisions to remove it from the ballot.

‡The proposed amendment to State law would have required each house of the Nevada Legislature to consider and approve twice any bill that imposes or increases a tax or assessment. Additionally, the measure would have required a period of ten calendar days to elapse between the first and second votes in each house on any such bill, with the final vote taking place at least ten days before the adjournment of a regular legislative session. The proposed amendment would have become effective only if a majority of the voters rejected the initiative proposal (1996 Ballot Question No. 11) that required a two-thirds vote of both legislative houses to pass a measure increasing a tax, fee, assessment, rate, or public revenue.

Geographic Distribution Requirement for Initiative Petition Signatures

Until the early 2000s, Nevada was one of ten states to require a "geographic distribution" signature requirement, whereby signatures for initiative petitions had to be gathered in 75 percent of Nevada's counties (13 out of 17 counties). In a challenge to this provision, a federal judge agreed with plaintiffs who argued that requiring the collection of signatures in different areas of the State gave added weight or influence to voters' signatures in rural areas and diminished the relative weight of voters' signatures in urban centers. In making his ruling, the federal judge relied heavily upon an earlier Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals ruling declaring unconstitutional similar signature requirements in Idaho.

The 2005 Nevada Legislature discussed and debated the geographic distribution requirement following the federal ruling. In response, the Legislature approved Assembly Joint Resolution No. 1 (File No. 8, *Statutes of Nevada 2005*) of the 22nd Special Session, which proposed to remove the provisions in the *Nevada Constitution* that were declared unconstitutional. Since the long-standing, geographic-based signature requirement was deemed unconstitutional, petition signatures were able to be gathered in any combination of counties for the 2006 election cycle.

The 2007 Legislature then approved a measure setting forth a new formula for the 2008 election cycle, whereby a statewide initiative or referendum petition was to be signed, in total, by a number of voters equal to 10 percent of total votes cast in the last general election. In addition, that 10 percent was required to consist of signatures from each county in proportion to that county's percentage of the State's population. This method was also challenged and ultimately rejected by the courts following the 2008 election cycle.

The current statewide petition signature requirement was set forth in Senate Bill 212 (Chapter 460, *Statutes of Nevada*) of the 2009 Legislative Session. The bill required the Legislature to create petition districts from which signatures for a petition for initiative must be gathered. The bill defined "petition district" to mean a congressional district until July 1, 2011, at which time the Legislature was to establish petition districts for the period after that date. In 2011, the Legislature confirmed, with the passage of S.B. 133 (Chapter 320, *Statutes of Nevada*), that it wanted to continue using congressional districts as petition districts. Today, an initiative petition must be signed by a number of registered voters equal to at least 10 percent of the voters who voted in the last preceding general election divided equally among Nevada's congressional districts.*

The Referendum Process in Nevada

A referendum typically allows citizens to register, through a vote of the people, their support or disapproval of a current law or statute. In some states, the referendum is advisory in nature and does not create or abolish any laws. However, in Nevada, a referendum is binding and serves to either "set in stone" a particular statute (except by another vote of the people) or render a law or resolution void.

The first day a statewide referendum can be filed is August 1 in the year prior to the next election. In order to qualify for the ballot, a statewide referendum must be signed by a number of registered voters equal to 10 percent or more of the number of voters who voted at the last statewide general election divided equally among the petition districts. The petition may be circulated for signatures until the third Tuesday in June of the following year, at which time it must be submitted to the appropriate county election office for signature verification. If there are enough valid signatures, the referendum to approve or disapprove a current state law shall be placed on the general election ballot.

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*On March 14, 2012, the Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed a lower court's ruling that Nevada's geographic distribution signature requirement (by congressional district) does not violate the Equal Protection Clause or the First Amendment of the *U.S. Constitution*.

REFERENDUM ON EXISTING STATE LAW*
Action by the Voters 1908-2016

Year of Election	***Topic***	***Election Result***
1908	Police bill	Passed
1930	Rabies Commission law	Failed
1934	Fish and game law	Passed
1956	Sales and Use Tax Act	Passed
1990	Abortion law	Passed

*Referendum to approve or disapprove an existing law was added to the *Nevada Constitution* in 1904.

Current Initiative and Referendum Issues and Concerns—Pros and Cons

Opinions concerning the I&R process vary widely. While many view the I&R process as a fair way for citizens to actively and directly influence the law making process, others believe that I&R diminishes the political strength and traditional power of legislative bodies. In recent years, others have also observed that I&R has become a popular method for well-financed special interests to pursue their agendas in State and local politics. Advocates for I&R argue that the use of the initiative process is positive—it means that citizens are using it as a tool to implement new laws and reforms that the Legislature is unable or unwilling to enact. Meanwhile, critics of I&R counter that the process asks voters to make simple "yes" or "no" decisions about complex issues without expert analysis or the benefit of consideration by an elected body of competing needs and other impacts. Opposing interests, some believe, are often not fully contemplated in the initiative process.

On the other hand, proponents argue that the I&R process not only results in policy changes but also increases citizen involvement with government—people are not only more aware of policy issues but are also more likely to vote. Finally, the I&R process has brought forth a number of concerns in recent years. Some state legislatures seem to be struggling to find ways to: (1) prevent fraud in the signature gathering process; (2) disclose information about who pays for initiative campaigns; and (3) add flexibility to the process to accommodate more debate, deliberation, and compromise.

Amendments to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955

The Sales and Use Tax Act, approved by the Nevada Legislature in 1955, established a 2 percent State tax on retail sales. Its approval was challenged by referendum the following year, but Nevada's voters approved retention of this law and tax. Because of the subsequent referendum approval, the 2 percent rate and exemptions thereto may not be changed without voter approval.

Between 1956 and 2016, 30 proposals were submitted to the voters to change or create exemptions to the tax. Twelve of these proposals were approved, all of which concern specific tax exemptions.

The Nevada Legislature later added two separate taxes on retail sales to help defray costs associated with the provision of public services in a rapidly growing state—the Local School Support Tax (1967) and the City-County Relief Tax (1969). Each tax now is levied at 2.25 percent. Because these two taxes were established by legislative action, without a referendum of the voters, they may be changed at any time by the Legislature.

Bond Issues

State law allows the Legislature to approve directly the issuance of State bonds for specific public purposes. Alternatively, the Legislature may refer such bond questions to a vote of the people. State bonds may be issued in any amount that is not contrary to the limit of indebtedness imposed by the *Nevada Constitution* (2 percent of the assessed valuation of the State). Unless a proposal comes under a constitutional exemption provided for the protection of Nevada's natural resources, neither the Legislature nor the people may approve a measure that would cause the State to exceed the 2 percent debt limit.

Between 1950 and 2016, nine separate bond issues were referred to the voters, seven of which were approved. For example, the voters in 1984 approved the issuance of up to $10 million in State general obligation bonds for constructing and expanding public libraries around the State. In 2002, voters approved the issuance of general obligation bonds, not to exceed $200 million, in order to preserve water quality, restore and improve parks, and protect open space, lakes, rivers, wetlands, and wildlife habitat.

Advisory Questions

The Legislature may, by law, submit a nonbinding advisory question to the voters. The procedure only has been used twice since 1950. In 1978, the concept of an Equal Rights Amendment was rejected by a majority of the voters. In 1997, the Legislature referred a ballot question to voters relating to Nevada Day being observed on the last Friday of October instead of October 31. Voters, by advisory vote, supported the change with a vote of 214,653 to 193,875. Therefore, the 1999 Legislature changed the law with an effective date of October 2000.

"None of These Candidates"

By ROBERT E. ERICKSON
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The 1975 Nevada Legislature approved a bill that gave voters the option of voting for "none of these candidates" for all public offices elected statewide.

This option appears on both primary and general election ballots for the offices of United States President and Vice President, United States Senator, Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, State Controller, and Justice of the Nevada Supreme Court.

State Assemblyman Don Mello sponsored the 1975 legislation to stimulate voter turnout by providing an alternative to voting for candidates who are either not popular or little known. Another goal of the measure is to allow voters to express dissatisfaction with the quality of candidates or the nature of election campaigns. Its provisions, which are found in *Nevada Revised Statutes* 293.269, require that the actual candidate receiving the most votes is elected or nominated, regardless of the number of votes cast for "none of these candidates." In 2014, "none" finished first in the Democratic primary for Governor, garnering 29.96 percent of the total vote, while the top actual candidate tallied 24.77 percent.

In general, the "none" line on the ballot has attracted greater support in primary than general elections. It has been suggested that voters may feel freer to cast such ballots in primary elections when candidates are being nominated rather that when offices are actually filled. For example, "none of these candidates" finished first, with 47.3 percent of the vote, against two candidates in the 1976 Republican primary for Representative in Congress, which was a statewide office at that time. In 1986, "none" again finished first, against five candidates, in the Democratic primary for State Treasurer. "None of these candidates" also may influence highly contested statewide races that are decided by only a few votes. For example, in the 1998 contest for U.S. Senator, incumbent Harry Reid (D) was reelected to that office over challenger John Ensign (R) by 428 votes as compared to 8,125 cast votes for "none."

A June 2012 lawsuit challenged the constitutionality of the Nevada law. The U.S. District Court subsequently agreed with plaintiffs and struck down the law. In September 2012, the Ninth U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals issued an emergency stay preventing implementation of the district court's order, thus allowing the "none" option to remain on the 2012 General Election ballot. In July 2013, the Court of Appeals dismissed the earlier lawsuit, thus retaining "none of these candidates" as a valid provision in Nevada State law.

Although "none of these candidates" has not been the top vote-getter for an office in the general election, it has been a popular option in certain races. In 1994, for example, "none" garnered 89,235 votes (24.1 percent of total) in the election for Supreme Court Justice, Seat C.

Although other states have expressed interest in the alternative of "none of these candidates," Nevada is the only state to have enacted it into law.

Recall of Public Officers

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Updated by WAYNE THORLEY
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The purpose of a recall election is to remove an elected official from office before the end of the official's term. The recall process was added to the *Nevada Constitution* in 1912 (Article 2, Section 9). Nationwide, 19 states plus the District of Columbia permit the recall of state officials, while 29 states allow for the recall of local officers (some sources place the number of states that allow for the recall of local officials at 36). In Nevada, both State and local officials are permitted to be recalled. Representatives in Congress and United States Senators are not subject to the State's recall laws, according to the *U.S. Constitution*, must be expelled by their colleagues to be removed from office.

In Nevada, most public officials may not be subject to a notice of intent to recall within the first six months of their term. The lone exception is State legislators, who may have a notice of intent filed against them following the first ten days of their first legislative session. If an unsuccessful recall election is held, the same public official cannot be subject to another recall effort during his or her term of office, unless those seeking a recall pay for the cost of an additional special election (Article 2, Section 9). However, should a recall attempt fail due to a lack of valid petition signatures, another notice of intent may be filed at any time.

The process to recall an elected official in Nevada is difficult, at best. Before gathering any signatures, a "committee for the recall of a public officer" must first file a notice of intent with the proper filing officer—the Secretary of State (for statewide and multi-county offices), County Clerk/Registrar of Voter (for county offices), or City Clerk (for city offices). The filing officer informs the recall committee how many valid signatures (registered voter who resides in

the jurisdiction: State, county, district, or city) are necessary for the recall petition to be deemed sufficient, with this number being equal to 25 percent of the number who actually voted in the jurisdiction the office represents at the election in which the officer was elected.

The 25 percent standard has varied over the years. Originally, the 25 percent threshold was based on the number of voters who voted in the last general election for a Supreme Court Justice within the particular jurisdiction. Believing that number was too easy to reach (due to the fact that many citizens did not vote in Supreme Court races), in 1970, by a vote of the people, the mark was established as 25 percent of the voters who cast a ballot in the preceding general election. The benchmark was again changed in 1996 to 25 percent of the people who voted in the general election at which the official was elected to office.

All recall petition documents must be turned in at the same time within 90 days of the filing of the notice of intent to recall, even if an insufficient number of signatures are contained on the documents. Failure to turn in all documents in a timely manner is punishable as a misdemeanor. Once the petition is turned in, the signature verification process outlined in *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) 293.1276 through 293.1279 is followed and the results are submitted to the appropriate filing officer.

Following the filing of a notice of intent to recall, qualified citizens who wish to appear on the ballot as a candidate for that office should a recall election be held may begin collecting valid signatures on a nominating petition. As with the recall petition, a minimum valid number of signatures equaling at least 25 percent of the number who actually voted in the jurisdiction the office represents at the election in which the officer subject to recall was elected must be obtained on the nominating petition for the candidate to gain ballot access.

In Nevada, if a recall election is held, there are three possible results: (1) the recall is unsuccessful and the elected official retains his or her office; (2) the recall is successful, the elected official is removed from office, and a vacancy in the office is created; or (3) the recall is successful, the elected official is removed from office, and a candidate who appeared on the recall ballot is duly elected to fill that position.

If there are no other candidates nominated, the special election ballot will include the public official's name and office and the words "For Recall" and "Against Recall." Voters choose one or the other. A simple majority vote is needed to recall the officer. If a recall election is successful and no other candidates appear on the recall election ballot, the appropriate governing body appoints someone to fill the vacancy until the next general election.

If there are other candidates who have qualified for the recall election, the ballot will include the public official's name and office and the other candidate(s) name. The words "For Recall" and "Against Recall" are omitted; voters simply choose for which candidate to cast their ballot. Again, a simple majority vote is sufficient.

Although many notices of intent to circulate recall petitions have been filed in order to initiate the recall process in Nevada, a sufficient number of valid signatures is rarely collected to qualify for recall election. As an example, between 2007 and 2016, more than 45 notices of intent to recall were filed in this State. Of those, only four recall petitions resulted in an election being called, with a total of one elected official actually being recalled by the voters.

No statewide elected official has been subject to a recall election in Nevada. However, voters have used their recall right to remove local elected officials from office in 15 of Nevada's 17 counties (the 2 counties in Nevada that have not had a recall election are Carson City and Churchill). Based on history, the public officials most susceptible to successful recalls in Nevada are school board trustees, city council and town board members, general improvement district and local board members, and sheriffs, with school board trustees the most likely to be removed from office and sheriffs the least likely.

According to incomplete records from the Secretary of State's Office, Ken Ellsworth, Sheriff of Pershing County, is the only elected official in Nevada to have faced two recall elections. At a 1976 recall election, Ellsworth was retained, but in 1977, he was voted out of office during a special election held as a result of a recall effort.

The following is a list of recall election results from 1927 through 2016. This list is by no means complete. It is the best list that could be compiled from available records.

RECALL ELECTIONS

Elko County - Carlin Town Board—May 3, 1927		
	Votes for	
J. W. Puett (Recalled)	97	
C.B. Smith (Elected)	104	
Clark County - Las Vegas Mayor—April 23, 1930		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
J. F. Hesse	629	768

Esmeralda County - District Attorney—February 21, 1956		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Peter Breen	22	161
White Pine County - School Board Trustee—April 9, 1964		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
George Egbert	1,631	598
William J. Walker	1,534	686
Gardner Scow	1,603	622
Marshall Dale	1,625	605
All four members were replaced by appointees.		
Clark County - Boulder City Mayor—December 22, 1965		
	Votes for	
John A. Batchelor (Retained)	879	
Henry Curtis	786	
White Pine County - School Board Trustee—November 4, 1975		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Arthur Anderson	1,493	1,693
M. Burrell Bybee Jr.	1,397	1,762
(Mr.) Kaye Kirkeby	1,391	1,755
Harry Londos	1,403	1,749
Pershing County - Sheriff—August 31, 1976		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Ken Ellsworth	520	716
Clark County–1976		
N. Las Vegas Mayor–Perhaps during or after September 1976, C.R. (Bud) Cleland was recalled (Actual vote results unavailable).		
N. Las Vegas City Council Member–Perhaps during or after September 1976, Dan Gray was recalled (Actual vote results unavailable).		
Las Vegas City Council Member–Perhaps during or after September 1976, Wendell Waite was recalled (Actual vote results unavailable).		
Eureka County - Sheriff—April 5, 1977		
	Votes for	
Tommy Cunningham (Recalled)	211	
Jack Emery (Elected)	219	
Douglas County - Sheriff—June 14, 1977		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Dick Canatsey	2,679	479

Pershing County - Sheriff—September 13, 1977		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Ken Ellsworth	639	555
Nye County - Sheriff—January 5, 1980		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Joni Wines	1,728	959
Storey County - District Attorney—October 30, 1984		
	Votes for	
Marshall Bouvier (Recalled)	133	
Tom Wright (Elected)	497	
Eureka County - Sheriff—April 1985		
	Votes for	
Bruce D. Carlson (Recalled)	160	
Kenneth E. Jones (Elected)	252	
Rand Nelson	40	
Nye County - District Attorney—January 4, 1989		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Phil Dunleavy	1,435	1,602
Douglas County - Genoa Town Board—November 26, 1991		
	Votes for	
Dave Beres (Retained)	77	
Ron Funk (Retained)	88	
Frank Saunders (Retained)	76	
Beverly Butler	53	
Mark Jackson	53	
Richard Welze	36	
Eureka County - District Attorney—September 1, 1992		
	Votes for	
Bill Schaeffer (Retained)	291	
Patty Cafferata	274	
White Pine County - Mayor of Ely—Perhaps in fall of 1992		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Bill Schaeffer (Retained) (Actual vote results unavailable)		

Esmeralda County - County Commissioner—1994		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Leland Wallace (Recalled) (Actual vote results unavailable)		
Frank Smith (Elected)		
Lincoln County - County Commissioner—February 1, 1994		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Floyd R. Lamb	729	686
Clark County - Mesquite Mayor—May 10, 1994		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Bill Lee	454	354
Lincoln County - School Board Trustee—April 4, 1995		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Sandra Hulse	456	533
School Board Trustee—April 4, 1995		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Maggie Orr	432	559
White Pine County - School Board Trustee—June 26, 1995		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Rhoda Godfrey (recalled)	647	552
Karla Hansen (recalled)	693	501
Lincoln County - County Commissioner—July 11, 1995		
	Votes for	
Eve Culverwell (Retained)	793	
Paul T. F. Fruend	602	
Robert S. Maxwell	5	
Esmeralda County - School Board Member—May 17, 1996		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Steve Stout	284	49
Mineral County - Clerk/Treasurer—December 10, 1996		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Steve Bowles	660	358
Lander County - County Commissioner—September 17, 1997		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Jim Fouts	390	482

Lincoln County - District Attorney—March 10, 1998		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Thomas A. Dill	480	349
Washoe County - Palomino Valley General Improvement District Trustee—September 1, 1998		
	Votes for	
George Newell (Recalled)	103	
Lee Wells (Elected)	234	
Nye County - Mayor of City of Gabbs—November 3, 1998		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Myrna Lumsden (Retained) (Actual vote results unavailable)		
Lander County - Kingston Town Board Member—May 14, 1999		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Eleanor K. Miller-Kirkpatrick	31	23
Esmeralda County - District Attorney—September 17, 1999		
	Votes for	
Bob Reeve (Recalled)	203	
Harry Kuehn (Elected)	225	
Humboldt County - Golconda Fire Protection District Board—October 8, 1999		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Don Stewart	48	38
Golconda Fire Protection District Board—October 8, 1999		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Dolores Shields	45	40
Nye County - Public Administrator—January 5, 2000		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
R. (Red) Dyer	959	2,748
Douglas County - Indian Hills General Improvement District—July 18, 2000		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Renee R. Haskell	259	125
Joanne Riekenberg	264	119
Both were replaced by appointees.		

Clark County - Mesquite Mayor—August 7, 2000		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Chuck Horne	919	1,351
Elko County - West Wendover City Council Members—November 7, 2001 (Election was At-Large)		
	Votes for	
James Eveleth (Recalled)	120	
Joel Murphy (Recalled)	69	
Lori Cook (Elected)	136	
Michael Gunter (Elected)	150	
Bob Fox	122	
Storey County - Canyon General Improvement District—January 16, 2002		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Pat Shannon (Recalled)	136	128
Marvin Clark (Seat 1A)	126	136
Robert Schnaufer (Seat 1B)	124	139
Dave Cockerton (Seat 2A)	129	135
Mineral County - School Board Trustees—April 15, 2003		
	Votes for Recall	Votes Against Recall
Don Dockery	569	175
Elko County - Carlin City Council Member—June 26, 2003		
	Votes for	
Ruth Hart (Recalled)	93	
Donnaetta Skinner (Elected)	156	
Clark County - Boulder City Mayor—April 6, 2004		
	Votes for	
Robert Ferraro (Retained)	3,321	
William Smith	2,223	
Boulder City Council Member—April 6, 2004		
	Votes for	
Michael Pacini (Retained)	3,367	
Arnold McLean	2,158	

Clark County - Las Vegas City Council Member, Ward 1—January 25, 2005	
	Votes for
Janet Moncrief (Recalled)	2,059
Vicki Quinn	1,972
Lois Tarkanian (Elected)	2,869
Eureka County - District Attorney—November 7, 2006	
	Votes for
Theodore (Ted) Beutel (Retained)	453
Paul G. Yohey	264
Lyon County - Fernley City Council Member—October 9, 2009	
	Votes for
Robert (Bob) Chase (Elected)	97
Monte Martin (Recalled)	58
Lyon County - Fernley City Council Member—November 6, 2009	
	Votes for
Curt Chaffin (Retained)	195
Susan Seidl	181
Clark County - Las Vegas City Council Member, Ward 6—January 31, 2012	
	Votes for
Byron Goynes	1,845
Steven Ross (Retained)	4,319

Campaign Practices

By DALE A.R. ERQUIAGA
Former Chief Deputy Secretary of State

Updated by RENEE L. PARKER
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During the Silver Party's rise to prominence in Nevada in the 1890s, an emerging progressive movement pushed a comprehensive political reform and regulatory act in the 17th Legislature. In 1895, lawmakers adopted "An Act to promote the purity of elections by regulating the conduct thereof, and to support the privilege of free suffrage by prohibiting certain acts and practices in relation thereto, and providing the punishment thereof." This law was quite rigid and strict compared to Nevada's current campaign practice laws.

For example, under the "Purity of Elections Law," a candidate had to have five persons who would accept, in an affidavit, that they would be responsible for the financing of a candidate's campaign. Today, candidate campaign finance committees are no longer required by law and most candidates administer their own finances during their campaigns. Also under the Silver Party's Purity of Elections Law, extensive reports naming amounts and contributors were mandatory and neglect was punishable not only by misdemeanor penalties but forfeiture of office upon conviction. If it could be established that a candidate's reports were indeed lacking prior to the issuance of a certificate of election, the law provided that no certificate was to be issued. Exact detail in the accounting of all expenditures and contributions was specifically provided for in the act. Today, a candidate need only be specific about those contributions received in excess of $100, and specific penalties for noncompliance are not stated.

An example of the minute details demanded by the Purity of Elections Law law is found in Section 10 of the act: "Every bill, placard, poster, pamphlet or other printed matter having reference to an election or to any candidate, shall bear upon the face thereof the name and address of the printer and publisher thereof, and no payment therefor shall be made or allowed unless such address is so printed." Prohibitions and penalties were specifically detailed throughout the act. It was unlawful for a person or for someone through another person to promise a certain appointment of office; present gifts; receive gifts; advance money; pay room and board; aid in the evasion of arrest; or induce another to vote for any particular person.

Limitations on the spending of campaign funds included in the Purity of Elections Law suggest a certain naive frugality among the Silver Party legislators.

> If the term of office for which the person is a candidate be for two years or less, five percent of the amount of one year's salary of the office; if the term be for more than two years and not more than four years, four per cent of the amount of one year's salary for the office; if the term be more than four years, three percent of the amount of one year's salary of the office.

Computing spending limitations for today's candidates based upon the Purity of Elections Law and modern salaries, a candidate for governor would be permitted to spend only $6,000 on his or her campaign. Using the same formula, a legislative candidate for the Assembly would be restricted to a mere $450 for his or her campaign. In contrast, spending by an individual candidate today for major statewide office routinely exceeds $1 million, while spending by a candidate for State Senate or Assembly can exceed $500,000.

The fate of the Purity of Elections Law was much the same as that of the Silver Party. After a modest amendment to raise the spending limitations in 1897, the Legislature, during the 19th Session in 1899 passed the following: "An Act of the Legislature of the State of Nevada entitled An Act to promote the purity of elections by regulating the conduct thereof and to support the privilege of free suffrage by prohibiting certain acts and practices in relation thereto and providing for the punishment thereof approved March 16, 1895, is hereby repealed." (Approved March 21, 1899.)

In 1975, campaign contribution and expense reporting requirements were added back into State law. Then Secretary of State William D. Swackhamer became responsible for designing the campaign reporting forms and administering the Nevada Campaign Practices Act, just as his office had always administered the State's election laws. Essentially, the campaign laws required that candidates report how they raised and spent money during a campaign. Three reports were required. The law required that candidates disclose the name and address of persons who contributed in excess of $500 (the second highest reporting threshold in the nation at that time). Later regulations, adopted in 1993, extended this disclosure requirement to include the name and address of persons paid more than $500 for campaign expenses. Attempts to lower the reporting thresholds and more closely regulate the campaign spending of political parties and legislative caucuses were met with defeat. A 1996 constitutional amendment resulting from a citizens' initiative petition and sweeping legislative reform spearheaded by Secretary of State Dean Heller in 1997 took the issue further. Reporting thresholds were lowered to $100, political party activities were regulated, and new caps were established.

During the late 1990s and early 2000s, additional campaign practice reforms were adopted, including an annual contribution and expenditure report in addition to reports during the election cycle; reporting of contributions in excess

of $10,000 by candidates who receive the contributions in any year before the general election; reporting of in-kind contributions; categorization of expenditures; reporting by ballot advocacy groups; reporting by persons or groups of persons who initiate or circulate certain statewide petitions if they receive or expend in excess of $10,000 to support such activities; and registration of nonprofit corporations that solicit contributions or make expenditures designed to affect the outcome of an election or ballot question. In addition, the campaign finance reporting laws were amended to strengthen the Secretary of State's ability to enforce them by adding civil penalties for failure to file or filing late.

In 2007, the Nevada Legislature passed Senate Bill 548 (Chapter 483, *Statutes of Nevada*), which requires that certain published statements that expressly advocate for the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate contain a disclosure of who is responsible for publishing the statement. In 2011, the Legislature approved a bill that requires all campaign finance reports be filed online with the Secretary of State's Office. The 2011 Legislature also made changes to the campaign finance reporting dates so that five individual reports are now required by each candidate throughout an election year. Additionally, the 2011 Legislature gave the Secretary of State more authority to investigate alleged violations of the Campaign Practices Act.

During the 2013 and 2015 Legislative Sessions, the Legislature adopted various minor changes to the State's campaign finance laws, including requirements for former elected officials and candidates to dispose of campaign funds after a certain amount of time. Provisions have also been added to the law to address specific circumstances that have been used to circumvent reporting requirements, such as prohibiting persons from making, assisting in making, or accepting contributions in the name of another person, and restrictions on persuasive polling. More substantive changes have been discussed, such as real-time reporting of contributions and disclosure of beginning and ending balances, but these reforms have not been approved by lawmakers as of 2016.

Ethics and Accountability in Government

By YVONNE M. NEVAREZ-GOODSON, Esq.
Executive Director, Nevada's Commission on Ethics

The Nevada Ethics in Government Law set forth in Chapter 281A ("Ethics Law") of *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS) establishes a statutory code of conduct governing conflicts of interest for Nevada's elected and appointed public officers and employees (except judges). The Nevada Legislature has declared that public office is a public trust to be held for the sole benefit of the people (NRS 281A.020[1][a]). In particular, the Nevada Legislature has recognized the close ties between government and private life and enterprise to trigger conflicts

of interest between public duties and private interests (NRS 281A.020[2][a]). Thus, the Ethics Law establishes guidelines for the appropriate separation between the roles of persons who are both public servants and private citizens to enhance the people's faith in the integrity and impartiality of public officers and employees (NRS 281A.020[2][b]). To promote, interpret, and enforce the Ethics Law, the Legislature created Nevada's Commission on Ethics (NRS 281A.200).

The early 1970s marked a trend in the enactment of government ethics laws at the state and local levels. At the time of Nevada's original enactment of the Ethics Law in 1975, approximately 16 other states had established statutory codes of conduct intended to prohibit government corruption in systems otherwise marred with historical unwillingness by state and local prosecutors to prosecute political corruption, primarily inhibited by political and/or partisan pressures. The public became distrustful of government, and modern jurisdictions began establishing independent and bipartisan commissions to enforce ethics laws.

The earliest legislative enactments focused on money and secrets as the main infringement of the public trust, wherein the public believed money bought political action and public business was conducted behind closed doors. In other words, the laws reflected concerns about pecuniary conflicts of interest and transparency in government decisions at all levels of government. By tackling these issues, the legislatures sought to dispel the public's suspicions and beliefs that cronyism and corruption accompanied the democratic system. Nevada joined these efforts in 1975 with the Ethics Law and has consistently revised the provisions governing conflicts of interest since the law's enactment. In fact, most, if not all, states and several local government jurisdictions have, by now, enacted similar conflicts of interest statutes and established independent, bipartisan boards or commissions to enforce the provisions.

Notably, Nevada has specifically recognized a strong citizen-based form of representative government. Most of Nevada's State and local government policymakers are:

> . . . "citizen Legislators" who have other occupations and business interests, who are expected to have particular philosophies and perspectives that are necessarily influenced by the life experiences of the Legislator, including, without limitation, professional, family and business experiences, and who are expected to contribute those philosophies and perspectives to the debate over issues with which the Legislature is confronted. (NRS 281A.020[2][c])

Consequently, the Commission on Ethics must balance the legislative intentions to prohibit conflicts of interest while simultaneously appreciating the personal life experiences for which certain public officers are elected to represent the public.

Any effort by a public officer or employee to realize personal gain through public office constitutes a violation of the public's faith and integrity of government on behalf of the represented public. Although the part-time nature of most elected and appointed public offices in State and local government cannot escape the inevitable encounter with private interests, the public expects and demands open, transparent, and accountable government. The Ethics Law and the role of the Commission model efforts by each jurisdiction in the nation and the federal government to ensure fair and independent actions by government representatives.

The Nevada Legislature has identified three types of personal interests that trigger conflicts of interest under the Ethics Law: (1) significant pecuniary interests; (2) the private interests of certain persons to whom the public officer or employee is related or affiliated (e.g., familial, household, business, or employment); and (3) the acceptance of gifts and loans. A public officer or employee making any decision in an official capacity that may affect a private interest has a conflict of interest subject to the Ethics Law. A public officer has a duty to avoid such conflicts, and the Ethics Law establishes necessary boundaries, duties, and prohibitions governing such conflicts, primarily through appropriate public disclosures of private interests.

The Ethics Law has evolved since 1975 to satisfy various constitutional challenges and clarify the standards of conduct applicable to public officers and employees. The Ethics Law originally focused on financial disclosure statements and has broadened to its current provisions, which include prohibitions against improperly using or abusing government authority, access, resources, subordinates, or other information to benefit a private interest described above (NRS 281A.400). Furthermore, public officers and employees are prohibited from entering into certain contracts with government agencies (NRS 281A.430). The provisions of NRS 281A.410 and 281A.550 limit representation of private clients in certain government activities and prohibit certain private employment after leaving public service. Finally, several other provisions prohibit the acceptance of gifts, favors, and other forms of compensation (NRS 281A.400) or honorariums (NRS 281A.510) and causing government expenditures to support or oppose ballot measures or candidates (NRS 281A.520).

Finally, the Ethics Law provides significant guidance requiring formal disclosures of conflicts and proper abstentions (NRS 281A.420). Such disclosures formerly included requirements to file with the Commission on

Ethics certain financial disclosure statements listing various private financial interests; however, the Nevada Legislature moved the financial disclosure statement provisions under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of State in 2011. Under the Ethics Law, the disclosure provisions require a public officer or employee to disclose the full nature and extent of any pecuniary interests, including the acceptance of a gift or loan or other private commitments that are reasonably related to matters under consideration in an official capacity. Such disclosures must be made to the public and/or supervisor, as relevant. Abstention (or delegation) is required where official government action would materially affect the private interest.

Nevada's Commission on Ethics performs three main functions:

1. Educate public officers and employees regarding the provisions of the Ethics Law;
2. Interpret and provide guidance to public officers and employees under the Ethics Law regarding their past, present, or future conduct (advisory opinions); and
3. Investigate and adjudicate third-party ethics complaints against public officers and employees.

Although the Commission's primary mission is outreach and education, achieved through training and advisory opinions, the enforcement arm of the Ethics Law requires the Commission to investigate and adjudicate allegations of misconduct, resulting in the public censure of a public officer or employee for nonwillful violations and the imposition of civil penalties for willful violations of Ethics Law. The Commission also has the duty to refer certain public officers and employees for removal from office and/or disciplinary action, as appropriate (NRS 281A.480).

Lobbying Practices in Nevada

By CAROL M. STONEFIELD
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Legislative agents or representatives, commonly known as lobbyists, represent various organizations, interests, and causes before the Legislature. Like the news media, they are important to the legislative process as sources of information, channels of communication between constituents and their representatives, and major protagonists in efforts to influence legislation. They frequently point out concerns in bills, suggest amendments, provide valuable testimony and, in general, assist the Legislature in assessing the merits of proposed legislation.

The activities of lobbyists in Nevada are controlled by the "Nevada Lobbying Disclosure Act" (Chapter 218H of *Nevada Revised Statutes* [NRS]), which

was originally adopted in 1975. The law requires lobbyists to register with the Director of the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB) and provide certain information about themselves and the groups or individuals they represent. The provisions of the Act exempt from these requirements members of the media, elected officials of Nevada who confine their activities to matters directly related to their elective office, employees of the Nevada Legislature, employees of State and local government, and constituents of individual legislators who contact their own legislator. The lobbyist registration fees for a legislative session are $300 for a paid lobbyist, $100 for a lobbyist representing only nonprofit organizations, and $20 for an unpaid lobbyist. There is no lobbyist registration fee for an unpaid lobbyist who is a veteran.

A lobbyist must file a report each month during a legislative session and within 30 days after the close of a session concerning his or her lobbying activities. Each report must include the total expenditures for the month and, if the lobbyist had expenditures of $50 or more during the month, the report must itemize expenses in connection with any event hosted by an organization that sponsors the registrant; expenditures for entertainment, gifts, and loans; and other expenditures directly associated with legislative action. With the exception of expenditures associated with a function to which every legislator was invited, the reports must identify the legislators on whose behalf the expenditures were made. Data on each lobbyist's personal expenditures for food, lodging, and travel expenses or membership dues are not required in the monthly reports. Violation of the Act is a misdemeanor.

Revisions enacted by the Legislature in 2015 require lobbyists to disclose expenditures made for educational or informational meetings, events, or trips provided to legislators, public officers, and candidates. The Legislature also revised the definitions of "expenditure" and "gift" as those terms relate to reporting by lobbyists and public officers. A lobbyist shall not knowingly or willfully give any gift to a member of the Legislative Branch or a member of the legislator's family, and a member shall not accept any gift from a lobbyist. This prohibition applies whether or not the Legislature is in session.

Other sections in NRS also address improper influence exerted upon legislators. For example, any person who interferes with the legislative process is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. Any person who improperly obtains money or other things of value to influence a member of a legislative body in regard to any vote or legislative action also is guilty of a gross misdemeanor. It is a misdemeanor to misrepresent any fact knowingly when testifying or otherwise communicating to a legislator, though witnesses are absolutely privileged to publish defamatory material that is relevant to a proceeding. Moreover, both the giving of a bribe to a legislator and receiving a bribe are crimes against the legislative power and are subject to severe punishments under the law. Although lobbying activities

are customarily prohibited on the floor of both chambers, lobbyists may appear before any committee of the Legislature.

Upon leaving office, some legislators have chosen to become lobbyists. To slow down this practice, known as "the revolving door," the Legislature enacted legislation in 2015 to prohibit any former legislator from receiving compensation to lobby before the Legislature for a period beginning when the legislator leaves office and ending at the adjournment of the next regular session. Exemptions are provided for a former legislator if lobbying is a duty of the individual's full-time employment and the former legislator does not act as a lobbyist for any other employer or client.

Open Meeting Law

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Nevada's first Open Meeting Law (OML) was enacted in 1960 and is codified in Chapter 241 ("Meetings of State and Local Agencies") of *Nevada Revised Statutes* (NRS). The purpose of the OML is set forth in NRS 241.010:

> In enacting this chapter, the Legislature finds and declares that all public bodies exist to aid in the conduct of the people's business. It is the intent of the law that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.

In the years following the Watergate scandal, Nevada strengthened its OML making it one of the strongest open meeting laws in the United States because there are so few exceptions to the general rule that all meetings of public bodies must be open to the public. In 1977, the Nevada Legislature approved a comprehensive OML as a tool to require public bodies to operate openly. The few statutory exceptions for certain entities from the OML include the Legislature, certain meetings of the State's Commission on Ethics, the Nevada Commission on Homeland Security, and committees appointed by the Chair of the Commission. Exceptions also exist for student expulsion hearings by school boards, certain labor negotiations, and investigative hearings of the State Gaming Control Board. The 2015 Legislature authorized a board of hospital trustees of a county hospital to hold a closed meeting to discuss: (1) providing a new service or materially expanding an existing service; or (2) acquiring an additional facility or materially expanding an existing facility.

There is not extensive case law interpreting Nevada's OML. However, the Office of the Nevada Attorney General has enforced the OML since its inception,

and the Attorney General continues to ensure that the people's business is done openly by providing the public, public bodies, and legal practitioners with the Nevada Open Meeting Law Manual (Manual) and official Attorney General Opinions interpreting Nevada's OML. The most recent issue of the Manual was published in January 2016. The Attorney General convenes a task force in between legislative sessions to review the OML, and its work has often resulted in bill draft requests to the Nevada Legislature. Over the years, the Legislature has made changes to the OML to ensure transparency and public accessibility while adapting to new technology, such as allowing participation in public meetings via telephone or video conference.

In 2001, Nevada's OML was amended to provide a limited exemption for communications between a public body and its legal counsel on potential or existing litigation. Attorney-client discussions are not considered meetings and, therefore, no notice or agenda is required. However, according to the most recent edition of the OML Manual, a public body may only take action on potential or existing litigation matters in an open meeting. In 2005, the Legislature made several significant changes relating to closed meetings, including allowing a person who is the subject of a closed meeting to waive closure of the meeting and requiring a public body to honor such a request. Meetings may not be closed to discuss the character, conduct, or competence of an appointed public officer or a person who serves at the pleasure of a public body or as a chief executive or administrative officer. This includes county and city managers, school district superintendents, and university and college presidents.

In 2013, the Legislature amended the OML to clarify that any other provision of law which: (1) exempts a meeting, hearing, or proceeding from the requirements of the OML; or (2) otherwise authorizes or requires a closed meeting, hearing, or proceeding prevails over the general provisions of the OML. Assembly Bill 433 of the 2007 Legislative Session also clarified when certain bodies may meet in closed session and also clarified that any meeting of a public body closed pursuant to a specific statute may only be closed to the extent specified in law. In the 2009 Session, S.B. 267 clarified that workshops and public hearings on proposed regulations by State agencies, as required by Chapter 233B ("Nevada Administrative Procedure Act") of NRS, are subject to the provisions of the OML. Assembly Bill 59 of the 2011 Legislative Session also clarified that proceedings of a public body that are quasi-judicial in nature are subject to the OML. Exceptions to this provision are meetings of the State Board of Parole Commissioners when acting to continue, deny, grant, or revoke parole of a prisoner.

Finally, Senate Bill 70 of the 2015 Legislative Session revises the laws related to public meetings by: (1) defining a working day as every day of the week except Saturday, Sunday, and legal holidays, even if an agency has a four-day workweek; (2) requiring a public body to certify in writing its compliance

with the requirements for minimum public notice for each of its meetings; and (3) requiring a public body to approve the minutes of a public meeting not later than 45 days after the meeting or at the next meeting of the public body, whichever occurs later. The bill also requires a public body to include on its agenda the name of a person who may be the subject of any type of administrative action by a public body, including administrative actions that are not adverse to a person, such as, for example, the appointment of the person to a position.

The OML recommends corrective action for violations of the law to mitigate the effect of a violation. For example, improper notice can be corrected by rescheduling the meeting. The law states that actions taken in violation of the OML are void, and complaints alleging violations may be brought by private citizens or the Attorney General. Any member of a public body who knowingly violates the open meeting statutes, or wrongfully excludes a person from a meeting, is subject to misdemeanor criminal sanctions (up to six months in jail and/or a fine of not more than $1,000). Moreover, a member of a public body who is convicted of a violation of the OML must vacate his or her office.

Assembly Bill 59 of the 2011 Legislative Session also made several changes and additions to provisions relating to OML violations. The measure added a civil penalty of not more than $500 for any member of a public body who participates in an action in violation of the OML with knowledge of the violation. The action may be brought by the Attorney General in any court and must be commenced within one year of the action in violation of the law. Assembly Bill 59 also clarified that the Attorney General shall investigate and prosecute any violation of the OML and is authorized to issue subpoenas when investigating OML complaints. A public body that is subject to an investigation by the Attorney General is required to include on its next agenda an acknowledgement of the Attorney General's findings and conclusions relating to a violation of the OML. In 2013, A.B. 65 amended these provisions by stipulating that the Attorney General may decide not to prosecute a public body's violation of the OML if the body takes corrective action within 30 days of the alleged violation and the corrective action takes place in a public meeting for which the item has been clearly agendized. The corrective action is deemed to be prospective.

On March 24, 2015, the Washoe County School District Board of Trustees voted to hire Traci Davis as its new superintendent, but the possible action was not clearly posted on its agenda. Despite the violation of the OML, the Attorney General did not pursue prosecution because the Board took immediate corrective action during the same meeting. Instead, the Attorney General levied a $500 fine against the board, for which the individual members were individually liable for approximately $71; however, the fine would be waived if the Board did not have any further violations of the OML during the following year.

In 1998, the Nevada Supreme Court prohibited serial gatherings among members of a public body designed to reach a consensus on a particular issue outside an open meeting (*Del Papa v. Board of Regents of the University and Community College System of Nevada*, 114 Nev. 388, 1998). In 2001, the Nevada Legislature passed A.B. 225, which amended the term "meeting" in NRS 241.015 to include:

> . . . any series of gatherings of members of a public body at which: (I) Less than a quorum is present at any individual gathering; (II) The member of the public body attending one or more of the gatherings collectively constitute a quorum; and (III) The series of gatherings was held with the specific intent to avoid the provision of this chapter.

This definition was amended in 2013 (A.B. 65) to include "whether in person or by means of electronic communication" to address potential serial gatherings in an electronic setting, such as e-mail.

The Nevada Supreme Court was faced with this again in *Dewey v. Redevelopment Agency of the City of Reno*, 119 Nev. 87 (2003). In this case, the Court ruled that although each member of the public body met with city staff in individual private briefings, the public body did not violate Nevada's Open Meeting Law because a quorum was not present at any one meeting and there was no evidence to indicate that serial communications occurred among the members of the public body to share information received at the briefings. As a result, members of a public body may meet in private, and they can even lobby each other for votes, but they may not pass on information obtained from one member to other members that total a quorum.

In *Sandoval v. The Board of Regents of the University*, 119 Nev. 148 (2003), the Nevada Supreme Court considered a different issue. In this case, the Court interpreted NRS 241.020 and the amount of clarity required by a public body in stating its agenda. The court ruled, "Nevada's Open Meeting Law seeks to give the public clear notice of the topics to be discussed at public meetings so that the public can attend a meeting when an issue of interest will be discussed." Id. at 153. By this ruling, the Court established the clarity required for a public body's agenda, and the Office of the Attorney General uses this standard in its interpretations of Nevada's OML.

Finally, in *Dehne v. City of Reno*, 222 Fed. Appx. 560, 562 (9th Cir. 2007), the Ninth Circuit Court of appeals weighed an individuals' first amendment right to free speech regarding a willful disruption of a public meeting. The court found that a person who willfully disrupts a meeting to the extent its orderly conduct has been made impractical may be removed from a meeting. The removal of the individual does not violate the Constitution provided that the individual is sufficiently disruptive and is not removed because of his or her expressed views.

Nevada's OML continues to be an issue of primary concern among various public bodies in state and local government. While it will continue to evolve, the OML will always ensure that the people's business is conducted in public forums and with public input.

Conclusion

John F. Kennedy once said, "If we are strong, our strength will speak for itself. If we are weak, words will be of no help." Actively encouraging accountability in Nevada government through strong enforcement of ethics, lobbying, and open meeting laws continues to be a priority to ensure both the confidence of the public and the retention of its trust.

Women in Nevada Politics

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In 1914, Nevada's all-male electorate extended the right to vote to the female citizens of the State. This was not, however, the first year in which women were involved in Nevada politics. Although women could not vote, they were involved in a number of political activities between Nevada obtaining statehood in 1864 and 1914. Of course, after being allowed to vote, women's political participation increased, especially as candidates for elective office at every level of government.

Early Political Activities

Many Nevada women were as politically active as they could be without voting or running for office. One political arena in which women participated was the State legislature. A famous early lobbyist was Hannah K. Clapp who successfully elicited the support of the Territorial Legislature (1861-1864) to establish the State's first private educational institution. Other women lobbied the Legislature for suffrage and other issues of interest to women and children. Occasionally, these women were allowed to give speeches to the legislators while they were in session. Although they were not allowed to be elected members of the State Legislature, women were involved in other official capacities, beginning when the 1877 Assembly elected Mary E. Wright of Storey County to be a copying clerk.

Women were also involved in local politics, especially school boards. In 1889, the *Constitution of the State of Nevada* was amended to allow women to serve as

school superintendents and school trustees, which were locally elected positions at the time. The records are incomplete, but it appears that women around the State immediately ran for school office. In 1890, women were elected to superintendent positions in Elko and Humboldt Counties and to trustee offices in Lander and White Pine Counties.

For reasons that are unknown at this point, a few women ran for school trustee before the constitutional amendment was approved and at least two women were successful: Helen Bain was elected to Humboldt County's Gold Run District school board in 1882, and Mrs. Lewis was elected to Nye County's White River District board in 1888.

In 1899, the Nevada Legislature approved an appropriation for an important improvement to the Capitol that clearly indicates that women were actively involved in the administration of the State. The General Appropriation Act for the 1899-1901 Biennium included a $300 allocation "for constructing and furnishing a ladies' toilet in the Capitol Building."

Suffrage

The most prominent early political arena for Nevada women was their battle to obtain the right to vote. The Nevada Legislature first addressed that issue when it approved the first step toward a constitutional amendment in 1869; however, the required second approval attempt failed in 1871. Suffrage remained a legislative issue during at least 12 of the subsequent sessions, until the voters approved the constitutional amendment in 1914. Rarely did this discussion take place without women's participation. They gave formal speeches, submitted petitions, organized rallies, and lobbied legislators.

Between legislative sessions, women were active in clubs and activities that supported suffrage and other issues of interest, such as the prohibition of alcohol. Many of these activities took place in the public arena.

As with any political debate, there was opposition to suffrage as well. Women were politically active on that side of the issue, too. The Nevada Association of Women Opposed to Equal Suffrage was led by Emma Adams, wife of former Governor Jewett Adams.

Despite such opposition, 60 percent of the State's voting men approved the amendment. The question was approved by the voters in 12 of the State's 16 counties; it failed in Eureka, Ormsby, Storey, and Washoe Counties. As a result, Nevada women obtained the right to vote six years before the national constitution was amended, but later than women in 8 of the 11 western states.

However, the Legislature was not finished with the issue of women's enfranchisement. In 1927, a bill was approved that specifically authorized

married women to register to vote under their own first names and not their husbands'. Such women were required, however, to use the designation "Mrs." Twelve years later, Assemblywoman Luella K. Drumm (D-Churchill) sponsored a successful bill to remove that requirement.

Women in Elected Office

After obtaining the right to vote, women began to run for offices throughout Nevada.

Federal Offices—One of the most famous female candidates for a federal office from Nevada is Anne Martin, who ran as an Independent for U.S. Senator in 1918 and 1920. She received a respectable number of votes but came in third in a field of four candidates during both general elections. No other woman sought this office until Maya Miller entered and lost the Democratic primary in 1974. It was 60 years before another woman's name was on the general election ballot for U.S. Senator: Mary Gojack was the Democratic nominee in 1980. Another 20 years passed before Kathryn Rusco, a member of the Green Party, appeared on the general election ballot in 2000. In 2010, Sharron Angle was the Republican nominee, and in 2012, Shelley Berkley was the Democratic nominee.

Until 1982, Nevada's Congressional Representative was a statewide office. During the 40 years previous to that change, only four women attempted to win this seat. They were all unsuccessful.

Nevada's Congressional District No. 2, was created after the decennial census of 1980 showed that the population had reached a sufficient number for a second congressional district. At the first election for its representative (1982), only women were candidates in the general election. Republican Barbara F. Vucanovich won that election and was re-elected at each subsequent election until her retirement in 1996. During this 16-year period, numerous other women candidates entered the primary and general elections for both congressional seats; however, only Vucanovich was successful. Vucanovich was the first woman elected to a federal office from Nevada, and with seven terms, the State's second longest-serving Congressional Representative. (Democrat Walter S. Baring served 10 terms, 1949-1953 and 1957-1973.)

In 1998, Shelley Berkley (D) was elected to Congressional District No. 1. She served continually in that office until 2012, when she ran and lost her bid to become a U.S. Senator.

Congressional District No. 3 was formed after the 2000 decennial census, and Congressional District No. 4 was added following the 2010 decennial census. Between 2000 and 2014, at least one woman appeared on the ballot

in every general election for at least one of Nevada's congressional districts. In 2008, Dina Titus (D) was elected to represent Congressional District No. 3. She lost her bid for reelection in 2010, but was elected to Congressional District No. 1 in 2012 where she is still serving.

Statewide Offices—After passage of the State constitutional amendment, female candidates quickly emerged for statewide offices. In 1916, the ballot for the general election included several women as candidates for the University of Nevada's Board of Regents, which were statewide offices until 1958. Edna Baker, a Republican, defeated a Democrat and a Socialist, both women, with 44 percent of the vote; thus becoming the first woman elected to a statewide office.

Baker did not run for re-election, but she was not the last woman elected to the Board of Regents. Before the regents became district-specific positions in 1957, two other women were elected: Eunice Hood in 1918 and Anna H. Wardin in 1938 (beating incumbent George Wingfield). After becoming district-specific offices, women candidates were more successful in obtaining regent seats: four women have represented the rural areas of the State between 1960 and 1996; and 12 have represented Clark County districts between 1962 and 1996. Only one woman, Frankie Sue Del Papa, has represented a Washoe County district. She was elected in 1980 for one six-year term.

The offices that are more commonly recognized as statewide offices are also called the constitutional officers: Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, Secretary of State, Treasurer, and Controller. Women have been candidates for each of these offices, and have been successful in winning all but one of the offices.

Between 1970 and 2014, 17 women appeared on the primary or general election ballots for the office of Governor. The first woman to survive a primary election battle and appear on the general election ballot in a gubernatorial election was Republican Shirley Crumpler in 1974. The first Democratic woman to win a primary election and appear on the general election ballot was Jan Laverty Jones in 1998. She did not win, and to date, no woman has yet won this seat.

The first constitutional seat to be won by a female candidate was Treasurer: Republican Patty D. Cafferata was successful in 1982. Since then, two other women have run for Treasurer, with one being elected. Kate Marshall, a Democrat, served two terms as Treasurer, having been elected in 2006 and reelected in 2010. The first woman on the general election ballot was Clara Cunningham, a Republican who sought the office in 1926.

The office of Controller has had a few candidates; in 1918, Grace M. Wildes lost the Democratic primary as did Mary Sanada 76 years later. Cherie Fields, a

Libertarian, was the first woman to be on the general election ballot for this seat, doing so in 1978. In 1998, two women faced each other on the general election ballot. Republican Kathy M. Augustine defeated Democrat Mary Sanada. Augustine was reelected in 2002. Democrat Kim Wallin was elected Controller in 2006, and she was reelected in 2010.

In addition, few women have sought the Attorney General position. The first woman to run for the office was Democrat Frankie Sue Del Papa, who won in 1990, 1994, and 1998. The only other woman to be elected as Attorney General was Democrat Catherine Cortez Masto who won election in 2006 and reelection 2010.

In 1962, Democrat Maude Frazier was appointed to Lieutenant Governor, a position she held for six months until the 1962 election (in which she did not run). In 1990, Republican Sue Wagner became the first woman elected to this post. The second woman elected was Republican Lorraine Hunt in 1998. In 2002, she was reelected, beating Democrat Erin Kenny in the general election.

The earliest female candidate to run for Secretary of State was Republican Louise S. Ellis, who lost in 1918. The first woman elected to Secretary of State was Frankie Sue Del Papa, winning in 1986. The second was Republican Cheryl Lau, elected in 1990. The third woman elected as Secretary of State was Barbara K. Cegavske in 2014.

During the first half of the twentieth century, other offices were also elected statewide, such as Superintendent of Public Instruction, Inspector of Mines, Superintendent of State Printing, and Surveyor General. By 1973, these offices had become appointive or abolished. The only one of these offices held by a woman was Superintendent of Public Instruction. In 1937, Mildred N. Bray was appointed to fill the empty office. She was re-elected in 1938, 1942, and 1946, but was defeated by Glenn A. Duncan in 1950.

Female candidates also appeared on the statewide ballot as presidential electors. Until the presidential election of 1952, voters chose presidential electors, rather than voting directly for the candidates. Beginning with the presidential election year of 1916, at least one woman was chosen as an elector from Nevada in all but one (1928) such election until 1952.

Legislative Offices—The first woman to run for the State Legislature was Jean Dwyer from Washoe County. An Independent, Dwyer came in last in a field of 22 candidates for the Assembly in 1916. Two years later, the first woman was elected to the Legislature: Assemblywoman Sadie D. Hurst, Republican from Washoe County.

In the 65 years between 1916 to 1981, only 42 women were elected to the State Legislature. In the following 33 years, however, the voters' interest in female candidates rose dramatically. Beginning with the 1982 election, 71 women have been elected to legislative office. In the 2015 Session, exactly one-third of the Legislature was female: 16 women were chosen to represent their neighbors in the Assembly; 5, in the Senate.

Like their male counterparts, the women who served in the State Legislature came from all parts of the State, both major political parties, and various occupations. Only Douglas County has not been represented by a woman. Over half of the female legislators have been Democrats. For the 2015 Session, there were 12 Democratic and 11 Republican women. The most common occupation listed has been businesswoman. Other well-represented occupations include teacher, rancher, and housewife. A prospector, a nurse, and an orchestra director have also served. Interestingly, unlike the male legislators, few attorneys are found in the female ranks. The first female attorney in the Assembly served in 1921 (Ruth Averill, R-Nye). In the Senate, the first female attorney was elected in 1992 (Lori Lipman Brown, D-Clark).

In recent decades, women have held many leadership positions in the Legislature, as detailed in the following chart.

LEGISLATIVE LEADERSHIP

ASSEMBLY	
Position	***Name (Party-County), Year***
Speaker of the Assembly	Barbara Buckley (D-Clark), 2007, 2009 Marilyn Kirkpatrick (D-Clark) 2013
Speaker Pro Tempore	Louise Aloys Smith (D-Pershing), 1951 Karen W. Hayes (D-Clark), 1981 Myrna T. Williams (D-Clark), 1989, 1991, 1993 Jan Evans (D-Washoe), 1995, 1997, 1999 Sandra Tiffany (R-Clark), 1995 Chris Giunchigliani (D-Clark), 2005 Debbie Smith (D-Washoe), 2011
Majority Floor Leader	Barbara Buckley (D-Clark), 2001, 2003, 2005
Assistant Majority Floor Leader	Jan Evans (D-Washoe), 1991 Jeannine Stroth (R-Clark), 1995 Barbara Buckley (D-Clark), 1997, 1999 Marilyn Kirkpatrick (D-Clark), 2011
Minority Floor Leader	Heidi Gansert (R-Washoe), 2009 Marilyn Kirkpatrick (D-Clark), 2015

ASSEMBLY	
Assistant Minority Floor Leader	Barbara K. Cegavske (R-Clark), 1999, 2001 Heidi Gansert (R-Washoe), 2007 Teresa Benitez-Thompson (D-Washoe), 2015 Maggie Carlton, (D-Clark), 2015

SENATE	
Position	***Name (Party-County), Year***
Assistant Majority Floor Leader	Valerie Wiener (D-Clark), 2011 Debbie Smith (D-Washoe), 2013
Minority Floor Leader	Dina Titus (D-Clark), 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007
Assistant Minority Floor Leader	Sue Wagner (R-Washoe), 1983 Valerie Wiener (D-Clark), 1999 Bernice Mathews (D-Washoe), 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007 Barbara K. Cegavske (R-Clark), 2011 Debbie Smith (D-Washoe), 2015

Women have also been integral to the Legislature's staff. The first woman to serve as Secretary of the Senate was Vivian Rickey, elected for the 1926 Special Session. The first female Chief Clerk of the Assembly was Theresa Loy, elected in 1969.

Judicial Offices—Female candidates were successful relatively early in the bids for Clerk of the Supreme Court, an elected position until 1959. In 1926, Eva Hatton (R) beat the incumbent and served until her defeat in the 1934 election. Hatton was the first woman to beat a male incumbent in a statewide race. Margaret Brodigan (D) was appointed early in 1938, was re-elected in 1938 and 1942, and left office after losing in 1946.

Women were not successful as early in their bids to become judges. The first woman elected District Court Judge in this State was Miriam Shearing in Clark County (1983). The first women elected as District Court Judges in Washoe County were Deborah A. Agosti and Robin A. Wright, both elected two years later. In 2011, two women were appointed to judgeships in rural Nevada. Kimberly Wanker was a District Court Judge for Esmeralda, Mineral, and Nye Counties, and Nancy Porter was a District Court Judge for Elko County. Both women subsequently were re-elected in 2012. In 1992, Shearing became the first woman seated on the State Supreme Court, and in 1997 Shearing became the first female Chief Justice of the State Supreme Court.

Local Offices—Since 1914, numerous women have run for, and won, various county and city offices. Many have been appointed to fill open seats; a few have won re-election. As has been the case with executive, legislative, and judicial races, the number of women running for and winning local offices has risen exponentially in the past 20 years.

Based on the data available, the following tables note the first women to hold certain local offices.

County Offices				
Office	***Year***	***Name***	***How***	***County***
County Commissioner	1915	Dory, Janet E. (D)	Appointed; re-elected	Lander
Sheriff	1919	Crowell, Clara	Appointed; not re-elected	Lander
	1978	Wines, Joni (R)	Elected	Nye
County Clerk	1918	Rawson, Zebina F. (I)	Elected	Lyon
		Keith, Mattie J. (D)	Elected	Elko
	1918	Streshley, Lena E. (D)	Elected	Lander
		Dolan, Eva Succetti (D)	Elected	Lincoln
		Ryan, Katie, J.	Appointed; re-elected	Storey
County Recorder	1916	Millar, Rita D. (D)	Elected	Mineral
		Wilcox, Jennie E. (D)	Elected	Lincoln
		Curieux, Jennie A. (D)	Elected	Nye
Public Administrator	1918	Mills, Pauline (D)	Elected	Esmeralda
Justice of the Peace	1922	Bradley, Ella M.	Elected	Eureka (Palisade)
Assessor	1917	McCarthy, Mary E. (R)	Appointed; re-elected	Clark
Constable	1952	Lee, Lorraine	Elected	Lincoln (Alamo)
County Treasurer	1920	Hoenstine, Cora M. (D)	Elected	Humboldt
District Attorney	1918	Plummer, Edna C. (I)	Appointed; re-elected	Eureka
	1982	Shane, Virginia R. (R)	Elected	Humboldt
		Barnett, Eileen (R)	Elected	Lincoln

Municipal Offices				
Office	***Year***	***Name***	***How***	***County***
City Council	1919	Jahn, Crace	Elected	Lovelock
Mayor	1953	Porter, Dorothy	Appointed	North Las Vegas
	1975	Borden, Wanda	Elected	Carlin
City Treasurer	1931	Pryor, Blanch	Elected	Carlin
Municipal Judge	1981	Wright, Robin	Elected	Reno
City Clerk	1929	Burns, Viola Fanatia	Elected	Las Vegas
City Attorney	1987	Lynch, Patricia A.	Elected	Reno

Women's Involvement in Politics

In addition to political involvement as voters and elected officials, countless women have served and continue to serve as campaign workers, officials' staff, party leaders, lobbyists, grass roots organizers, election board members, and registrars of voters—paid and unpaid contributors to Nevada's political process. Before obtaining the right to vote, women were somewhat involved in the process; currently, they are integral to Nevada politics.

Political History of Nevada

Chapter 5

Federal and Statewide
Office Holders

CHAPTER 5: FEDERAL AND STATEWIDE OFFICER HOLDERS

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. On November 8, 1864, Nevada participated in its first presidential election as a state and supported the incumbent president.

The following table shows the persons who were elected and served as presidents and vice presidents of the United States since Nevada was admitted to the Union, and indicates whether those persons carried Nevada.

PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

	Year Elected
Lincoln and A. Johnson (R)*	1864
Grant and Colfax (R)*	1868
Grant and Wilson (R)*	1872
Hayes and Wheeler (R)*	1876
Garfield and Arthur (R)	1880
Cleveland and Hendricks (D)	1884
Harrison and Morton (R)*	1888
Cleveland and Stevenson (D)	1892
McKinley and Hobart (R)	1896
McKinley and T. Roosevelt (R)	1900
T. Roosevelt and Fairbanks (R)*	1904
Taft and Sherman (R)	1908
Wilson and Marshall (D)*	1912
Wilson and Marshall (D)*	1916
Harding and Coolidge (R)*	1920
Coolidge and Dawes (R)*	1924
Hoover and Curtis (R)*	1928
F. D. Roosevelt and Garner (D)*	1932
F. D. Roosevelt and Garner (D)*	1936
F. D. Roosevelt and Wallace (D)*	1940
F. D. Roosevelt and Truman (D)*	1944
Truman and Barkley (D)*	1948
Eisenhower and Nixon (R)*	1952
Eisenhower and Nixon (R)*	1956
Kennedy and L. B. Johnson (D)*	1960
L. B. Johnson and Humphrey (D)*	1964
Nixon and Agnew (R)*	1968
Nixon and Agnew (R)*	1972
Carter and Mondale (D)	1976
Reagan and G. H. W. Bush (R)*	1980
Reagan and G. H. W. Bush (R)*	1984
G. H. W. Bush and Quayle (R)*	1988
W. J. Clinton and Gore (D)*	1992
W. J. Clinton and Gore (D)*	1996
G. W. Bush and Cheney (R)*	2000
G. W. Bush and Cheney (R)*	2004
Obama and Biden (D)*	2008
Obama and Biden (D)*	2012

*Carried Nevada.

FEDERAL OFFICERS

Like all states, Nevada is entitled to two United States Senators. The first two United States Senators from Nevada were chosen for short terms, and their time was decided by lot. Senator Stewart drew a four-year term, while Senator Nye drew a two-year term.

Senators were chosen by the Nevada Legislature until the election of 1914, when popular election replaced this method of selection as a result of passage of the Seventeenth Amendment to the *Constitution of the United States*. However, at the general elections in 1908, 1910, and 1912, candidates for the State Legislature were bound by a ballot measure entitled "Choice for U.S. Senator," which essentially pledged any legislative candidate to elect that senatorial candidate who received the largest number of popular votes, regardless of party affiliations.

From 1864 until 1982, the State also had only one Representative in Congress. A second congressional seat was added in 1982, based on population figures from the 1980 census; a third and fourth congressional seat were added following the 2000 Census and 2010 Census, respectively.

A vacancy in the office of U.S. Senator is filled by appointment made by the governor. A vacancy in Congress can only be filled by election.

UNITED STATES SENATORS

Name	***From***	***To***
Nye, James W. (R)	February 1, 1865	March 3, 1873
Stewart, William M. (R)	February 1, 1865	March 3, 1875
Jones, John P. (R)	March 4, 1873	March 4, 1891
Sharon, William (R)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1881
Fair, James G. (D)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1887
Stewart, William M. (R)	March 4, 1887	March 4, 1893
Jones, John P. (S)	March 4, 1891	March 3, 1903
Stewart, William M. (S)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1905
Newlands, Francis G. (D)	March 4, 1903	Died December 24, 1917
Nixon, George S. (R)	March 4, 1905	Died June 5, 1912
Massey, W. A. (R) (Appointed to succeed Senator Nixon.)	July 1, 1912	January 29, 1913
Pittman, Key (D)	March 4, 1913	Died November 10, 1940

Name	*From*	*To*
Henderson, Chas. B. (D) (Appointed to succeed Senator Newlands.)	January 12, 1918	March 3, 1921
Oddie, Tasker (R)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1933
McCarran, Patrick A. (D)	March 4, 1933	Died September 28, 1954
Bunker, Berkeley L. (D) (Resigned after losing primary election to permit newly elected James Scrugham to gain U.S. Senate seniority. Appointed to succeed Senator Pittman until a duly elected replacement was elected.)	November 27, 1940	December 6, 1942
Scrugham, James G. (D)	December 7, 1942	Died June 23, 1945
Carville, Edward P. (D) (Appointed to succeed Senator Scrugham.)	July 25, 1945	January 3, 1947
Malone, Geo. W. (R)	January 3, 1947	January 3, 1959
Brown, Ernest S. (R) (Appointed to succeed Senator McCarran. Resigned after losing general election to permit newly-elected Alan Bible to gain U.S. Senate seniority.)	October 1, 1954	December 1, 1954
Bible, Alan (D) (Elected to fill unexpired term of Patrick A. McCarran, deceased. Resigned to permit newly elected Paul Laxalt to gain U.S. Senate seniority.)	December 2, 1954	December 17, 1974
Cannon, Howard W. (D)	January 3, 1959	January 3, 1983
Laxalt, Paul (R)	December 18, 1974	January 3, 1987
Hecht, M. J. (Chic) (R)	January 3, 1983	January 3, 1989
Reid, Harry M. (D)	January 3, 1987	Present
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	January 3, 1989	January 3, 2001
Ensign, John (R)	January 3, 2001	Resigned May 3, 2011
Heller, Dean (R) (Appointed to succeed Senator Ensign.)	May 3, 2011	Present

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS

Name	*From*	*To*
Worthington, Henry G.* (R)	October 31, 1864	March 3, 1865
Ashley, Delos R. (R)	March 4, 1865	March 3, 1869
Fitch, Thomas (R)	March 4, 1869	March 3, 1871
Kendall, Charles W. (D)	March 4, 1871	March 3, 1875
Woodburn, William (R)	March 4, 1875	March 3, 1877

Name	***From***	***To***
Wren, Thomas (R)	March 4, 1877	March 3, 1879
Daggett, Rollin M. (R)	March 4, 1879	March 3, 1881
Cassidy, George W. (D)	March 4, 1881	March 3, 1885
Woodburn, William (R)	March 4, 1885	March 3, 1889
Bartine, Horace F. (R)	March 4, 1889	March 3, 1893
Newlands, Francis G.† (D)	March 4, 1893	March 3, 1903
Van Duzer, Clarence D.‡ (D)	March 4, 1903	March 3, 1907
Bartlett, George A.§ (D)	March 4, 1907	March 3, 1911
Roberts, Edwin E. (R)	March 4, 1911	March 3, 1919
Evans, Charles R. (D)	March 4, 1919	March 3, 1921
Arentz, Samuel S. (R)	March 4, 1921	March 3, 1923
Richards, Charles L. (D)	March 4, 1923	March 3, 1925
Arentz, Samuel S. (R)	March 4, 1925	March 3, 1933
Scrugham, James G. (D) (Resigned to become a Senator.)	March 4, 1933	Resigned December 7, 1942
Sullivan, Maurice J. (D)	January 3, 1943	January 3, 1945
Bunker, Berkeley L. (D)	January 3, 1945	January 3, 1947
Russell, Charles H. (R)	January 3, 1947	January 3, 1949
Baring, Walter S. (D)	January 3, 1949	January 3, 1953
Young, Clarence Clifton (Cliff) (R)	January 3, 1953	January 3, 1957
Baring, Walter S. (D)	January 3, 1957	January 3, 1973
Towell, David G. (R)	January 3, 1973	January 3, 1975
Santini, James# (D)	January 3, 1975	January 3, 1983
Reid, Harry M. (D), No. 1	January 3, 1983	January 3, 1987
Bilbray, James (D), No. 1	January 3, 1987	January 3, 1995
Ensign, John (R), No. 1	January 3, 1995	January 3, 1999
Vucanovich, Barbara F.** (R), No. 2	January 3, 1983	January 3, 1997
Gibbons, James A. (R), No. 2	January 3, 1997	Resigned December 31, 2006
Berkley, Shelley L. (D) No. 1	January 3, 1999	January 3, 2013
Porter, Jon†† (R) No. 3	January 3, 2003	January 3, 2009
Heller, Dean‡‡ (R), No. 2	January 3, 2007	May 9, 2011
Titus, Dina (D), No. 3	January 3, 2009	January 3, 2011
Heck, Joe (R), No. 3	January 3, 2011	Present
Amodei, Mark§§ (R), No. 2	September 3, 2011	Present
Titus, Dina (D), No. 1	January 3, 2013	Present

Name	*From*	*To*
Horsford, Steven## (D), No. 4	January 3, 2013	January 3, 2015
Hardy, Cresent (R), No. 4	January 3, 2015	Present

*Worthington was elected to fill the unexpired portion of the 38th Congress ending in March 1865. Since he served in the later months of that session, he was not eligible for the 39th Session except by reelection. Republicans chose Ashley for nominee after a notable contest. From March 4, 1865, to Ashley's election, Nevada had no representative in Congress.
†Newlands may have run as a Silver Democrat for some elections.
‡Van Duzer may have run as a Silver Democrat for some elections.
§Bartlett may have run as a Silver Democrat for some elections.
#The 1980 Census provided Nevada with an entitlement of two members of the House of Representatives.
**First woman elected from Nevada to the House of Representatives.
††The 2000 Census provided Nevada with an entitlement of a third member of the House of Representatives.
‡‡Replaced Ensign.
§§Replaced Heller.
##The 2010 Census provided Nevada with an entitlement of a fourth member of the House of Representatives.

THE STATE EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Territorial Officers

Under Nevada's Organic Act, officers for the Territory of Nevada were appointed rather than elected. The key positions in the Executive and Judicial Branches were appointments made by the President of the United States. The Territorial Governor, in turn, made additional appointments—some terminating with the first session of the Legislative Assembly, others by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council. The Territorial Governor called for the first elections and established the first apportionment of the Territorial Legislature. Copies of proceedings and laws enacted by the Territorial Legislature were transmitted to the President and Congress.

Name	*Official Position*
APPOINTED IN 1861	
Nye, James W.	Governor
Clemens, Orion	Secretary of Territory
Bunker, Benjamin B.	Attorney General
Childs, Perry G.*	Territorial Auditor
Kinkead, John H.*	Territorial Treasurer
North, John W.†	Surveyor-General
Cradlebaugh, John*	Delegate to Congress

Name	***Official Position***
CHANGES IN 1862	
Mott, Gordon N.*	Delegate to Congress
White, Asa F.*	Superintendent of Public Instruction
Edwards, Theodore D.	Attorney General
CHANGES IN 1864	
Wasson, Warren H.	Marshal
Ross, William W.‡	Territorial Auditor

*Elected, not appointed.
†Position eliminated in 1862.
‡Appointed by Governor Nye.

Officers After Statehood

The *Nevada Constitution* provides, in Article 5, that the "supreme executive power of the state shall be vested in a chief magistrate," the Governor. Article 5 also provides for the popular election of a Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Controller, and Attorney General. At various times in our history, the *Constitution* also required the direct election of a state printer (or superintendent of state printing), inspector of mines, surveyor general, superintendent of public instruction, and state mineralogist. In addition to legislative and judicial officers, other state offices include university regents and members of the State Board of Education.

The first state officers assumed their positions on December 5, 1864, their terms extending to the first Tuesday after the first Monday in January of 1867. The time of inauguration to new terms is the first Monday in January following the elections. Terms of State officers are four years, except for justices of the Supreme Court (six years), university regents (six years), and State Assemblymen (two years).

Election to the office of Governor is limited by constitutional amendment such that no person may be elected more than twice. At the general election of 1996, voters imposed term limits on the other five constitutional officers to two terms as well. Members of the State Board of Education are already limited to three terms.

All State elective offices, except that of Governor, can be filled by appointment in case of vacancy. A vacancy in the governorship is filled by succession as follows: Lieutenant Governor, Senate President Pro Tempore, Speaker of the Assembly, and Secretary of State.

GOVERNORS—ELECTED OR ACTING

Name	***Year***
James W. Nye (Acting Governor, October 31 to December 5, 1864.)	1864
Blasdel, Henry Goode (R)	1864-1867
Blasdel, Henry Goode* (R)	1867-1871
Bradley, Lewis Rice (D)	1871-1875
Bradley, Lewis Rice† (D)	1875-1879
Kinkead, John H. (R)	1879-1883
Adams, Jewett W. (D)	1883-1887
Stevenson, Charles C. (R) (Disability certificate September 1, 1890, died September 21, 1890.)	1887-1890
Bell, Frank‡ (R) (Acting Governor, September 1, 1890, to January 5, 1891.)	1890-1891
Colcord, Roswell K. (R)	1891-1895
Jones, John E. (S) (Died April 10, 1896.)	1895-1896
Sadler, Reinhold‡ (S) (Acting Governor April 10, 1896, to January 2, 1899.)	1896-1899
Sadler, Reinhold (S)	1899-1903
Sparks, John (S-D)	1903-1907
Sparks, John (S-D) (Died May 22, 1908.)	1907-1908
Dickerson, Denver S.‡ (S-D) (Acting Governor May 22, 1908, to January 2, 1911.)	1908-1911
Oddie, Tasker L. (R)	1911-1915
Boyle, Emmet D. (D)	1915-1919
Boyle, Emmet D. (D)	1919-1923
Scrugham, James G. (D)	1923-1927
Balzar, Fred B. (R)	1927-1931
Balzar, Fred B. (R) (Died March 21, 1934.)	1931-1934
Griswold, Morley‡ (R) (Acting Governor March 21, 1934, to January 7, 1935.)	1934-1935
Kirman, Richard, Sr. (D)	1935-1939
Carville, Edward P. (D)	1939-1943
Carville, Edward P. (D) (Resigned July 24, 1945, and was appointed to serve unexpired term of U.S. Senator Scrugham, deceased.)	1943-1945
Pittman, Vail M.‡ (D) (Acting Governor July 24, 1945, to January 6, 1947.)	1945-1947
Pittman, Vail M. (D)	1947-1951
Russell, Charles H. (R)	1951-1955
Russell, Charles H. (R)	1955-1959
Sawyer, F. G. (Grant) (D)	1959-1963
Sawyer, F. G. (Grant) (D)	1963-1967
Laxalt, Paul (R)	1967-1971
O'Callaghan, D. N. (Mike) (D)	1971-1975

Name	*Year*
O'Callaghan, D. N. (Mike) (D)	1975-1979
List, Robert (R)	1979-1983
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	1983-1987
Bryan, Richard H[§] (D)	1987-1989
Miller, Robert J. (Bob)[‡] (D) (Acting Governor, January 3, 1989, to January 7, 1991.)	1989-1991
Miller, Robert J. (Bob) (D)	1991-1995
Miller, Robert J. (Bob) (D)	1995-1999
Guinn, Kenny C. (R)	1999-2003
Guinn, Kenny C. (R)	2003-2007
Gibbons, Jim (R)	2007-2011
Sandoval, Brian (R)	2011-2015
Sandoval, Brian (R)	2015-present

*Granted an eight-month leave of absence by the State Legislature, March 3, 1869. (Senate Joint Resolution No. 23.) Lieutenant Governor James S. Slingerland served as Acting Governor during absence of Governor Blasdel.
[†]On January 11, 1875, Governor Bradley informed the State Legislature that he would be absent from the State due to health problems. Lieutenant Governor Jewett Adams served as Acting Governor until May. An Attorney General's opinion rendered on May 10, 1875, argued that the *State Constitution* gave the Lieutenant Governor full authority to act as Governor.
[‡]Became Acting Governor on a permanent basis by virtue of his office as Lieutenant Governor.
[§]Resigned as Governor January 3, 1989, to assume seat elected to in U.S. Senate.

LIEUTENANT GOVERNORS

Name	*Year*
Crosman, John S. (R)	1864-1867
Slingerland, James S. (R)	1867-1871
Denver, Frank (D)	1871-1875
Adams, Jewett W. (D)	1875-1879
Adams, Jewett W. (D)	1879-1883
Laughton, Charles E. (R)	1883-1887
Davis, Henry C. (R) (Died August 22, 1889.)	1887-1889
Chubbuck, Samual W. (R) (Appointed September 9, 1889, resigned November 30, 1889.)	1889-1889
Bell, Frank* (R) (Appointed November 30, 1889, to January 5, 1891.)	1889-1891
Poujade, Joseph (R)	1891-1895
Sadler, Reinhold* (S)	1895-1899
Judge, James R. (S)	1899-1903
Allen, Lemuel (S-D)	1903-1907
Dickerson, Denver S. (S-D)	1907-1911
Ross, Gilbert C. (D)	1911-1915

Name	*Year*
Sullivan, Maurice J. (D)	1915-1919
Sullivan, Maurice J. (D)	1919-1923
Sullivan, Maurice J. (D)	1923-1927
Griswold, Morley (R)	1927-1931
Griswold, Morley* (R)	1931-1935
Alward, Fred S. (D)	1935-1939
Sullivan, Maurice J. (D)	1939-1943
Pittman, Vail M.* (D)	1943-1947
Jones, Clifford A. (Cliff) (D)	1947-1951
Jones, Clifford A. (Cliff) (D)	1951-1955
Bell, Rex (R)	1955-1959
Bell, Rex (R) (Died July 4, 1962.)	1959-1962
Frazier, Maude† (D) (Appointed July 13, 1962, to January 7, 1963.)	1962-1963
Laxalt, Paul (R)	1963-1967
Fike, Ed (R)	1967-1971
Reid, Harry M. (D)	1971-1975
Rose, Robert (D)	1975-1979
Leavitt, Myron (D)	1979-1983
Cashell, Robert A.‡ (D)	1983-1987
Miller, Robert J. (Bob)* (D)	1987-1991
Wagner, Sue§ (R)	1991-1995
Hammargren, Lonnie (R)	1995-1999
Hunt, Lorraine (R)	1999-2003
Hunt, Lorraine (R)	2003-2007
Krolicki, Brian (R)	2007-2011
Krolicki, Brian (R)	2011-2015
Hutchison, Mark A. (R)	2015-present

*Became Acting Governor. See list of Governors.
†First woman to hold the office of Lieutenant Governor.
‡Elected as a Democrat. Changed party affiliation to Republican on August 12, 1983.
§First woman elected to the office of Lieutenant Governor.

SECRETARIES OF STATE

Name	*Year*
Noteware, Chauncey N. (R)	1864-1867
Noteware, Chauncey N. (R)	1867-1871
Minor, James D. (R)	1871-1875
Minor, James D. (R)	1875-1879

Name	***Year***
Babcock, Jasper (R)	1879-1883
Dormer, John M. (R)	1883-1887
Dormer, John M. (R)	1887-1891
Grey, Oscar H. (R)	1891-1895
Howell, Eugene (S)	1895-1899
Howell, Eugene (S)	1899-1903
Douglass, William (Gib) (R)	1903-1907
Douglass, William (Gib) (R)	1907-1911
Brodigan, George (D)	1911-1915
Brodigan, George (D)	1915-1919
Brodigan, George (D)	1919-1923
Greathouse, William G. (D)	1923-1927
Greathouse, William G. (D)	1927-1931
Greathouse, William G. (D)	1931-1935
Greathouse, William G. (D) (Died March 15, 1937.)	1935-1937
McEachin, Malcolm (D) (Appointed March 17, 1937, to January 7, 1963.)	1937-1939
McEachin, Malcolm (D)	1939-1943
McEachin, Malcolm (D)	1943-1947
Koontz, John (D)	1947-1951
Koontz, John (D)	1951-1955
Koontz, John (D)	1955-1959
Koontz, John (D)	1959-1963
Koontz, John (D)	1963-1967
Koontz, John (D)	1967-1971
Koontz, John* (D)	1971-1973
Swackhamer, William D.† (D)	1973-1975
Swackhamer, William D. (D)	1975-1979
Swackhamer, William D. (D)	1979-1983
Swackhamer, William D. (D)	1983-1987
Del Papa, Frankie Sue‡ (D)	1987-1991
Lau, Cheryl (R)	1991-1995
Heller, Dean (R)	1995-1999
Heller, Dean (R)	1999-2003
Heller, Dean (R)	2003-2007
Miller, Ross (D)	2007-2011

Name	*Year*
Miller, Ross (D)	2011-2015
Cegavske, Barbara K. (R)	2015-present

*Resigned January 10, 1973.
†Appointed January 11, 1973.
‡First woman elected to the office of Secretary of State.

STATE TREASURERS

Name	*Year*
Rhoades, Eben (R)	1864-1867
Rhoades, Eben* (R) (Died September 9, 1869.)	1867-1869
Batterman, Christopher C. (R) (Appointed September 15, 1869, to January 2, 1871.)	1869-1871
Schooling, Jerry (D)	1871-1875
Schooling, Jerry (D)	1875-1879
Crockett, Lyman L. (R)	1879-1883
Tufly, George (R)	1883-1887
Tufly, George (R) (Resigned August 13, 1890.)	1887-1890
Richard, George W. (R) (Appointed August 13, 1890, to January 1891.)	1890-1891
Egan, John F. (R) (Died April 14, 1894.)	1891-1894
Richard, George W. (R) (Appointed April 17, 1894, to January 7, 1895.)	1894-1895
Westerfield, William J. (S)	1895-1899
Ryan, David M. (S-D)	1899-1903
Ryan, David M. (S-D)	1903-1907
Ryan, David M. (S-D)	1907-1911
McMillan, William (R)	1911-1915
Malley, Edward C. (Ed) (D)	1915-1919
Malley, Edward C. (Ed) (D)	1919-1923
Malley, Edward C. (Ed) (D) (Elected 1926, disqualified May 1927 under bonding provision.)	1923-1927
Russell, George B. (R) (Appointed May 18, 1927, to January 7, 1929.)	1927-1929
Russell, George B. (R) (Elected 1928 to serve unexpired term.)	1929-1931
Russell, George B. (R)	1931-1935
Franks, Dan W. (D)	1935-1939
Franks, Dan W. (D)	1939-1943
Franks, Dan W. (D)	1943-1947
Franks, Dan W. (D)	1947-1951
Franks, Dan W. (D)	1951-1955
Franks, Dan W. (D)	1955-1959

Name	***Year***
Franks, Dan W. (D)	1959-1963
Mirabelli, Michael (D)	1963-1967
Mirabelli, Michael (D)	1967-1971
Mirabelli, Michael (D)	1971-1975
Mirabelli, Michael (D)	1975-1979
Colton, Stanton (D)	1979-1983
Cafferata, Patricia D.† (R)	1983-1987
Santor, Kenneth F. (R)	1987-1991
Bob Seale (R)	1991-1995
Bob Seale (R)	1995-1999
Krolicki, Brian (R)	1999-2003
Krolicki, Brian (R)	2003-2007
Marshall, Kate (D)	2007-2011
Marshall, Kate (D)	2011-2015
Schwartz, Dan (R)	2015-present

*Committed suicide while in office.
†First woman elected to the office of State Treasurer.

STATE CONTROLLERS

Name	***Year***
Nightingill, Alanson W. (R)	1864-1867
Parkinson, William K. (R) (Died October 14, 1869.)	1867-1869
Doron, Lewis (R) (Appointed October 15, 1869, to January 2, 1871.)	1869-1871
Hobart, William W. (R)	1871-1875
Hobart, William W. (R)	1875-1879
Hallock, James F. (R)	1879-1883
Hallock, James F. (R)	1883-1887
Hallock, James F. (R)	1887-1891
Horton, Robert L. (R)	1891-1895
LaGrave, C. A. (S)	1895-1899
Davis, Sam P. (S-D)	1899-1903
Davis, Sam P. (S-D)	1903-1907
Eggers, Jacob (R)	1907-1911
Eggers, Jacob (R)	1911-1915
Cole, George A. (D)	1915-1919
Cole, George A. (D)	1919-1923
Cole, George A. (D)	1923-1927
Peterson, Edward C. (R)	1927-1931

Name	***Year***
Peterson, Edward C. (R)	1931-1935
Schmidt, Henry C. (D)	1935-1939
Schmidt, Henry C. (D)	1939-1943
Schmidt, Henry C. (D)	1943-1947
Donovan, Jerome P. (D)	1947-1951
Merialdo, Peter (R)	1951-1955
Merialdo, Peter (R)	1955-1959
Lee, Keith L. (D)	1959-1963
Lee, Keith L. (D)	1963-1967
McGowan, Wilson (R)	1967-1971
McGowan, Wilson (R)	1971-1975
McGowan, Wilson (R)	1975-1979
McGowan, Wilson (R)	1979-1983
Daines, Darrel R. (R)	1983-1987
Daines, Darrel R. (R)	1987-1991
Daines, Darrel R. (R)	1991-1995
Daines, Darrel R. (R)	1995-1999
Augustine, Kathy (R)	1999-2003
Augustine, Kathy* (R) (Died on July 11, 2006.)	2003-2006
Martin, Steve (R)	2006-2007
Wallin, Kim (D)	2007-2011
Wallin, Kim (D)	2011-2015
Knecht, Ron (R)	2015-present

*Impeached by the Nevada Assembly in November 2004. Kim Huys served as Acting State Controller from November 12, 2004, to December 4, 2004, while impeachment hearings were ongoing.

ATTORNEYS GENERAL

Name	***Year***
Nourse, George A. (R)	1864-1867
Clarke, Robert M. (R)	1867-1871
Buckner, Luther A. (D)	1871-1875
Kittrell, John R. (D)	1875-1879
Murphy, Michael A. (R)	1879-1883
Davenport, William H. (R)	1883-1887
Alexander, John F. (R)	1887-1891
Torreyson, James D. (R)	1891-1895
Beatty, Robert M. (S) (Died December 10, 1896.)	1895-1896

Name	***Year***
Judge, James R. (S) (Appointed December 21, 1896, to January 2, 1899.)	1896-1899
Jones, William D. (S) (Resigned January 15, 1901.)	1899-1901
Woodburn, William (S) (Appointed January 15, 1901, to January 5, 1903.)	1901-1903
Sweeney, James G. (S-D)	1903-1907
Stoddard, Richard C. (S-D)	1907-1911
Baker, Cleveland H. (D) (Died December 5, 1912.)	1911-1912
Thatcher, George B. (D) (Appointed December 6, 1912, until election following.)	1912-1915
Thatcher, George B.* (D)	1915-1919
Fowler, Leonard B. (D)	1919-1923
Diskin, Michael A. (D)	1923-1927
Diskin, Michael A. (D)	1927-1931
Mashburn, Gray (D)	1931-1935
Mashburn, Gray (D)	1935-1939
Mashburn, Gray (D)	1939-1943
Bible, Alan H. (D)	1943-1947
Bible, Alan H. (D)	1947-1951
Mathews, William T. (D)	1951-1955
Dickerson, Harvey (D)	1955-1959
Foley, Roger D. (D) (Resigned July 15, 1962.)	1959-1962
Springer, Charles E. (D) (Appointed July 16, 1962, to serve unexpired term.)	1962
Dickerson, Harvey (D)	1963-1967
Dickerson, Harvey (D)	1967-1971
List, Robert (R)	1971-1975
List, Robert (R)	1975-1979
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	1979-1983
McKay, Brian (R)	1983-1987
McKay, Brian (R)	1987-1991
Del Papa, Frankie Sue† (D)	1991-1995
Del Papa, Frankie Sue† (D)	1995-2003
Del Papa, Frankie Sue† (D)	1999-2003
Sandoval, Brian‡ (R)	2003-2005
Chanos, George J.§	2005-2007
Cortez Masto, Catherine Marie (D)	2007-2011
Cortez Masto, Catherine Marie (D)	2011-2015
Laxalt, Adam Paul (R)	2015-present

*Appointed by Lieutenant and Acting Governor Gilbert Ross.
†First woman elected to the office of Attorney General.
‡Resigned October 2005 and appointed to federal judgeship.
§Appointed by the Governor to fill Sandoval's unexpired term.

STATE PRINTERS*

Name	*Year*
Church, John (R)†	1865-1867
Eckley, Joseph E. (R)	1867-1869
Mighels, Henry R. (R)	1869-1871
Perkins, Charles L. (D)	1871-1873
Putnam, Charles A. V. (R)	1873-1875
Hill, John J. (D)‡	1875-1879

**Statutes of Nevada 1864-1865*, Chapter VII, p. 90, creates office of State Printer with two-year terms. *Statutes of Nevada 1877*, Chapter XCV, p. 161, abolishes the office, effective January 1879. State printing was done by contract in 1879 and 1880.
†Elected by the 1864 Legislature as provided by law.
‡*Statutes of Nevada 1873*, Chapter LX, p. 52, changes term of State Printer to four years.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF STATE PRINTING*

Name	*Year*
Maddrill, John W.† (R)	1881-1883
Harlow, Joseph C. (R)	1883-1887
Harlow, Joseph C. (R)	1887-1891
Eckley, Joseph E. (R)	1891-1895
McCarthy, Joseph G. (S)	1895-1899
Maute, Andrew (S-D)	1899-1903
Maute, Andrew (S-D)	1903-1907
McCarthy, Joseph G. (R)	1907-1911
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	1911-1915
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	1915-1919
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	1919-1923
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	1923-1927
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	1927-1931
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	1931-1935
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	1935-1939
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	1939-1943
McCarthy, John A. (D)	1943-1947
McCarthy, John A. (D)	1947-1951
McCarthy, John A. (D)	1951-1955
McCarthy, John A. (D)	1955-1959
McCarthy, John A. (D)	1959-1963
McCarthy, John A. (D)	1963-1967
McCarthy, John A. (D) (Died July 22, 1969.)	1967-1969

Name	*Year*
Carter, Tom‡ (Appointed August 25, 1969.)	1969-1971
Brady, Pat (Appointed February 1, 1971.)	1971-1976
Bailey, Donald (Appointed October 30, 1976.)	1976-2003§

**Statutes of Nevada 1879*, Chapter CXXIX, p. 139, created the office of Superintendent of State Printing.
†Appointed by Board of State Printing Commissioners to hold office for two years. Thereafter, the Superintendent of State Printing was elected by the people.
‡*Statutes of Nevada 1969*, Chapter 677, abolished the office of Superintendent of State Printing, created the Department of State Printing, and provided for the appointment of a superintendent by the Governor.
§*Statutes of Nevada 2003* moved State Printing under auspices of Legislative Counsel Bureau.

INSPECTORS OF MINES*

Name	*Year*
Stuart, Edwin E. (D) (Appointed April 1, 1909, removed January 10, 1910.)	1909-1910
Ryan, Edward (D) (Appointed January 18, 1910, to January 2, 1911.)	1910-1911
Ryan, Edward† (D)	1911-1915
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	1915-1919
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	1919-1923
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	1923-1927
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	1927-1931
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	1931-1935
Murphy, Matt (D)	1935-1939
Murphy, Matt (D)	1939-1943
Murphy, Matt (D)	1943-1947
Murphy, Matt (D) (Died March 5, 1947.)	1947
Bernard, Arthur E. (D) (Appointed March 10, 1947, to January 1, 1951.)	1947-1951
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	1951-1955
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	1955-1959
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	1959-1963
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	1963-1967
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D) (Died September 28, 1970.)	1967-1970
Springer, Harry E. (D)	1971-1974‡

**Statutes of Nevada 1909*, Chapter CLXXVI, p. 218, creates the office of Inspector of Mines with two-year terms.
†Elected to a two-year term. *Statutes of Nevada 1911*, Chapter 17, p.17, changes the term of Inspector of Mines to four years.
‡*Statutes of Nevada 1973*, Chapter 728 abolishes the office of Inspector of Mines.

SURVEYORS GENERAL*

Name	*Year*
Marlette, Seneca H. (R)	1864-1867
Marlette, Seneca H.† (R)	1867-1869

Name	***Year***
Day, John (R) (Elected to serve unexpired term.)	1869-1871
Day, John (R)	1871-1875
Day, John (R)	1875-1879
Hatch, Andrew J. (R)	1879-1883
Preble, Charles S. (R)	1883-1887
Jones, John E. (R)	1887-1891
Jones, John E. (R)	1891-1895
Pratt, A. C. (S)	1895-1899
Kelley, Edward D. (S-D)	1899-1903
Kelley, Edward D. (S-D)	1903-1907
Kelley, Edward D. (S-D) (Died March 18, 1908.)	1907-1908
Deady, Charles L. (S-D) (Appointed February 25, 1908, to January 4, 1909.)	1908-1909
Deady, Charles L. (D) (Elected 1908 to serve unexpired term.)	1909-1911
Deady, Charles L. (D)	1911-1915
Deady, Charles L. (D)	1915-1919
Deady, Charles L. (D)	1919-1923
Deady, Charles L. (D)	1923-1927
Watt, George (R) (Died August 1, 1928.)	1927-1928
Lotz, Thomas A. (R) (Appointed August 4, 1928, to January 7, 1929.)	1928-1929
Lotz, Thomas A. (R) (Elected 1928 to serve unexpired term.)	1929-1931
Lotz, Thomas A. (R)	1931-1935
Staley, Ray F. (D)	1935-1939
McLeod, Wayne (D)	1939-1943
McLeod, Wayne (D)	1943-1947
McLeod, Wayne (D)	1947-1951
Ferrari, Louis (D)	1951-1955
Ferrari, Louis (D)	1955-1957

**Statutes of Nevada 1957*, Chapter 364, p. 646, abolishes the office of Surveyor General effective July 1, 1957.
†Marlette was reelected in 1866. However, he failed to qualify, so the Governor appointed him to the position until the next general election in 1868.

SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION*

Name	***Year***
White, Asa F. (R)	1864-1867
Fisher, A. N. (R)	1867-1871
Fisher, A. N. (R)	1871-1875
Kelly, Samuel P. (R)	1875-1879
Sessions, David R. (D)	1879-1883

Name	*Year*
Young, Charles S. (R)	1883-1887
Dovey, W. C. (R)	1887-1891
Cutting, Henry C. (S)	1891-1895
Ring, Orvis (R)	1895-1899
Ring, Orvis (R)	1899-1903
Ring, Orvis (R)	1903-1907
Ring, Orvis (R) (Died September 13, 1910.)	1907-1910
Bray, John Edwards (D) (Appointed September 20, 1910, to January 2, 1911.)	1910-1911
Bray, John Edwards (D)	1911-1915
Bray, John Edwards (D)	1915-1919
Hunting, W. J.†	1919-1923
Hunting, W. J.	1923-1927
Anderson, Walter W.	1927-1930
Anderson, Walter W.	1930-1931
Smith, Chauncey W. (Died December 4, 1937.)	1935-1937
Bray, Mildred N. (Appointed December 8, 1937, to January 2, 1939.)	1937-1939
Bray, Mildred N.	1939-1943
Bray, Mildred N.	1943-1947
Bray, Mildred N.	1947-1951
Duncan, Glenn A.	1951-1955
Duncan, Glenn A. (Died June 27, 1956.)	1955-1956
Stetler, Byron F. (Appointed July 11, 1956, to January 7, 1957.)	1956-1957
Stetler, Byron F. (Elected 1956 to serve unexpired term.)	1957-1959

*Superintendent of Public Instruction was made an appointive office at the 1956 General Election. Method of appointment in *Statutes of Nevada 1957*, Chapter 49, p. 73.
†*Statutes of Nevada 1917*, Chapter 197, p. 385, made all school offices nonpartisan.

STATE MINERALOGISTS*

Name	*Year*
Stretch, Richard H.†	1864-1865
White, Asa F.†	1866-1870
Whitehill, Henry R. (R)	1871-1874
Whitehill, Henry R. (R)	1875-1878

**Statutes of Nevada 1866*, Chapter CVI, p. 206, creates the appointive office of State Mineralogist. *Statutes of Nevada 1869*, Chapter LI, p. 97, makes the office elective. *Statutes of Nevada 1877*, Chapter XIX, p. 59, abolishes the office of State Mineralogist.
†Appointed.

Political History of Nevada

Chapter 6

The Nevada Judiciary

CHAPTER 6: THE NEVADA JUDICIARY

The Judiciary

By ROBIN SWEET
Director and State Court Administrator
Administrative Office of the Courts
With assistance from Supreme Court staff

At the time the government for the Nevada Territory was being formed, the First Territorial Legislature passed "An Act adopting the Common Law." The *State Constitution*, in turn, accepted the laws of the Territory, subject to amendment, repeal or expiration (Art. 17, Sec. 2). *Nevada Revised Statutes* 1.030 states, "The common law of England, so far as it is not repugnant to or in conflict with the *Constitution* and laws of the United States or the *Constitution* and laws of this state, shall be the rule of decision in all the courts of this state." This meant the first Nevada courts would not be making decisions in a vacuum, but would follow the long line of judicial precedent established in England and largely carried to the new United States.

Following passage of a constitutional amendment by the voters in November 2014, Article 6, Section 1 of the *Nevada Constitution* currently vests the judicial power of the State in a court system comprised of the Supreme Court, the court of appeals, the district courts and justices' courts. The Legislature also has established municipal courts as courts of limited jurisdiction in incorporated communities.

Justices' courts are also courts of limited jurisdiction, staffed by justices of the peace and hearing only civil matters of less than $10,000 in value, misdemeanor criminal matters, preliminary felony and gross misdemeanor matters, and landlord-tenant disputes.

The district courts are trial courts of general jurisdiction that hear civil matters above $10,000[1] in value; felony and gross misdemeanor criminal matters; family law matters; juvenile issues involving crime, abuse, and neglect; and appeals of misdemeanor cases.

The Supreme Court is the court of last resort, primarily reviewing appeals from the decisions of the district courts. The Supreme Court must consider all appeals filed from the trial courts and, as a result, it is one of the busiest appellate courts in the United States. The Supreme Court will consider writs of certiorari from the decisions of the court of appeals. The Supreme Court also oversees Nevada's entire legal system, establishing rules governing court procedures and practices and the ethical and professional conduct of judges.

[1]Assembly Bill 66 (Chapter 200, *Statutes of Nevada*) of the 2015 Legislative Session increases this amount to $15,000 effective January 1, 2017.

The justices also have authority over Nevada lawyers, supervising admissions into the State Bar of Nevada, and approving rules of conduct and discipline. Justices have the power to create commissions and task forces to facilitate the administration of justice. Along with the Governor and Attorney General, the justices serve as commissioners on the State's Board of Pardons to review sentences for convicted criminals and alter the sentences if appropriate.

The Supreme Court and Court of Appeals publish their opinions in the *Nevada Reports*. Decisions of the lower courts are not published.

Supreme Court justices, court of appeals judges, district court judges, and justices of the peace are elected to six-year terms, assuming office on the first Monday in January after their election. The Governor fills mid-term vacancies of Supreme Court justices, court of appeals judges, and district court judges by appointment from nominees submitted by the Commission on Judicial Selection (established by constitutional amendment in 1976, Art. 6, Sec. 20). Appointments are effective the day the appointee takes the oath of office. Appointees must run in the next general election to retain their seats. Justices, judges and justices of the peace can be removed from office by impeachment, legislative removal, or by the Commission on Judicial Discipline, which was established by constitutional amendment in 1976 (Art. 6, Sec. 21).

Originally, the Supreme Court consisted of three justices, the chief justice and two associate justices, with staggered terms two years apart. The Legislature could increase the number of justices to five, which it did in 1967. The chief justice is the justice most senior in commission; that is, the justice most senior in the current term being served, not the justice with the most years on the bench. If two or more justices' commissions bear the same date, the chief justice is chosen by lot unless there is an agreement to split the duties, as has been done in recent years. The Supreme Court chief justice appoints the court of appeals chief judge.

An amendment to Article 6, Section 2, of the *Constitution* in 1976 permits the Legislature to increase or decrease the number of justices and allows the creation of panels if the Court consists of more than five justices. In 1999, the Supreme Court was increased to seven members and two 3-justice panels were created. The chief justice is not a member of either panel, but sits when a panel member must recuse himself or herself from a case. The panels hear most appellate cases, although the most important cases are decided en banc (before all seven justices).

En banc and panel sessions of the Supreme Court generally are held in the State capital and Las Vegas, although the Court may hold arguments at other locations in the State. The Supreme Court has presided over sessions in Elko, Ely, Fallon, North Las Vegas, Pahrump, Reno, Tonopah, Virginia City, Yerington, and Winnemucca.

The Court has had chambers in several locations in Carson City since Nevada was admitted to the Union on October 31, 1864. Initially, the court shared quarters with other State offices on the second floor of Abraham Curry's Great Basin Hotel at the corner of Carson and Musser Streets. (That location later became the site of the Carson City Courthouse. The historic building is now used by the Nevada Attorney General's Office.) The Supreme Court moved to the newly constructed Capitol Building in 1871, where it remained until a Supreme Court and Library Building was constructed across Carson Street in 1937. (The "Library" was the Nevada State Library, an Executive Branch agency whose Law Division became the Supreme Court Law Library in 1973.) This structure at 198 South Carson Street (next to the old Carson City Courthouse) is also currently used by the Nevada Attorney General's Office. In 1992, the Supreme Court moved to its current building at 201 South Carson Street, between the Capitol Building and the Nevada Legislature.

Before Nevada became a state, residents were served by a territorial court system. On March 27, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln appointed three justices to the Territorial Supreme Court. On July 17, 1861, Territorial Governor James Nye assigned each to a judicial district to serve also as circuit court judges. The Territorial Supreme Court rendered 88 decisions, which were never formally reported. Chief Justice George Turner was commissioned by the Legislature to have them published, but Governor Blasdel vetoed the funding bill. Chief Justice Turner took the majority of the opinions with him when he left the State and they are considered lost.

SUPREME COURT, TERRITORY OF NEVADA

Name	***Year***
Mott, Gordon Newell, associate justice (Resigned, August 1, 1863.)	1861-1863
Turner, George Enoch, chief justice (Resigned, August 22, 1864.)	1861-1864
Jones, Horatio McClean (Resigned July 30 or August 1, 1863.)	1861-1863
North, John Wesley (Temporarily appointed to Mott's vacancy August 20, 1863; resigned August 22, 1864.)	1863-1864
Locke, Powhatan B. (Temporarily appointed to Jones' vacancy August 31, 1863; resigned August 22, 1864.)	1863-1864

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT

Name	***Year***
Lewis, James F.* (R)	1864-1867
Beatty, Henry Oscar* (R) (Resigned November 9, 1868.)	1864-1868
Brosnan, Cornelius M.* (R) (Died April 21, 1867.)	1864-1867
Lewis, James F. (R)	1867-1873

Name	***Year***
Johnson, John Neely (R) (Appointed to Brosnan's vacancy until election following.)	1867-1869
Johnson, John Neely (R) (Elected to Brosnan's unexpired term.)	1869-1871
Whitman, Bernard Crosby (R) (Successor in office, appointed to Beatty's unexpired term.)	1868-1869
Whitman, Bernard Crosby (R)	1869-1875
Garber, John (D) (Successor Johnson's term, which expired first Monday in January 1871; resigned November 7, 1872.)	1871-1872
Belknap, Charles Henry (D) (Appointed to Garber's vacancy until election following.)	1872-1875
Hawley, Thomas Porter (R)	1873-1879
Earll, Warner (R) (Elected to Garber's term, which expired first Monday in January 1877.)	1875-1877
Beatty, William Henry (R)	1875-1881
Leonard, Orville Rinaldo (R)	1877-1883
Hawley, Thomas Porter (R)	1879-1885
Belknap, Charles Henry (D)	1881-1887
Leonard, Orville Rinaldo (R)	1883-1889
Hawley, Thomas Porter (R) (Resigned September 27, 1890.)	1885-1890
Belknap, Charles Henry (R)	1887-1893
Murphy, Michael Augustus (R)	1889-1895
Bigelow, Rensselaer R. (R) (Appointed December 2, 1890, to Hawley's vacancy; elected November 4, 1890, to unexpired term.)	1890-1897
Belknap, Charles Henry (D)	1893-1899
Bonnifield, McKaskia Stems (S)	1895-1901
Massey, William Alexander (S) (Resigned September 1, 1902.)	1897-1902
Belknap, Charles Henry (D)	1899-1905
Fitzgerald, Adolphus Leigh (S-D)	1901-1907
Julien, Thomas Van Camp (S-D) (Appointed September 15, 1902, to Massey's unexpired term.)	1902-1903
Talbot, George Frederick, (S-D)	1903-1909
Norcross, Frank Herbert (R)	1905-1911
Sweeney, James G. (S-D)	1907-1913
Talbot, George Frederick (R)	1909-1915
Norcross, Frank Herbert (R)	1911-1917
McCarran, Patrick Anthony (D)	1913-1919
Coleman, Benjamin Wilson (D)	1915-1921
Sanders, John Adams	1917-1923
Ducker, Edward Augustus	1919-1925
Coleman, Benjamin Wilson	1921-1927

Name	***Year***
Sanders, John Adams	1923-1929
Ducker, Edward Augustus	1925-1931
Coleman, Benjamin Wilson	1927-1933
Sanders, John Adams	1929-1935
Ducker, Edward Augustus	1931-1937
Coleman, Benjamin Wilson	1933-1939
Taber, Errol James Livingston	1935-1941
Coleman, Benjamin Wilson (Died February 25, 1939.)	1939
Orr, William Edwin (Appointed March 2, 1939, to Coleman's vacancy until election following; elected November 1940 to unexpired term.)	1939-1945
Taber, Errol James Livingston	1941-1947
Ducker, Edward Augustus (Died August 14, 1946.)	1943-1946
Orr, William Edwin (Resigned October 10, 1945.)	1945
Horsey, Charles Lee (Appointed October 10, 1945, to Orr's vacancy; elected November 1946 to unexpired term.)	1945-1951
Eather, Edgar (Appointed September 18, 1946, to Ducker's vacancy; elected November 1946 to unexpired term.)	1946-1949
Taber, Errol James Livingston (Died February 6, 1947.)	1947
Badt, Milton Benjamin (Appointed March 26, 1947, to Taber's vacancy; elected November 1948 to unexpired term.)	1947-1953
Eather, Edgar	1949-1955
Merrill, Charles M.	1951-1957
Badt, Milton Benjamin	1953-1959
Eather, Edgar (Resigned December 15, 1958.)	1955-1958
Merrill, Charles M. (Resigned October 1, 1959.)	1957-1959
McNamee, Frank (Appointed December 15, 1958, to Edgar Eather's unexpired term.)	1958-1961
Badt, Milton Benjamin	1959-1965
Pike, Miles N. (Appointed October 1, 1959, to Merrill's vacancy until election following.)	1959-1961
McNamee, Frank (Disabled February 17, 1965.)	1961-1965
Zenoff, David (Appointed May 1, 1965, to McNamee's unexpired term or until McNamee was no longer disabled.)	1965-1967
Pike, Miles Nelson (Elected to Merrill's unexpired term; resigned June 5, 1961.)	1961
Thompson, Gordon Rufus (Appointed June 5, 1961, to Pike's unexpired term.)	1961-1963
Thompson, Gordon Rufus	1963-1969
Badt, Milton Benjamin (Died April 2, 1966.)	1965-1966
Collins, Jon R. (Appointed June 5, 1966, to Badt's vacancy; elected November 1966 to four-year unexpired term.)	1966-1971

Name	***Year***
Zenoff, David	1967-1973
Mowbray, John Code† (Appointed to new position October 1, 1967.)	1967-1969
Batjer, Cameron McVicar† (Appointed to new position October 1, 1967.)	1967-1969
Gunderson, Elmer Millard (Al)	1971-1977
Mowbray, John Code	1969-1975
Thompson, Gordon Rufus	1969-1975
Batjer, Cameron McVicar (Elected to four-year term, 1968.)	1969-1973
Batjer, Cameron McVicar	1973-1979
Zenoff, David (Resigned May 1977.)	1973-1977
Mowbray, John Code	1975-1981
Thompson, Gordon Rufus	1973-1977
Manoukian, Noel Edwin (Appointed to Zenoff's vacancy May 2, 1977.)	1977-1979
Manoukian, Noel Edwin	1979-1985
Gunderson, Elmer Millard (Al)	1977-1983
Batjer, Cameron McVicar (Resigned November 4, 1981.)	1979-1981
Steffen, Thomas L. (Appointed April 26, 1982, to Batjer's vacancy until election following; elected to unexpired term.)	1982-1985
Mowbray, John Code	1981-1987
Springer, Charles E.	1981-1987
Gunderson, Elmer Millard (Al)	1983-1989
Steffen, Thomas L.	1985-1991
Young, C. Clifton (Cliff)	1985-1991
Mowbray, John Code	1987-1993
Springer, Charles E.	1987-1993
Rose, Robert E.	1989-1995
Steffen, Thomas L.	1991-1997
Young, C. Clifton (Cliff)	1991-1997
Springer, Charles E.	1993-1999
Shearing, Miriam C. (First female justice.)	1993-1999
Rose, Robert E.	1995-2001
Young, C. Clifton (Cliff)	1997-2003
Maupin, William (Bill)	1997-2003
Shearing, Miriam C.	1999-2005
Agosti, Deborah A.	1999-2005
Becker, Nancy A.‡ (Elected to new position in 1998; two-year term.)	1999-2001
Leavitt, Myron E.‡ (Elected to new position in 1998; two-year term.)	1999-2001
Becker, Nancy A.	2001-2007
Leavitt, Myron E. (Died January 9, 2004.)	2001-2004

Name	*Year*
Rose, Robert E. (Retired.)	2001-2007
Gibbons, Mark	2003-2009
Maupin, A. William (Bill) (Retired.)	2003-2009
Douglas, Michael (Appointed April 19, 2004, to Leavitt's vacancy; elected November 2006 to unexpired term [first African-American justice].)	2004-2005
Douglas, Michael	2005-2007
Hardesty, James	2005-2011
Parraguirre, Ronald D.	2005-2011
Cherry, Michael	2007-2013
Douglas, Michael	2007-2013
Saitta, Nancy	2007-2013
Gibbons, Mark	2009-2015
Pickering, (Mary) Kristina	2009-2015
Hardesty, James W.	2011-present
Parraguirre, Ronald D.	2011-present
Cherry, Michael	2013-present
Douglas, Michael	2013-present
Saitta, Nancy	2013-present
Gibbons, Mark	2015-present
Pickering, (Mary) Kristina	2015-present

*The first three Supreme Court justices took office on December 5, 1864.
†*Statutes of Nevada 1967*, Chapter 293, p. 835, provides for the appointment of two additional justices.
‡*Statutes of Nevada 1997*, Chapter 433, p. 1529, provides for the appointment of two additional justices.

CLERKS OF THE SUPREME COURT*

Name	*Year*
Helm, Alfred (R)	1864-1867 1867-1871 1871-1875
Bicknell, Charles F. (R)	1875-1879 1879-1883 1883-1887 1887-1891
Josephs, Joe (R)	1891-1895
Howell, Eugene† (S)	1895-1899 1899-1901
Douglass, William G. (R)	1903-1907 1907-1911
Josephs, Joe (D) (Died January 21, 1915.)	1911-1915
Mighels, Henry R. (Hal) (D) (Appointed January 22, 1915, until election following.)	1915-1917

Name	*Year*
Kennett, William (D) (Elected 1916 to serve unexpired term.)	1917-1919 1919-1923 1923-1927
Hatton, Eva (R)	1927-1931 1931-1935
Brodigan, George (D) (Died February 28, 1938. Brodigan, Margaret I. (D) appointed March 5, 1938, to serve unexpired term.)	1935-1938
Brodigan, Margaret I. (D)	1938 1939-1943 1943-1947
Turner, Ned A. (D)	1947-1951 1951-1955 1955-1959
Turner, Ned A. (D) (Resigned, July 31, 1959.)	1959
Davenport, Charles R. (Appointed September 1, 1959.)	1959-1983
Fountain, Judith L. (Appointed September 28, 1983; resigned November 4, 1988.)	1983-1988
Bloom, Janette Marie (Appointed November 21, 1988.)	1988-2008
Lindeman, Tracie (Appointed January 1, 2008.)	2008-present

**Statutes of Nevada 1957*, Chapter 76, p. 109, makes the office of Clerk of the Supreme Court appointive, effective January 1959.
†*Statutes of Nevada 1893*, Chapter 35, p. 32 consolidates the offices of Secretary of State and Clerk of the Supreme Court. Secretaries Eugene Howell and W. G. Douglass served in that capacity. In 1910 the Supreme Court decided these two constitutional offices could not be consolidated, *State v. Douglass*, *33 Nev. 82*.

Court of Appeals

The constitutional amendment to Article 6 to create the Court of Appeals was approved by the voters of Nevada in the General Election held on November 4, 2014. This unique court will hear roughly one-third of all cases submitted to the Nevada Supreme Court in a deflective model, where the Supreme Court will assign cases to a three-judge Court of Appeals.

JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS

Name	*Year*
Gibbons, Michael P.	2015-present*
Silver, Abbi	2015-present*
Tao, Jerome T.	2015-present*

*The first three Court of Appeals Judges took office on January 5, 2015, and must run in the 2016 election.

Judicial Districts and Judges

Nevada is divided into 11 judicial districts. The numbers and boundaries of those districts are not permanent and have been changed often by the Legislature to suit public convenience or fit the volume of judicial business (most recently during the 2015 Legislative Session). Until a constitutional amendment, ratified in 1976, changed their terms to six years, all district judges served four-year terms (Art. 6, Sec. 5). District judges' salaries are set by the Legislature and paid by the State. Staff salaries, operating expenses, and facilities are provided by the counties.

Even before Nevada became a state, the judiciary sat in judicial districts. On March 27, 1861, President Abraham Lincoln appointed three justices to the territorial Supreme Court. *Laws of Nevada Territory, 1861*, Chapter 83, p. 289, created three judicial districts and assigned each of the justices to serve as a trial court judge in a judicial district, "riding the circuits" to sit in each of the county seats during the year. This created an interesting opportunity for conflict where the trial judges also made up the court that heard appeals for disputed cases.

Vacancies are filled by appointment by the Governor from a list of three nominees furnished by the Judicial Selection Commission. Such appointments fill the vacancy until the first Monday in January following the next general election.

Following are names of districts and terms of all district judges of Nevada. Party designation is not attempted as the early records are not clear and the offices are now nonpartisan. Terms are listed from the year the oath of office was taken through the year when the oath was taken by the successor in office, i.e., the first Monday in January of the year following the general election.

District—Counties	***Name***
No. 1—Storey, Washoe, and Lake	Gordon Newell Mott
No. 2—Ormsby, Douglas, and Esmeralda	George Enoch Turner
No. 3—Lyon, Churchill, and Humboldt	Horatio McClean Jones

Laws of Nevada Territory, 1862, Chapter 135, p. 180, made the following changes in judicial districts and the condition that on March 4, 1863, Jones would assume the first judicial district and Mott the third.

District—Counties	***Name***
No. 1—Storey, Washoe, and Roop	Gordon Newell Mott (Until March 4, 1863.)
No. 2—Ormsby, Douglas, and Esmeralda	George Enoch Turner
No. 3—Lyon, Churchill, and Humboldt	Horatio McClean Jones (Until March 4, 1863.)

There was no Territorial session in 1863.

District—Counties	***Name***
No. 1—Storey, Washoe, and Roop	Horatio McClean Jones (Resigned from Supreme Court August 1, 1863; replaced by Powhatan B. Locke, August 31, 1863.)
No. 2—Ormsby, Douglas, and Esmeralda	George Enoch Turner
No. 3—Lyon, Churchill, and Humboldt	Gordon Newell Mott (Resigned from Supreme Court August 11, 1863; replaced by John Wesley North, August 31, 1863.)

Laws of Nevada Territory, 1864, Chapter 38, p. 46, Chapter 102, p. 144 and Chapter 121, p. 156, made the following changes in judicial districts:

District—Counties	***Name***
No. 1—Storey, Washoe, and Roop	John Wesley North*
No. 2—Ormsby, Douglas, and Esmeralda	George Enoch Turner
No. 3—Lyon, Churchill, Humboldt, Lander, and Nye	Powhatan B. Locke*

*All three resigned from the Supreme Court on August 22, 1864, although apparently Turner and Locke continued their circuit court duties until the newly-elected state judges took office and Turner continued to act as Chief Justice in some capacity.

Article VI, Sec. 5, of the *State Constitution*, and *Statutes of Nevada 1864-1865*, Chapter 19, p. 112, created nine judicial districts; No. 1 had three judges, the rest one.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey	Mesick, Richard S. Burbank, Caleb Rising, Richard	1865-1867 1865-1867 1865-1867
No. 2—Ormsby	Wright, Samuel H.	1865-1867
No. 3—Lyon	Haydon, William	1865-1867
No. 4—Washoe and Roop	Goodwin, Charles C.	1865-1867
No. 5—Nye and Churchill	Baker, S. L.	1865-1867
No. 6—Humboldt	Dunne, Edward Francis	1865-1867
No. 7—Lander	Beatty, William H.	1865-1867
No. 8—Douglas	Virgin, Daniel	1865-1867
No. 9—Esmeralda	Chase, Samuel H.	1865-1867

Statutes of Nevada 1866, Chapter 60, p. 139, created eight judicial districts with one judge each. Chapter 48, p. 131, included Lincoln County in the Fifth Judicial District.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey	Rising, Richard	1867-1871
No. 2—Ormsby and Douglas	Wright, Samuel H.	1867-1871
No. 3—Washoe and Roop	Harris, Charles N.	1867-1871
No. 4—Lyon	Haydon, Wm.	1867-1871
No. 5—Humboldt and Lincoln	Berry, George G.	1867-1871
No. 6—Lander	Beatty, Wm. H. (Resigned 1869.)	1867-1869
No. 7—Nye and Churchill	Curler, Benjamin	1867-1871
No. 8—Esmeralda	Chase, Samuel H.* McClinton, James Giles	1867-1871

*Judge Chase was judicially declared insane May 27, 1869, and the Governor appointed McClinton to fill the vacancy on July 14, but in September the Supreme Court declared there was no vacancy and the appointment was void (*State ex rel. O'Neale v. McClinton, 5 Nev. 329*). Although officially ousted from office, it appears that McClinton continued to serve through the end of Chase's term in January 1871.

Statutes of Nevada 1867, Chapter 90, p. 129, removed Lincoln County from the Fifth Judicial District and added it to the newly created Ninth Judicial District.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 9—Lincoln	Hubbard, Chas. G. (Appointed until election following.*)	1867-1869

*Charles A. Leake was elected in 1868, and served until his death in August 1870. John D. Gorin was appointed to succeed him. In November 1870, Mortimer Fuller was elected to succeed Gorin. Lincoln County became District No. 9 while Fuller was judge.

Statutes of Nevada 1869, Chapter 40, p. 86, created eight judicial districts with one judge each, effective January 1871 except in District No. 6. If the Sixth Judicial District judge resigned he automatically became judge of District No. 8, White Pine County, and the Governor was to appoint a judge to District No. 6. This occurred, thus creating two Districts No. 8 until 1871. Chapter 94, p. 153, makes Elko the 11th Judicial District and provides that a judge be elected. There was no District No. 10.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 6—Lander	Boalt, John H. (Appointed)	1869-1871
No. 8—White Pine	Beatty, William H. (Automatic)	1869-1871
No. 11—Elko	Keeney, George D. (Elected)	1869-1871

Statutes of Nevada 1869, Chapter 79, p. 133, changed the Elko County district number to 9, effective January 1871.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey	Rising, Richard	1871-1875
No. 2—Ormsby, Douglas, Washoe, and Roop	Harris, Charles N.	1871-1875
No. 3—Lyon and Esmeralda	Seawell, William M.	1871-1875
No. 4—Humboldt	Berry, George G.* Leonard, Orville R.*	1873-1875 1871-1872
No. 5—Nye and Churchill	Curler, Benjamin	1871-1875
No. 6—Lander	McKenney, Dewitt C.	1871-1875
No. 7—Lincoln	Fuller, Mortimer	1871-1875
No. 8—White Pine	Beatty, William H.	1871-1875
No. 9—Elko	Flack, John H.	1871-1875

*Reason for change unknown.

Statutes of Nevada 1873, Chapter 77, p. 145, created nine judicial districts with one judge each.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey	Rising, Richard	1875-1879
No. 2—Washoe, Ormsby, and Douglas	Wright, Samuel H.	1875-1879
No. 3—Lyon	Seawell, William M.	1875-1879
No. 4—Humboldt	Bonnifield, William S.	1875-1879
No. 5—Lander, Nye, and Churchill	McKenney, Dewitt C.	1875-1879
No. 6—White Pine and Eureka	Cole, Frederick Wadsworth	1875-1879
No. 7—Lincoln	Rives, Henry	1875-1879
No. 8—Esmeralda	Jameson, James S.	1875-1879
No. 9—Elko	Flack, John H.	1875-1879

Statutes of Nevada 1877, Chapter 96, p. 164, created seven judicial districts with one judge each.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey	Rising, Richard	1879-1883
No. 2—Washoe, Ormsby, and Douglas	King, Samuel Davis	1879-1883
No. 3—Lyon and Esmeralda	Seawell, William M.	1879-1883
No. 4—Humboldt	Bonnifield, William S.	1879-1883
No. 5—Lander, Nye, and Churchill	McKenney, Dewitt C.	1879-1883
No. 6—Eureka, White Pine, and Lincoln	Rives, Henry	1878-1883
No. 7—Elko	Flack, John H. (Died 1882.)	1879-1882
	Bigelow, Rensselaer R. (Appointed October 10, 1882, to unexpired term.)	1882-1883

Statutes of Nevada 1881, Chapter 84, p. 113, created seven judicial districts with one judge each.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey	Rising, Richard	1883-1887
No. 2—Ormsby and Douglas	Edwards, Theodore D.	1883-1887
No. 3—Lyon and Esmeralda	Murphy, Michael A.	1883-1887
No. 4—Humboldt and Elko	Bigelow, Rensselaer R.	1883-1887
No. 5—Lander, Nye, and Churchill	McKenney, Dewitt C.	1883-1887
No. 6—Eureka, White Pine, and Lincoln	Rives, Henry	1883-1887
No. 7—Washoe	Boardman, William M.	1883-1887

Statutes of Nevada 1885, Chapter 56, p. 60, created one judicial district of the entire State with three judges elected at large.

Name	***Year***
Rising, Richard	1887-1891
Bigelow, Rensselaer R. (Resigned December 2, 1890.)	1887-1890
Cheney, Azro E. (Appointed December 2, 1890, to unexpired term.)	1890-1891
Fitzgerald, Aldolphus L.	1887-1891

Statutes of Nevada 1889, Chapter 118, p. 122, increased the number of judges to four. The Governor appointed the fourth judge until the election following.

Name	***Year***
Wells, Thomas H. (Appointed May 14, 1889.)	1889-1891
Rising, Richard	1891-1895
Fitzgerald, Aldolphus L.	1891-1895
Cheney, Azro E.	1891-1895
Talbot, George	1891-1895

Statutes of Nevada 1891, Chapter 54, p. 64, created four judicial districts with one judge each to be elected in 1894.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, Esmeralda, Ormsby, and Lyon	Mack, Charles E.	l895-1899
No. 2—Washoe, Churchill, and Humboldt	Cheney, Azro E. (Resigned 1898.)	1895-1898
	Curler, Benjamin F. (Appointed November 16, 1898, to unexpired term.)	1898-1899
No. 3—Nye, Lander, and Eureka	Fitzgerald, Aldolphus L.	1895-1899
No. 4—Elko, White Pine, and Lincoln	Talbot, George F.	1895-1899

Statutes of Nevada 1897, Chapter 66, p. 80, created five judicial districts with one judge each.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, Esmeralda, Ormsby, and Lyon	Mack, Charles E.	1899-1903
No. 2—Washoe and Churchill	Curler, Benjamin	1899-1903
No. 3—Nye, Lander, and Eureka	Fitzgerald, Aldolphus L. (Elected to Nevada Supreme Court, 1900.)	1899-1900
	Jones, William Dudley (Appointed January 15, 1901, to unexpired term.)	1901-1903
No. 4—Elko, White Pine, and Lincoln	Talbot, George F.	1899-1903
No. 5—Humboldt	Bonnifield, Samuel J., Jr.	1899-1903

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, Esmeralda, Ormsby, and Lyon	Murphy, Michael A.	1903-1907
No. 2—Washoe and Churchill	Curler, Benjamin F.	1903-1907
No. 3—Nye, Lander, and Eureka	Breen, Peter	1903-1907
No. 4—Elko, White Pine, and Lincoln	Brown, George S.	1903-1907
No. 5—Humboldt	Bonnifield, Samuel J., Jr.	1903-1907

Statutes of Nevada 1905, Chapter 92, p. 194, created four judicial districts. District No. 2 had two judges, and the rest had one each.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, Ormsby, Lyon, and Esmeralda	Langan, Frank P. (Resigned 1908.)	1907-1908
No. 2—Washoe, Churchill, and Humboldt	Pike, Willard Henry Asbury (Resigned November 1910.)	1907-1910
	Orr, John S. (Resigned November 1910.)	1907-1910
No. 3—Eureka, Lander, and Nye	Breen, Peter (Resigned 1907.)	1907-1910
No. 4—Elko, Lincoln, and White Pine	Brown, George S. (Resigned 1910.)	1907-1911

Statutes of Nevada 1907, Chapter 129, p. 289, created six judicial districts. District No. 2 had two judges, the rest one each. This act became effective if there was a vacancy in office. The judge of District No. 3 resigned. Appointments were made to Districts Nos. 3 and 5. Although the act provided for a sixth district, no appointment was made. Apparently, Humboldt County stayed in District No. 2 until 1910.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, Ormsby, Lyon, and Esmeralda		(see list above)
No. 2—Washoe and Churchill		(see list above)
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Breen, Peter (Appointed May 6, 1907, until election following.)	1907-1911
No. 4—Elko, Lincoln, and White Pine		(see list above)
No. 5—Nye	O'Brien, John P. (Appointed May 6, 1907. until election following.)	1907-1909
	Averill, Mark R.	1909-1911

Statutes of Nevada 1908, Chapter 14, p. 29, created seven judicial districts. District No. 2 had two judges, No. 7 had two judges until after the 1910 election, then only one, and all other districts had one judge. This act became effective if there was a vacancy in office. The judge of District No. 1 resigned. Appointments were then made to Districts Nos. 1 and 7.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, Ormsby, and Lyon	Langan, Frank P. (Appointed December 8, 1908, to unexpired term; resigned before January 7, 1910.)	1908-1909
No. 2—Washoe and Churchill		(see list above)
No. 3—Eureka and Lander		(see list above)
No. 4—Elko, Lincoln, and White Pine		(see list above)
No. 5—Nye		(see list above)
No. 7—Esmeralda	Stevens, Theran (Appointed December 8, 1908, until election following.)	1908-1911
	Somers, Peter J. (Appointed December 8, 1908, until election following.)	1908-1911

Statutes of Nevada 1909, Chapter 154, p. 185, created nine judicial districts. District No. 2 had two judges, No. 7 had two judges until after the 1910 election, then only one, and all other districts had one judge. There were several resignations and the following appointments were made in 1910 until the election following.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, Ormsby, and Lyon	Langan, Frank P. (Appointed January 7, 1910.)	1910
No. 2—Washoe	Moran, Thomas F. (Appointed November 23, 1910.)	1910
No. 3—Eureka and Lander		(see list above)
No. 4—Elko, Lincoln, and Clark	Brown, George S. (Appointed January 7, 1910.)	1910

District—Counties	Name	Year
No. 5—Nye		(see list above)
No. 6—Humboldt	Ducker, Edward A. (Appointed November 23, 1910.)	1910
No. 7—Esmeralda		(see list above)
No. 8—Churchill	French, LeRoy N. (Appointed November 23, 1910.)	1910
No. 9—White Pine	Mitchell, Thomas L. (Appointed January 7, 1910.)	1910

District—Counties	Name	Year
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, Ormsby, and Lyon	Langan, Frank P.	1911-1915
No. 2—Washoe	Moran, Thomas F.	1911-1915
	Orr, John S. (Resigned January 1, 1913.)	1911-1913
	Harwood, Cole L. (Appointed January 16, 1913, to unexpired term, resigned April 6, 1914.)	1913-1914
	Salisbury, Arthur N. (Appointed March 24, 1914, effective April 6, 1914, to unexpired term.)	1914-1915
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Breen, Peter	1911-1915
No. 4—Elko, Lincoln and Clark	Taber, Errol J. L.	1911-1915
No. 5—Nye	Averill, Mark R.	1911-1915
No. 6—Humboldt	Ducker, Edward A.	1911-1915
No. 7—Esmeralda	Somers, Peter J.	1911-1915
No. 8—Churchill	French, LeRoy N. (Resigned, February 10, 1914.)	1911-1914
	Winters, Edgar W. (Appointed February 10, 1914, to unexpired term.)	1914-1915
No. 9—White Pine	Coleman, Ben W.	1911-1915

Statutes of Nevada 1913, Chapter 144, p. 223, created ten judicial districts. District No. 2 had two judges, the rest had one.

District—Counties	Name	Year
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, and Ormsby	Langan, Frank P.	1915-1919
No. 2—Washoe	Moran, Thomas F.	1915-1919
	Stoddard, Richard C. (Resigned March 25, 1918.)	1915-1919
	Bartlett, George A. (Appointed March 30, 1918, to unexpired term.)	1918-1919
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Breen, Peter	1915-1919

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 4—Elko	Taber, Errol James L.	1915-1919
No. 5—Nye	Averill, Mark R.	1915-1919
No. 6—Humboldt	Ducker, Edward A.	1915-1919
No. 7—Esmeralda and Mineral	Walsh, J. Emmet	1915-1919
No. 8—Lyon and Churchill	Hart, Thomas C.	1915-1919
No. 9—White Pine	McFadden, Clarence J.	1915-1919
No. 10—Lincoln and Clark	Horsey, Charles Lee	1915-1919

Statutes of Nevada 1917, Chapter 148, p. 249, made all judicial offices nonpartisan.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, and Ormsby	Langan, Frank P.	1919-1923
No. 2—Washoe	Moran, Thomas F.	1919-1923
	Lunsford, Edward F. (Resigned May 31, 1921.)	1919-1921
	Bartlett, George A. (Appointed June 1, 1921, to unexpired term.)	1921-1923
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Breen, Peter	1919-1923
No. 4—Elko	Taber, Errol James L.	1919-1923
No. 5—Nye	Averill, Mark R.	1919-1923
No. 6—Humboldt	Callahan, James A.	1919-1923
No. 7—Esmeralda and Mineral	Walsh, J. Emmet	1919-1923
No. 8—Lyon and Churchill	Hart, Thomas C.	1919-1923
No. 9—White Pine	McFadden, Clarence J.	1919-1923
No. 10—Lincoln and Clark	Orr, William E.	1919-1923

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, and Ormsby	Ballard, George A.	1923-1927
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Bartlett, George A.	1923-1927
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Moran, Thomas F.	1923-1927
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Reynolds, William Roger	1923-1927
No. 4—Elko	McNamara, Joseph M.	1923-1927
No. 5—Nye	Dunn, Frank T.	1923-1927
No. 6—Humboldt	Callahan, James A. (Died February 8, 1925.)	1923-1925
	Hawkins, Leslie O. (Appointed February 12, 1925, to unexpired term.)	1925-1927

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 7—Esmeralda and Mineral	Walsh, J. Emmet	1923-1927
No. 8—Lyon and Churchill	Hart, Thomas C. (Died October 12, 1924.)	1923-1924
	Kenney, George J. (Appointed October 14, 1924, until election following.)	1924
	Guild, Clark J. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1925-1927
No. 9—White Pine	McFadden, Clarence J.	1923-1927
No. 10—Lincoln and Clark	Orr, William E.	1923-1927

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey, Douglas, and Ormsby	Ballard, George A.	1927-1931
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Moran, Thomas F.	1927-1931
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Bartlett, George A.	1927-1931
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Reynolds, William Roger (Resigned November 4, 1929.)	1927-1929
	Eather, Edgar (Appointed November 4, 1929, to unexpired term.)	1929-1931
No. 4—Elko	Carville, Edward Peter	1927-1931
No. 5—Nye	Dunn, Frank T.	1927-1931
No. 6—Humboldt	Hawkins, Leslie O.	1927-1931
No. 7—Esmeralda and Mineral	Walsh, J. Emmett	1927-1931
No. 8—Lyon and Churchill	Guild, Clark J.	1927-1931
No. 9—White Pine	Edwards, H. W.	1927-1931
No. 10—Lincoln and Clark	Orr, William E.	1927-1931

Statutes of Nevada 1929, Chapter 170, p. 277, created eight judicial districts. District No. 2 had two judges, the rest one each.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon	Guild, Clark J.	1931-1935
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Moran, Thomas F.	1931-1935
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Curler, Benjamin F.	1931-1935
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Eather, Edgar	1931-1935

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 4—Elko	Carville, Edward Peter (Resigned July 1, 1934.)	1931-1934
	Dysart, James (Appointed July 1, 1934, to unexpired term.)	1934-1935
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Walsh, J. Emmett	1931-1935
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Hawkins, Leslie O.	1931-1935
No. 7—White Pine	Edwards, H. W.	1931-1935
No. 8—Lincoln and Clark	Orr, William E.	1931-1935

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon	Guild, Clark J.	1935-1939
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Moran, Thomas F. (Died August 19, 1938.)	1935-1938
	Maestretti, Antonio J. (Appointed August 30, 1938, to unexpired term.)	1938-1939
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Curler, Benjamin F.	1935-1939
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Eather, Edgar	1935-1939
No. 4—Elko	Dysart, James	1935-1939
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Walsh, J. Emmet (Died October 24, 1935.)	1935
	Hatton, William D. (Appointed November 5, 1935, until election following.)	1935-1937
	Hatton, William D. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1937-1939
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Hawkins, Leslie O.	1935-1939
No. 7—White Pine	Lockhart, James M.	1935-1939
No. 8—Lincoln and Clark	Orr, William E.	1935-1939

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon	Guild, Clark J.	1939-1943
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	McKnight, William	l939-1943
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Curler, Benjamin F.	1939-1943
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Eather, Edgar	1939-1943
No. 4—Elko	Dysart, James	1939-1943
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Hatton, William D.	1939-1943
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Hawkins, Leslie O. (Resigned November 30, 1942.)	1939-1942
	Salter, Thomas J. D. (Appointed November 30, 1942, to unexpired term.)	1942-1943

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 7—White Pine	Lockhart, James M. (Died November 5, 1939.)	1939
	Annand, George P. (Appointed November 7, 1939, until election following.)	1939-1941
	Watson, Harry M. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1941-1943
No. 8—Lincoln and Clark	Orr, William E. (Resigned March 8, 1939.)	1939
	Foley, Roger (Appointed March 9, 1939, until election following.)	1939-1941
	Marshall, George E. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1941-1943

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon	Guild, Clark J.	1943-1947
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	McKnight, William	1943-1947
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Maestretti, Antonio J.	1943-1947
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Eather, Edgar (Resigned September 18, 1946.)	1943-1946
	Reynolds, William Roger (Appointed September 20, 1946, to unexpired term.)	1946-1947
No. 4—Elko	Dysart, James (Died September 10, 1945.)	1943-1945
	Badt, Milton B. (Appointed September 15, 1945, effective November 1, 1945, to unexpired term.)	1945-1947
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Hatton, William D.	1943-1947
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Salter, Thomas J. D. (Resigned February 1, 1946.)	1943-1946
	Brown, Merwyn H. (Appointed February 1, 1946, to unexpired term.)	1946-1947
No. 7—White Pine	Watson, Harry M. (Resigned 1945.)	1943-1945
No. 8—Lincoln and Clark	Marshall, George E. (Resigned 1945.)	1943-1945

Statutes of Nevada 1945, Chapter 288, p. 447, created eight judicial districts, adding a second judicial office to the Eighth Judicial District, with an initial two-year term. Districts No. 2 and No. 8 had two judges, the rest one.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon		(see list above)
No. 2—Washoe		(see list above)
No. 3—Eureka and Lander		(see list above)
No. 4—Elko		(see list above)
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye		(see list above)
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt		(see list above)
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Watson, Harry M. (Appointed July 2, 1945, to unexpired term.)	1945-1947
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Marshall, George E. (Appointed July 2, 1945; resigned July 1, 1946.)	1945-1946
	McNamee, Frank (Appointed July 11, 1946, to unexpired term.)	1946-1947
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Horsey, Charles Lee (Appointed July 2, 1945; resigned October 10, 1945.)	1945
	Jones, Clifford A. (Appointed October 13, 1945; resigned April 1, 1946.)	1945-1946
	Henderson, Albert Scott (Appointed April 16, 1946, to unexpired term.)	1946-1947

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon	Guild, Clark J.	1947-1951
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	McKnight, William	1947-1950
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Maestretti, Antonio J.	1947-1951
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Reynolds, William Roger	1947-1951
No. 4—Elko	Badt, Milton B. (Resigned March 26, 1947.)	1947
	Wines, Taylor H. (Appointed April 1, 1947, until election following.)	1947-1949
	Wines, Taylor H. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1949-1951
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Hatton, William D.	1947-1951
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Brown, Merwyn H.	1947-1951
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Watson, Harry M.	1947-1951
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	McNamee, Frank	1947-1951
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Henderson, Albert Scott	1947-1951

Statutes of Nevada 1947, Chapter 209, p. 693, created the same eight judicial districts, but added a third office in the Second Judicial District, District No. 8 had two judges, and the rest had one judge each.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon	Guild, Clark J. (Resigned July 15, 1953.)	1951-1953
	Gregory, Frank B. (Appointed July 15, 1953.)	1953-1955
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	McKnight, William (Resigned March 31, 1952.)	1951-1952
	Belford, John S. (Appointed April 1, 1952; resigned September 2, 1954.)	1952-1954
	Bowen, Grant L. (Appointed September 20, 1954, to unexpired term.)	1954-1955
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Maestretti, Antonio J.	1951-1955
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Taber, Harold O.	1951-1955
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Priest, David Wallace (Resigned September 20, 1953.)	1951-1953
	Sexton, John F. (Appointed October 8, 1953, to unexpired term.)	1953-1955
No. 4—Elko	Wines, Taylor H.	1951-1955
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Hatton, William D.	1951-1955
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Brown, Merwyn H.	1951-1955
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Watson, Harry M.	1951-1955
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	McNamee, Frank	1951-1955
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Henderson, Albert Scott (Resigned September 9, 1953.)	1951-1953

Statutes of Nevada 1953, Chapter 321, p. 545, created the same eight judicial districts, adding a third office to the Eighth Judicial District. District No. 2 had three judges, District No. 8 had three judges, and the rest had one judge each. This act became effective if a vacancy occurred in office. The judge of District No. 8, Dept. 2 (Resigned September 9, 1953. Appointments were then made to District No. 8, Dept. 2 and Dept. 3.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Henderson, Albert Scott (Appointed September 9, 1953, to unexpired term.)	1953-1955
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Taylor, Ryland G. (Appointed September 9, 1953.)	1953-1955

Statutes of Nevada 1957, Chapter 267, p. 362, created the same eight judicial districts, adding a second office to the First Judicial District and a fourth office to the Eighth Judicial District. District No. 1 had two judges, District No. 2 had three judges, District No. 8 had four judges, and the rest had one judge each.

The judge of District No. 1 resigned and two appointments were made to that district. No appointment was made for the fourth judge of District No. 8.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon	Gregory, Frank B. (Resigned September 16, 1957.)	1955-1957
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 1)	Gregory, Frank B. (Appointed September 16, 1957, to unexpired term.)	1957-1959
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 2)	Hanna, Richard R. (Appointed September 16, 1957.)	1957-1959
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Belford, John S. (Elected but resigned before taking office January 1955.)	
	Bowen, Grant L. (Appointed January 3, 1955, until election following.)	1955-1957
	Bowen, Grant L. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1957-1959
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Maestretti, Antonio J.	1955-1959
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Rice, Gordon W. (Resigned July 10, 1958.)	1955-1958
	Georgetta, Clel (Appointed July 10, 1958, until election following.)	1958-1959
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Sexton, John F.	1955-1959
No. 4—Elko	Wines, Taylor H.	1955-1959
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Hatton, William D. (Resigned June 20, 1957.)	1955-1957
	Breen, Peter (Appointed June 20, 1957, to unexpired term.)	1957-1959
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Brown, Merwyn H.	1955-1959
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Watson, Harry M.	1955-1959
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	McNamee, Frank. (Reelected November 1958; resigned December 15, 1958.)	1955-1958
	Zenoff, David (Appointed December 23, 1958, until election following.)	1958-1961
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Henderson, Albert Scott	1955-1959
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Taylor, Ryland G.	1955-1959

Statutes of Nevada 1960, Chapter 174, p. 329, created the same eight judicial districts. District No. 1 had two judges, District No. 2 had four judges, District No. 8 had four judges, and the rest had one each. This act became

effective if a vacancy occurred in office. A vacancy occurred in District No. 2 and two judges were appointed.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 1)	Gregory, Frank B.	1959-1963
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 2)	Hanna, Richard R. (Resigned April 15, 1961.)	1959-1961
	Waters, Richard L., Jr. (Appointed April 17, 1961, to unexpired term.)	1961-1963
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Bowen, Grant L.	1959-1963
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Maestretti, Antonio J. (Died April 16, 1961.)	1959-1961
	Barrett, John W. (Appointed April 27, 1961, to unexpired term.)	1961-1963
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Georgetta, Clel	1959-1963
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Craven, Thomas O. (Appointed April 27, 1961, until election following.)	1961-1963
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Sexton, John F.	1959-1963
No. 4—Elko	Wines, Taylor H.	1959-1963
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Breen, Peter	1959-1963
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Brown, Merwyn H.	1959-1963
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Collins, Jon R.	1959-1963
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Zenoff, David (Elected to unexpired term.)	1961-1963
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Henderson, Albert Scott (Resigned October 31, 1960.)	1959-1960
	Compton, William P. (Elected November 1960, and then appointed to unexpired term.)	1960-1963
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Taylor, Ryland G. (Died March 17, 1959.)	1959
	Mowbray, John C. (Appointed March 23, 1959, until election following.)	1959-1961
	Mowbray, John C. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1961-1963
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	Marshall, George E.	1959-1963

District	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 1)	Gregory, Frank B.	1963-1967
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 2)	Waters, Richard L., Jr.	1963-1967

District	*Name*	*Year*
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Bowen, Grant L.	1963-1967
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Barrett, John W.	1963-1967
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Gabrielli, John E.	1963-1967
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Craven, Thomas O.	1963-1967
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Sexton, John F.	1963-1967
No. 4—Elko	Wines, Taylor H.	1963-1967
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Breen, Peter	1963-1967
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Brown, Merwyn H.	1963-1967
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Collins, Jon R. (Resigned April 15, 1966.)	1963-1966
	Wilkes, Roscoe H. (Appointed April 15, 1966, to unexpired term.)	1966-1967
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Zenoff, David (Resigned April 14, 1965.)	1963-1965
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Compton, William P.	1963-1967
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Mowbray, John C.	1963-1967
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	Marshall, George E.	1963-1967

Statutes of Nevada 1965, Chapter 267, p. 559, increased the number of judges in District No. 8 to five. This act became effective if a vacancy occurred. Such vacancy occurred when Judge Zenoff resigned from Dept. 1, and the following appointments were made to District No. 8 until the election following.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Sundean, Clarence (Appointed April 15, 1965.)	1965-1967
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 5)	Zenoff, David (Appointed April 15, 1965.)	1965-1967

Statutes of Nevada 1967, Chapter 492, p. 1347, created the same eight judicial districts. District No. 1 had two judges, District No. 2 had five judges, District No. 8 had six judges, and the rest had one each.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 1)	Gregory, Frank B.	1967-1971
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 2)	Waters, Richard L., Jr.	1967-1971
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Bowen, Grant L.	1967-1971
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Barrett, John W.	1967-1971
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Gabrielli, John E.	1967-1971

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Craven, Thomas O.	1967-1971
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 5)	Gezelin, Emile (Appointed July 1, 1967; elected 1968.)	1967-1971
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Sexton, John F.	1967-1971
No. 4—Elko	Wright, George F.	1967-1971
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Breen, Peter (Died November 24, 1967.)	1967
	Mann, Kenneth (Appointed January 2, 1968, to election following.)	1968-1969
	Mann, Kenneth (Elected to unexpired term.)	1969-1971
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Leighton, Donald M. (Died, June 19, 1967.)	1967
	Young, Llewellyn A. (Appointed August 15, 1967, to election following.)	1967-1969
	Young, Llewellyn A. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1969-1971
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Wilkes, Roscoe	1967-1971
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Sundean, Clarence	1967-1971
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Compton, William P.	1967-1971
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Mowbray, John C. (Resigned October 1, 1967.)	1967
	Wartman, Alvin Nicholls (Appointed October 1, 1967; resigned October 14, 1969.)	1967-1969
	Wines, Taylor (Appointed October 14, 1969; resigned January 15, 1970.)	1969-1970
	Morse, William (Appointed January 18, 1970, to unexpired term.)	1970-1971
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	O'Donnell, Thomas J.	1967-1971
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 5)	Mendoza, John F.	1967-1971
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 6)	Babcock, Howard W. (Appointed July 1, 1967; elected 1968.)	1967-1971

Statutes of Nevada 1971, Chapter 521, p. 1087, created the same eight judicial districts. District No. 1 had two judges, District No. 2 had six judges, District No. 8 had nine judges, and the rest had one each. On and after July 1, 1972, District No. 8 had 10 judges.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 1)	Gregory, Frank B.	1971-1975
No. 1—Ormsby, Douglas, Churchill, Storey, and Lyon (Dept. 2)	Waters, Richard L., Jr. (Died December 10, 1973 [see next list].)	1971-1973
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Bowen, Grant L.	1971-1975
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Barrett, John W.	1971-1975
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Gabrielli, John E.	1971-1975
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Craven, Thomas O.	1971-1975
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 5)	Gezelin, Emile J. (Died August 1, 1973.)	1971-1973
	Forman, William N. (Appointed September 1, 1973, to unexpired term.)	1973-1975
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 6)	Guinan, James J. (Appointed July 1, 1972; elected 1972.)	1971-1975
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Sexton, John F.	1971-1975
No. 4—Elko	MacDaniel, Joseph O.	1971-1975
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Mann, Kenneth L.	1971-1975
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Young, Llewellyn A.	1971-1975
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Wiles, Roscoe H. (Resigned November 30, 1973.)	1971-1973
	Hoyt, Merlyn H. (Appointed December 1, 1973, to unexpired term.)	1973-1975
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Sundean, Clarence	1971-1975
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Compton, William P.	1971-1975
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Pavlikowski, Joseph S.	1971-1975
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	O'Donnell, Thomas J.	1971-1975
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 5)	Mendoza, John F.	1971-1975
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 6)	Babcock, Howard W.	1971-1975
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 7)	Christensen, Carl J. (Appointed July 1, 1971; elected 1972.)	1971-1975
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 8)	Wendell, Michael (Appointed July 1, 1971; elected 1972.)	1971-1975
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 9)	Gang, Leonard (Appointed July 1, 1971; elected 1972, resigned January 6, 1974.)	1971-1974
	Hayes, Keith C. (Appointed January 7, 1974, to unexpired term.)	1974-1975

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 10)	Santini, James D. (Appointed July 1, 1972; elected 1972, resigned March 8, 1974.)	1972-1974
	Goldman, Paul S. (Appointed March 12, 1974, to unexpired term.)	1974-1975

Statutes of Nevada 1973, Chapter 785, p. 1706, split District No. 1, to make District No. 9. Until January 1, 1974, District No. 2 had six judges. On and after January 1, 1974, District No. 2 had seven judges.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey and Carson City		(see list above)
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 7)	Breen, Peter I. (Appointed January 1, 1974, until election following.)	1974-1975
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon	Manoukian, Noel E. (Appointed January 2, 1974, until election following.)	1974-1975

Statutes of Nevada 1975, Chapter 359, p. 506, transferred Churchill County from District No. 9 to District No. 3. *Statutes of Nevada 1975*, Chapter 707, p. 1459, increased the number of judges from 10 to 11 in District No. 8.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey and Carson City	Gregory, Frank B.	1975-1979
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Bowen, Grant L.	1975-1979
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Barrett, John W.	1975-1979
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Gabrielli, John E.	1975-1979
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Torvinen, Roy L.	1975-1979
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 5)	Forman, William N.	1975-1979
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 6)	Guinan, James J.	l975-1979
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 7)	Breen, Peter I.	1975-1979
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Sexton, John F. (Died July 8, 1975.)	1975
	Smart, Stanley A. (Appointed September 9, 1975, until election following.)	1975-1977
	Smart, Stanley A. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1977-1979
No. 4—Elko	McDaniel, Joseph O.	1975-1979

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Mann, Kenneth C. (Died April 30, 1975.)	1975
	Beko, William P. (Appointed July 1, 1975, until election following.)	1975-1977
	Beko, William P. (Elected to unexpired term.)	1977-1979
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Young, Llewellyn A.	1975-1979
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Hoyt, Merlyn H.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Thompson, J. Charles	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Brennan, James A.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Pavlikowski, Joseph S.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	O'Donnell, Thomas J.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 5)	Mendoza, John F.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 6)	Babcock, Howard W.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 7)	Christensen, Carl J.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 8)	Wendell, Michael J.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 9)	Hayes, Keith C.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 10)	Goldman, Paul S.	1975-1979
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 11)	Guy, Addeliar Dell (Appointed July 1, 1975; elected 1976.)	1975-1979
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon	Manoukian, Noel E. (Resigned April 30, 1977 [see next list].)	1975-1977

Statutes of Nevada 1977, Chapter 290, p. 516, increased number of judges from one to two in District No. 1. This act became effective on January 1, 1978, or if a vacancy occurred.

Statutes of Nevada 1977, Chapter 364, p. 662, temporarily makes District No. 9, Dept. 3 of District No. 1, and provides for a third judge therein. This became effective immediately because Judge Manoukian had resigned in District No. 9 and his replacement had not been appointed. This vacancy allowed the appointment of two judges in District No. 1. On January 1, 1978, Douglas and Lyon Counties became District No. 9 again.

Statutes of Nevada 1977, Chapter 562, p. 1399, provides for 12 judges in District No. 8, effective January 1, 1978, for nomination and election of judges.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 2)	Fondi, Michael E. (Appointed July 1, 1977, until next election.)	1977-1979
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 3)	McKibbon, Howard D. (Appointed May 6, 1977, until next election.)	1977-1979

Pursuant to Assembly Joint Resolution No. 16 of the 57th Session of the Nevada Legislature (File No. 106, 1973), approved by the 58th Session (File No. 112, 1975) and ratified by the people of the State of Nevada at its 1976 general election, the terms of office for district judges were increased from four years to six years beginning in 1979.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 1)	Griffin, Michael R.	1979-1985
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 2)	Fondi, Michael E.	1979-1985
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Bowen, Grant L.	1979-1985
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	Barrett, John W.	1979-1985
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Gabrielli, John E.	1979-1985
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Torvinen, Roy L.	1979-1985
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 5)	Forman, William N.	1979-1985
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 6)	Guinan, James J.	1979-1985
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 7)	Breen, Peter I.	1979-1985
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 8)	Thompson, James H. (New judicial position (Appointed October 29, 1981, defeated in 1982 election.)	1981-1983
	Minor, Richard C. (Elected and assumed office January 3, 1983, defeated in 1984 election.)	1983-1985
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 9)	Schouweiler, Robert L. (New judicial position, appointed October 29, 1981.)	1981-1985
No. 3—Eureka and Lander	Smart, Stanley A. (Resigned March 12, 1982.)	1979-1982
	Recanzone, Mario G. (Appointed May 4, 1982 to Smart's vacancy; elected November 1982, to unexpired term.)	1982-1985
No. 4—Elko	McDaniel, Joseph O.	1979-1985
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Beko, William P.	1979-1985

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Legarza, Richard J., (New judicial position, appointed December 1981, defeated in 1984 election.)	1981-1985
	Young, Llewellyn A.	1979-1985
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Hoyt, Merlyn H.	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Thompson, J. Charles	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Brennan, James A.	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Pavlikowski, Joseph S.	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	O'Donnell, Thomas J.	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 5)	Mendoza, John F.	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 6)	Babcock, Howard W.	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 7)	Christensen, Carl J.	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 8)	Wendell, Michael J.	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 9)	Hayes, Keith C. (Died November 27, 1979.)	1979
	Huffaker, Stephen L. (Appointed February 22, 1980, to Hayes' vacancy; elected November 1980, to unexpired term.)	1980-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 10)	Goldman, Paul S.	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 11)	Guy, Addeliar Dell	1979-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 12)	Legakes, Robert G. (Retired April 15, 1983.)	1979-1984
	Leavitt, Myron E. (Appointed June 5, 1984, to Legakes' unexpired term.)	1984-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 13)	Foley, Thomas A. (New judicial position; elected and assumed office January 3, 1983.)	1983-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 14)	Mosley, Donald M. (New judicial position, elected and assumed office January 3, 1983.)	1983-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 15)	Shearing, Miriam (New judicial position; elected and assumed position January 3, 1983 [First female district judge].)	1983-1985
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 16)	McGroarty, John S. (New judicial position, elected and assumed office January 3, 1983.)	1983-1985
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon (Dept. 1)	McKibben, Howard D. (Resigned October 24, 1984, to accept appointment to U.S. District Court.)	1979-1984

District—Counties	Name	Year
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon (Dept. 2)	Robison, Norman C. (New judicial position, appointed February 16, 1982.)	1982-1985

Statutes of Nevada 1987, Chapter 750, p. 1859, added one judge each to the third and fourth districts, to take office on the first Monday in January, 1988, and serve until the first Monday in January 1991.

District—Counties	Name	Year
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 1)	Griffin, Michael R.	1985-1991
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 2)	Fondi, Michael E.	1985-1991
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Whitehead, Jerry Carr	1985-1991
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	McGee, Charles M.	1985-1991
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Agosti, Deborah A.	1985-1991
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Torvinen, Roy L.	1985-1991
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 5)	Forman, William N.	1985-1991
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 6)	Guinan, James J., (Retired June 30, 1989.)	1985-1989
	Adams, Brent T. (Appointed July 4, 1989, to fill Guinan's unexpired term.)	1989-1991
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 7)	Breen, Peter I.	1985-1991
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 8)	Wright, Robin A.	l985-1991
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 9)	Schouweiler, Robert L.	1985-1991
No. 3—Eureka and Lander (Dept. 1)	Recanzone, Mario G.	1985-1991
No. 3—Eureka and Lander (Dept. 2)	Blake, Archie (Appointed to new position, January 4, 1988.)	1988-1991
No. 4—Elko (Dept. 1)	McDaniel, Joseph O.	1985-1991
No. 4—Elko (Dept. 2)	Stringfield, Thomas (Appointed to new position, January 7, 1988.)	1988-1991
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Beko, William P. (Retired October 15, 1989.)	1985-1989
	Parraguirre, Paul C. (Appointed November 9, 1989, to fill Beko's unexpired term.)	1989-1991
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt	Sullivan, Jerry V.	1985-1991
	Young, Llewellyn A.	1985-1991
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln	Hoyt, Merlyn H.	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Thompson, J. Charles	1985-1991

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Brennan, James A. (Retired May 19, 1989.)	1985-1989
	Becker, Nancy (Appointed July 20, 1989, to fill Brennan's unexpired term.)	1989-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Pavlikowski, Joseph S.	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	O'Donnell, Thomas J. (Died March 26, 1985.)	1985
	White, Earle W., Jr. (Appointed June 25, 1985, to fill O'Donnell's vacancy; elected November 1986, to unexpired term.)	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 5)	Mendoza, John F.	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 6)	Babcock, Howard W. (Died August 26, 1986.)	1985-1986
	Rose, Robert E. (Appointed November 6, 1986, to fill Babcock's vacancy; elected to unexpired term.)	1986-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 7)	Christensen, Carl J.	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 8)	Wendell, Michael J.	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 9)	Huffaker, Stephen L.	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 10)	Goldman, Paul S. (Removed from office by Judicial Discipline Commission, effective June 16, 1987.)	1985-1987
	Lehman, Jack (Appointed January 7, 1988, to fill Goldman's vacancy; elected November 1988 to unexpired term.)	1987-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 11)	Guy, Addeliar Dell	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 12)	Leavitt, Myron E.	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 13)	Foley, Thomas A.	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 14)	Mosley, Donald M.	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 15)	Shearing, Miriam	1985-1991
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 16)	McGroarty, John S.	1985-1991
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon (Dept. 1)	Berkson, Lester H. (Appointed February 1, 1985, to fill McKibben's vacancy until election following.)	1985-1987
	Gamble, David R. (Elected to fill McKibben's unexpired term.)	1987-1991
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon (Dept. 2)	Robison, Norman C.	1985-1991

Statutes of Nevada 1991, Chapter 659, p. 2174, established family courts as divisions of district courts in counties of over 100,000 population (as authorized the amendment to Article 6, sec. 6 of the *Constitution*, ratified in the 1990 general election). One judge was added to the Second Judicial District and six to the Eighth Judicial District, to be elected at the general election of 1992 with terms expiring January 4, 1999. Chapter 657 of the 1991 *Statutes of Nevada,* p. 2170, also added one judicial position to the Seventh Judicial District, to be elected at the general election of 1992 and to serve until January 6, 1997.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 1)	Griffin, Michael R.	1991-1997
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 2)	Fondi, Michael E.	1991-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Whitehead, Jerry Carr (Retired January 15, 1996.)	1991-1996
	Berry, Janet (Appointed January 17, 1996, to fill Whitehead's unexpired term.)	1996-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	McGee, Charles M. (Chuck)	1991-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Agosti, Deborah A.	1991-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Torvinen, Roy L. (Retired January 7, 1992.)	1991-1992
	Carnahan, Lew W. (Appointed January 7, 1992, to Torvinen's vacancy until election following.)	1992-1993
	Steinheimer, Connie J. (Elected to Torvinen's unexpired term.)	1993-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 5)	Handelsman, Mark (Died December 12, 1996.)	1991-1996
	Deborah Schumacher (Appointed to fill vacancy on April 8, 1997.)	1987-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 6)	Adams, Brent	1991-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 7)	Breen, Peter I.	1991-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 8)	Kosach, Steve	1991-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 9)	Lane, Mills	1991-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 10)	Stone, Jim	1991-1997
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. A)	Jordan, Scott (New family court position.)	1993-1999
No. 3—Eureka and Lander (Dept. 1)	Recanzone, Mario G.	1991-1997
	Huff, David A.	1997-1903
No. 3—Eureka and Lander (Dept. 2)	Blake, Archie E.	1991-1997
No. 4—Elko (Dept. 1)	Stringtield, Thomas L.	1991-1997

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 4—Elko (Dept. 2)	Ames, Jack B.	1991-1997
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Davis, John P.	1991-1997
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt (Dept. 1)	Wagner, Richard A.	1991-1997
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt (Dept. 2)	Sullivan, Jerry V.	1991-1997
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln (Dept. 1)	Hoyt, Merlyn H.	1991-1997
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln (Dept. 2)	Papez, Dan L. (New position.)	1993-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Thompson, J. Charles (Retired effective January 8, 1995.)	1991-1995
	Porter, Gene T. (Appointed March 23, 1995, to fill Thompson's unexpired term.)	1995-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Becker, Nancy	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Pavlikowski, Joe	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	Bongiovanni, Gerard (Jerry)	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 5)	Sobel, Jeffrey D.	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 6)	Bonaventure, Joseph	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 7)	Christensen, Carl J. (Retired June 30, 1993.)	1991-1993
	Maupin, A. William (Appointed June 30, 1993, to fill Christensen's vacancy; elected November 1994, to unexpired term.)	1993-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 8)	Wendell, Michael J. (Retired September 7, 1991.)	1991
	Gates, Lee A. (Appointed September 9, 1991, to fill Wendell's vacancy; elected November 1994, to unexpired term.)	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 9)	Huffaker, Stephen	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 10)	Lehman, Jack	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 11)	Guy, Addeliar Dell (Retired January 12, 1996.)	1991-1996
	Douglas, Michael (Appointed effective January 16, 1996, to fill Guy's unexpired term.)	1996-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 12)	Leavitt, Myron E.	1991-1997

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 13)	Foley, Thomas A. (Died December 7, 1993.)	1991-1993
	Chairez, Don P. (Appointed March 30, 1994, to fill Foley's vacancy; elected November 1994 to unexpired term.)	1994-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 14)	Mosley, Donald M.	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 15)	Shearing, Miriam (Elected to Supreme Court.)	1991-1992
	Loehrer, Sally L. (Appointed December 23, 1992, to fill vacancy upon election of Shearing to Supreme Court; elected November 1994 to unexpired term.)	1992-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 16)	McGroarty, John S.	1991-1997
No. 8—Clark (Dept. A)	Marren, Terrance P. (New family court position.)	1993-1999
No. 8—Clark (Dept. B)	Sanchez, Gloria S. (New family court position.)	1993-1999
No. 8—Clark (Dept. C)	Jones, Steven E. (New family court position.)	1993-1999
No. 8—Clark (Dept. D)	Hardcastle, Gerald W. (New family court position.)	1993-1999
No. 8—Clark (Dept. E)	Fine, Frances-Ann (New family court position; removed from office by Judicial Discipline Commission, 1998.)	1993-1998
No. 8—Clark (Dept. F)	Gaston, Robert (New family court position.)	1993-1999
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon (Dept. 1)	Gamble, David R.	1991-1997
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon (Dept. 2)	Robison, Norman C. (Retired February 25, 1994.)	1991-1994
	Perkins, Thomas (Appointed March 2, 1994, to fill Robison's vacancy until election following.)	1994-1995
	Gibbons, Michael (Elected November 1994, to Robison's unexpired term.)	1995-1997

Statutes of Nevada 1995, Chapter 340, p. 854, added two judges to the Eighth Judicial District, to be elected at the general election of November 5, 1996, taking office on January 6, 1997, and with terms expiring on January 6, 2003.

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 1)	Griffin, Michael R.	1997-2003

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 2)	Fondi, Michael E. (Retired on August 20, 2000.)	1997-2000
	Maddox, William (Appointed August 20, 2000 to fill Fondi's unexpired term.)	2000-2003
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Berry, Janet	1997-2003
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2)	McGee, Charles M.	1997-2003
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Agosti, Deborah (Elected to Supreme Court in 1998.)	1997-1998
	Polaha, Jerome (Appointed March 5, 1999, to fill Agosti's vacancy; elected in 2000 to unexpired term.)	1999-2003
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Steinheimer, Connie	1997-2003
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 6)	Adams, Brent	1997-2003
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 7)	Breen, Peter I.	1997-2003
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 8)	Kosach, Steven R.	1997-2003
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 9)	Lane, Mills (Retired May 1, 1998.)	1997-1998
	Springate, Margaret (Appointed May 1, 1998, to fill Lane's vacancy; not elected to unexpired term.)	1998-1999
	Hardesty, James W. (Elected in 1998 to Lane's unexpired term.)	1999-2003
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 10)	Elliott, Steve	1997-2003
No. 3—Eureka and Lander (Dept. 1)	Huff, David A.	1997-2003
No. 3—Eureka and Lander (Dept. 2)	Blake, Archie	1997-2003
No. 4—Elko (Dept. 1)	Memeo, Mike	1997-2003
No. 4—Elko (Dept. 2)	Ames, Jack B. (Retired August 6, 2002.)	1997-2002
	Puccinelli, Andrew J. (Appointed September 1, 2002, to fill Puccinelli's unexpired term.)	2002-2003
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye	Davis, John P.	1997-2003
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt (Dept. 1)	Wagner, Richard A.	1997-2003
No. 6—Pershing and Humboldt (Dept. 2)	Sullivan, Jerry V.	1997-2003
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln (Dept. 1)	Hoyt, Merlyn H. (Retired January 8, 2001.)	1997-2001
	Dobrescu, Steven (Appointed March 13, 2001, to fill Hoyt's unexpired term.)	2001-2003

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 7—White Pine and Lincoln (Dept. 2)	Papez, Dan L.	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Porter, Gene T.	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Becker, Nancy A. (Elected to Supreme Court in 1998.)	1997-1998
	Vega, Valorie J. (Appointed February 22, 1999, to fill Becker's vacancy; elected in 2000 to unexpired term.)	1999-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Pavlikowski, Joe (Retired September 20, 1999.)	1997-1999
	Parraguirre, Ronald D. (Appointed September 20, 1999, to fill Pavlikowski's vacancy; elected in 2000 to unexpired term.)	1999-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	Hardcastle, Kathy A.	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 5)	Sobel, Jeffrey D.	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 6)	Bonaventure, Joseph T.	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 7)	Gibbons, Mark	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 8)	Gates, Lee	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 9)	Huffaker, Stephen (Retired February 22, 2002.)	1997-2002
	Togliatti, Jennifer P. (Appointed April 23, 2002, to fill Huffaker's unexpired term.)	2002-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 10)	Lehman, Jack	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 11)	Douglas, Michael L.	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 12)	Leavitt, Myron E. (Elected to Supreme Court in 1998.)	1997-1998
	Mahan, James C. (Appointed February 22, 1999, to fill Leavitt's vacancy; elected in 2000 to unexpired term; appointed January 25, 2002, to U.S. District Court for District of Nevada.)	1999-2002
	Leavitt, Michelle (Appointed April 23, 2002, to unexpired term.)	2002-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 13)	Chairez, Don (Resigned May 18, 1998.)	1997-1998
	Denton, Mark R. (Appointed August 28, 1998, to fill Chairez's vacancy; elected in 1998 to unexpired term.)	1998-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 14)	Mosley, Donald M.	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 15)	Loehrer, Sally	1997-2003

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 16)	McGroaty, John S.	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. G)	Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	1997-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. H)	Redmon, Gary (Resigned January 1999 following election to new Dept. 19 seat.)	1997-1999
	Ritchie, T. Arthur Jr. (Appointed March 5, 1999, to fill Redmon's vacancy; elected in 2000 to unexpired term.)	1999-2003
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon (Dept. 1)	Gamble, David R.	1997-2003
No. 9—Douglas, Churchill, and Lyon (Dept. 2)	Gibbons, Michael	1997-2003

Note: Following are tables that reflect additions or changes made by the Legislature since 1997 and a complete list of all current district judges, including family court judges.

Statutes of Nevada 1997, Chapter 462, p. 1733, added one judge to the Third Judicial District, to be elected at the general election of November 7, 2000, taking office on January 1, 2001, and with term expiring on January 6, 2003.

Statutes of Nevada 1997, Chapter 468, p. 1753, added three judges to the Eighth Judicial District, to be elected at the general election of November 3, 1998, taking office on January 4, 1999, and with terms expiring on January 6, 2003.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 3—Eureka and Lander (Dept. 3)	Estes, Robert	2001-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 17)	Cherry, Michael A. (New position.)	1999-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 18)	Saitta, Nancy M. (New position.)	1999-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 19)	Redmon, Gary (New position; died August 26, 2000.)	1999-2000
	Earl, Allan R. (Appointed December 5, 2000, to Redmon's unexpired term.)	2000-2003

Statutes of Nevada 1999, Chapter 501, p. 2575, added one judge to the Fifth Judicial District. *Statutes of Nevada 1999*, Chapter 507, p. 2610, added three family court judges to the Eighth Judicial District. All four judges were to be elected at the general election held on November 7, 2000, taking office on January 1, 2001, and with terms expiring on January 6, 2003.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 5—Mineral, Esmeralda, and Nye (Dept. 2)	Lane, Robert W. (New position.)	2001-2003

No. 8—Clark (Dept. I)	Moss, Cheryl B. (New position.)	2001-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. J)	Brown, Lisa (New position.)	2001-2003
No. 8—Clark (Dept. K)	Del Vecchio, Nicolas A. (New position.)	2001-2003

Statutes of Nevada 2001, Chapter 552, p. 2746, added one family court judge to the Second Judicial District and three judges to the Eighth Judicial District, one of which must be a family court judge. All four new judges were to be elected at the general election held on November 5, 2002, taking office on January 6, 2003, and with terms expiring January 5, 2009.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 12) Family Division	Doherty, Frances (New position.)	2003-2009
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 20)	Wall, David (New position.)	2003-2009
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 21)	Adair, Valerie (New position.)	2003-2009
No. 8—Clark (Dept. L)	Elliott, Jennifer (New position.)	2003-2009

Statutes of Nevada 2005, Chapter 436, p. 1970, added four judges to the Eighth Judicial District, one of whom must be a family court judge. The new judges are to be elected in the general election held on November 7, 2006, taking office on January 1, 2007, for 2-year terms.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 22)	Bixler, James (New position.)	2007-2009
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 23)	Johnson, Susan (New position.)	2007-2009
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 24)	Halverson, Elizabeth (New position.)	2007-2009
No. 8—Clark (Dept. M)	Potter, Bill (New position.)	2007-2009

Statutes of Nevada 2007, Chapter 363, p. 1729, added two family court judges to the Second Judicial District and added six judges to the Eighth Judicial District, five of whom must be family court judges. The judges for the Second and Eighth Judicial Districts must be selected at the November 4, 2008, general election and take office on January 5, 2009. The terms of these judges expire on January 5, 2015. *Statutes of Nevada 2007*, Chapter 363, p. 1729, also reduced the number of judges in the Third Judicial District from three to two but that section (§1.7) was repealed by Chapter 6, *Statutes of Nevada 2007, 23rd Special Session,* at page 12.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 13)	Peck, Bridget Robb (New position.)	2009-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 14) Family Division	Gardner, Linda (New position.)	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 25)	Delaney, Kathleen E. (New position.)	2009-present

No. 8—Clark (Dept. N)	Harter, Mathew (New position.)	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. O)	Sullivan, Frank P. (New position.)	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. P)	Pomrenze, Sandra L. (New position.)	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. Q)	Duckworth, Bryce C. (New position.)	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. R)	Henderson, Bill (New position.)	2009-present

Statutes of Nevada 2009, Chapter 442, p. 2477, added one judge to the Second Judicial District and nine judges to the Eighth Judicial District, two of whom must be family court judges. All ten new judges were to be elected at the general election held on November 2, 2010, taking office on January 3, 2011, and with terms expiring January 5, 2015.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 15)	Hardy, David (New position.)	2011-2015
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 26)	Sturman, Gloria (New position.)	2011-2015
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 27)	Allf, Nancy L. (New position.)	2011-2015
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 28)	Israel, Ronald J. (New position.)	2011-2015
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 29)	Scann, Susan W. (New position.)	2011-2015
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 30)	Wiese, Jerry A., II (New position.)	2011-2015
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 31)	Kishner, Joanna S. (New position.)	2011-2015
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 32)	Bare, Rob (New position.)	2011-2015
No. 8—Clark (Dept. S)	Ochoa, Vincent (New position.)	2011-2015
No. 8—Clark (Dept. T)	Nathan, Gayle (New position.)	2011-2015

Statutes of Nevada 2011, Chapter 316, p. 1772, increased the number of judicial districts from nine to ten, created the Tenth Judicial District, removed Churchill County from the Third Judicial District and decreased the number of judges in the Third Judicial District from three to two.

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 3—Lyon (Dept. 2)	Aberasturi, Leon	2007-present
No. 3—Lyon (Dept. 3)	Rogers, William	2009-2015
No. 10—Churchill	Stockard, Thomas L. (Appointed to fill vacancy created by death of Huff.)	2012-present

Statutes of Nevada 2015, Chapter 221, p. 1023, created the Eleventh Judicial District, removed Mineral County from the Fifth Judicial District, removed Lander and Pershing Counties from the Sixth Judicial District and assigned Lander, Mineral and Pershing Counties to the new Eleventh Judicial District. One judge was moved from the Sixth Judicial District to the Eleventh. The act did not abrogate or affect the current term of office of any district court judge serving in that office on July 1, 2015.

District—Counties	Name	Year
No. 5—Esmeralda and Nye (Dept. 1)	Wanker, Kimberly A.	2011-present
No. 5—Esmeralda and Nye (Dept. 2)	Lane, Robert W.	2001-present
No. 6—Humboldt	Montero, Michael R.	2009-present
No. 11—Lander, Mineral, and Pershing	Shirley, Jim C.	2015-present

CURRENT DISTRICT COURT JUDGES

District—Counties	Name	Year
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 1)	Russell, James Todd	2007-present
No. 1—Storey and Carson City (Dept. 2)	Wilson, James E., Jr.	2009-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 1)	Berry, Janet J.	1996-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 2) Family Division	Walker, Egan	2013-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 3)	Polaha, Jerome M. (Jerry)	1999-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 4)	Steinheimer, Connie J.	1993-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 5) Family Division	Lu, Cynthia	2015-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 6)	Simons, Lynne K.	2015-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 7)	Flanagan, Patrick	2007-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 8)	Stiglich, Lidia S.	2015-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 9)	Freeman, Scott N.	2013-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 10)	Sattler, Elliott A.	2015-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 11) Family Division	Weller, Chuck	2005-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 12) Family Division	Doherty, Frances	2009-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 13) Family Division	Robb, Bridget E.	2009-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 14) Family Division	Humke, David	2015-present
No. 2—Washoe (Dept. 15)	Hardy, David A.	2009-present
No. 3—Lyon (Dept. 1)	Schlegelmilch, John.	2015-present
No. 3—Lyon (Dept. 2)	Aberasturi, Leon A.	2007-present
No. 4—Elko (Dept. 1)	Porter, Nancy	2013-present
No. 4—Elko (Dept. 2)	Kacin, Alvin R.	2013-present
No. 5—Esmeralda and Nye (Dept. 1)	Wanker, Kimberly A.	2011-present
No. 5—Esmeralda and Nye (Dept. 2)	Lane, Robert W.	2009-present
No. 6—Humboldt (Dept. 1)	Montero, Michael	2009-present

District—Counties	***Name***	***Year***
No. 7—Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine (Dept. 1)	Dobrescu, Steven	2009-present
No. 7—Eureka, Lincoln, and White Pine (Dept. 2)	Fairman, Gary D.	2013-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 1)	Cory, Kenneth C.	2003-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 2)	Scotti, Richard	2015-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 3)	Herndon, Douglas W.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 4)	Earley, Kerry L.	2012-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 5)	Ellsworth, Carolyn	2011-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 6)	Cadish, Elissa	2007-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 7)	Bell, Linda Marie	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 8)	Smith, Douglas E.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 9)	Togliatti, Jennifer P.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 10)	Walsh, Jessie Elizabeth	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 11)	Gonzalez, Elizabeth Goff	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 12)	Leavitt, Michelle	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 13)	Denton, Mark R.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 14)	Escobar, Adriana	2012-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 15)	Hardy, Joseph (Joe), Jr.	2015-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 16)	Williams, Timothy C.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 17)	Villani, Michael	2007-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 18)	Barker, David	2007-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 19)	Kephart, William (Bill) David	2015-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 20)	Johnson, Eric	2015-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 21)	Adair, Valerie	2003-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 22)	Johnson, Susan	2007-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 23)	Miley, Stefany	2005-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 24)	Crockett, Jim	2015-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 25)	Delaney, Kathleen E.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 26)	Sturman, Gloria	2011-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 27)	Allf, Nancy	2011-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 28)	Israel, Ronald J.	2011-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 29)	Scann, Susan	2011-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 30)	Wiese, Jerry A., II	2011-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 31)	Kishner, Joanna	2011-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. 32)	Bare, Rob	2011-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. A) Family Division	Voy, William O.	1999-present

District—Counties	*Name*	*Year*
No. 8—Clark (Dept. B) Family Division	Marquis, Linda	2015-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. C) Family Division	Burton, Rebecca L.	2015-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. D) Family Division	Teuton, Robert W.	2008-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. E) Family Division	Hoskin, Charles J.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. F) Family Division	Gentile, Denise L.	2015-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. G) Family Division	Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	1997-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. H) Family Division	Ritchie, T. Arthur, Jr.	2003-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. I) Family Division	Moss, Cheryl B.	2003-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. J) Family Division	Hughes, Rena G.	2015-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. K) Family Division	Giuliani, Cynthia N.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. L) Family Division	Elliott, Jennifer	2003-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. M) Family Division	Potter, William S.	2007-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. N) Family Division	Harter, Mathew	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. O Family Division)	Sullivan, Frank P.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. P) Family Division	Pomrenze, Sandra L.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. Q) Family Division	Duckworth, Bryce C.	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. R) Family Division	Henderson, Bill	2009-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. S) Family Division	Ochoa, Vincent	2011-present
No. 8—Clark (Dept. T) Family Division	Brown, Lisa M.	2015-present
No. 9—Douglas (Dept. 1)	Young, Nathan T.	2013-present
No. 9—Douglas (Dept. 2)	Gregory, Thomas W.	2015-present
No. 10—Churchill (Dept. 1)	Stockard, Thomas L.	2012-present
No. 11—Lander, Mineral, and Pershing (Dept. 1)	Shirley, Jim C.	2015-present

Political History of Nevada

Chapter 7

State Legislature

CHAPTER 7: STATE LEGISLATURE

The Nevada Legislature: A Brief History

Updated by VANCE A. HUGHEY
Former Chief Principal Research Analyst, Legislative Counsel Bureau

In 1861, James Nye was appointed by President Abraham Lincoln as the governor of the Territory of Nevada. Exercising the executive authority granted to him under Section 12 of the Organic Act, which had been signed into law by President James Buchanan earlier that year, Governor Nye declared Carson City the site for the First Regular Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Territory of Nevada. During that first territorial legislative session, which convened on October 1, 1861, action was taken to designate a seat of government for the newly established territory. The legislators chose Carson City, which had been designated the new county seat for Carson County by the Utah Territorial Legislature earlier the same year. (Prior to the creation of the Nevada Territory, the area was part of western Utah Territory.)

The Territory of Nevada was an organized incorporated territory of the United States that existed from March 2, 1861, until October 31, 1864, when Nevada was admitted to the Union. When the members of the Nevada State Constitutional Convention met in July 1864 and discussed, among other matters, the question of where the seat of government of the new State of Nevada was to be located, the delegates agreed to the placement of a provision in the *Nevada Constitution* designating Carson City as the seat of government. This action reaffirmed the earlier decision by the Legislative Assembly. In spite of occasional suggestions made over the years to move the capital elsewhere, Carson City is the only city in Nevada to have the distinction of serving as the State's capital. Consequently, the Nevada Legislature has always convened its regular and special sessions in Carson City. However, it has not always done so in the same building.

The First Regular Session of the Legislative Assembly, as the territorial legislative body was called, was held at Abraham Curry's Warm Springs Hotel, located east of Carson City where the Nevada State Prison now stands. For nearly two months, beginning in October 1861, Mr. Curry, one of Carson City's principal founders, provided the territorial legislators a rent-free room, divided by a canvas partition separating the Council and House chambers. (It was not until Nevada became a state that these two houses were referred to as the Senate and the Assembly, respectively.) He also provided transportation to downtown Carson City, some 1.5 miles to the west, by a horse-drawn streetcar on wooden rails. As noted in *Roughing It*, a book of semi-autobiographical travel literature written by American humorist Mark Twain, no one in Carson City had offered to assist the Legislative Assembly:

> . . . There is something solemnly funny about the struggles of a new-born Territorial government to get a start in this world. Ours had a trying time of it. The Organic Act and the "instructions" from the State Department commanded that a legislature should be elected at such-and-such a time, and its sittings inaugurated at such-and-such a date. It was easy to get legislators, even at three dollars a day, although board was four dollars and fifty cents, for distinction has its charm in Nevada as well as elsewhere, and there were plenty of patriotic souls out of employment; but to get a legislative hall for them to meet in was another matter altogether. Carson blandly declined to give a room rent-free, or let one to the government on credit.
>
> But when Curry heard of the difficulty, he came forward, solitary and alone, and shouldered the Ship of State over the bar and got her afloat again. I refer to "Curry—Old Curry—Old Abe Curry." But for him the legislature would have been obliged to sit in the desert. He offered his large stone building just outside the capital limits, rent-free, and it was gladly accepted.

In 1862, when the Second Regular Session of the Legislative Assembly was to convene, Mr. Curry once again came forward to help, but this time he offered to the Legislative Assembly upstairs rooms in the Great Basin Hotel. Located on the west side of Carson Street between King and Musser Streets, this building, like the Warm Springs Hotel, had been constructed by Mr. Curry. The Territory and then the State, beginning in 1864, leased the space and convened legislative sessions there until 1871 when construction of the Capitol, which had begun in 1869, was completed. The Nevada State Legislature first convened in the still-incomplete Capitol for its fourth session from January 4, 1869, to March 4, 1869.

For the next 100 years, from 1871 until 1969, the Legislature met in the State Capitol. By the early 20th Century, the Legislature had outgrown the Capitol, and the Legislature, in 1913, authorized the construction of two new wings, in part to create new chambers for the Senate and the Assembly at opposite ends of the second floor hallway. These wings were completed in time for the 1915 Session, where the Assembly met in the north wing and the Senate met in the south wing.

The tremendous increase in the population of Nevada over the next few decades, particularly during the 1960s, made it obvious that new legislative facilities were necessary, especially facilities for meeting rooms and offices for legislators and staff. In 1967, money was appropriated to construct a separate Legislative Building just south of, and across the mall from, the Capitol. Since 1971, legislative sessions have been held in the Legislative Building. In the mid-1990s, the Legislative Building was renovated and expanded to include

a four-story connected addition east of the original building, adding more office space and numerous committee meeting rooms. The building also has been enhanced to accommodate many modern technologies, including videoconferencing and wireless Internet access.

The *Nevada Constitution* directed that the first session of the Legislature would begin on the second Monday of December 1864, and the second regular session on the first Monday of January 1866. The third regular session, which would be the first of the biennial sessions, commenced on the first Monday of January 1867. In a special election in 1889, the voters approved a constitutional amendment that changed the first day of each session from the first Monday to the third Monday in January. In 1998, Nevada's voters approved a constitutional amendment limiting each regular legislative session to 120 calendar days and changing the first day of session to the first Monday in February.

Regular sessions have been held every odd-numbered year since 1867, except for the regular session held in 1960. In 1958, the voters approved a constitutional amendment providing for annual sessions. Two years later, however, the voters approved an initiative returning to biennial sessions. Therefore, 1960 was the only regular annual session of the Legislature.

In addition to the regular sessions, 30 special sessions have been held. The first special session was convened in 1867 roughly a week after the Third Session of the Legislature adjourned sine die; it lasted 20 days. Nine bills were passed covering a wide variety of topics including taxes, sale of State lands, and public officials. Seven resolutions were passed covering topics such as the Monroe Doctrine, reconstruction measures, Ireland, and claims against the United States government.

Since 2005, the Governor has called the Legislature into special session nine times. The 22nd Special Session was convened at 3:00 a.m. on June 7, 2005, the same day that the 73rd Regular Session of the Nevada Legislature adjourned sine die, to address matters related to the Millennium Scholarship and full-day kindergarten that had not been addressed within the constitutionally mandated 120-day time frame of regular session. The 22nd Special Session adjourned sine die at 12:44 p.m. on June 7, 2005.

Other special sessions since 2005 have addressed, among other things, issues such as education funding, revenue shortfalls in the State General Fund, taxation, economic development, and class-size reduction. The three most recent special sessions convened in 2014, 2015, and 2016.

The 28th Special Session began on September 10, 2014, and ended on September 11, 2014. Governor Brian Sandoval called the special session to expand incentives for certain businesses to locate to Nevada in alignment

with Nevada's economic development policy (Tesla Motors), revise provisions concerning the Economic Development Electric Rate Rider Program, limit the availability of certain insurance premium tax credits, and provide for the direct sale of electric vehicles by manufacturers in certain instances.

The 29th Special Session began on December 16, 2015, and ended on December 19, 2015. Governor Sandoval called the special session to provide incentives for certain businesses to locate to Nevada in alignment with the State's economic development plan (Faraday Future), revise provisions concerning workforce development programs, and address associated water rights applications and water service.

The 30th Special Session began on October 10, 2016, and adjourned sine die on October 14, 2016. Governor Sandoval called the special session to consider imposing a lodging tax to finance the expansion and the renovation of the Las Vegas Convention Center; provide a method to finance the construction and the operations of a National Football League stadium project or a college football stadium project in Clark County and create a Public Stadium Authority Board to manage the operations of such a facility; and authorize the Clark County Board of Commissioners to increase the sales and use tax in order to employ and equip additional law enforcement officers within Clark County.

Under the original *Nevada Constitution*, a special session could only be called by the Governor. At the 2006 General Election, Nevada's voters were asked to consider a proposed constitutional amendment to, among other things, change the provisions regarding special sessions of the Legislature to provide that a special session may be convened by a petition signed by two-thirds of the legislators of each house. The voters rejected the proposal in a relatively close contest (52.4 percent opposed and 47.6 percent in favor). However, in 2009, the Legislature passed Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 (File No. 92, *Statutes of Nevada*), which, among other things, provided that a special session may be convened by a petition signed by two-thirds of the legislators of each house. The measure was passed again, in identical form, during the 2011 Session and placed on the ballot for consideration by the voters at the general election held in 2012. This time, the voters approved the ballot question by a margin of 54 percent to 46 percent.

Originally, the *Nevada Constitution* called for regular sessions to be no more than 60 days in length, and the first few legislatures remained within this time frame. In fact, no session during the 1890s exceeded 55 days. However, all but five sessions during the 20th century continued for more than 60 days. From 1909 to 1957, the sessions were officially recorded as 60 days long, even though they actually extended beyond 60 days. During these sessions, if it was determined that legislative business could not be completed by the 60th day, the Legislature would "cover the clock" and proceed as if the 60th day consisted

of whatever number of hours were needed for the Legislature to complete its business. In 1958, the voters removed this limitation from the *Constitution*, allowing sessions to continue as long as was necessary. This amendment, while it tacitly authorized increasing the length of sessions, limited legislators' salaries to 60 days. After that period has expired, members receive per diem, but no salary.

The length of each regular session steadily increased between 1965 and 1997. From 1989 through 1997, sessions were no less than 161 calendar days—an almost threefold increase over the original length—with the longest sessions occurring in 1995 and 1997 at 169 days. These prolonged sessions generated interest among some legislators for a return to annual sessions. During almost every session since at least 1967, resolutions to amend the *Constitution* to provide annual sessions have either been introduced or considered, but none ultimately have been successful. Legislative records indicate that there was no formal consideration of annual sessions during the 1981, 2005, or 2007 Legislative Sessions. The effort that came closest to succeeding began in 1967 with the passage of Senate Joint Resolution No. 9 (File No. 107, *Statutes of Nevada*). The measure was returned to the 1969 Session where it again was passed. It was then placed on the ballot in 1970 as Question No. 5, where the voters rejected the proposal for annual sessions by a two to one margin (66.2 percent opposed and 33.8 percent in favor).

While efforts to reestablish annual sessions have been unsuccessful, the Legislature did approve Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 (File No. 104, *Statutes of Nevada*) of the 68th Session in 1995 and again in 1997, to establish a constitutional 120-day limit on legislative sessions. As noted above, the voters approved this constitutional amendment in 1998.

Terms of office are four years for members of the Senate and two years for members of the Assembly. An initiative proposal approved in the mid-1990s set a maximum of three terms for members of the Senate and six terms for members of the Assembly—a total of 12 years in each house. The Legislature is the judge of its own membership and may seat or unseat whomever it chooses. Over the years, the body has removed only one member and has censured few. In 2013, Assemblyman Steven Brooks was expelled from the Legislature for unpredictable behavior that included missing meetings and calling news conferences he never showed up for, as well as alleged threats against his colleagues that made them feel unsafe.

As Nevada has grown, the State Legislature has changed. During the first sessions, few bills were printed and legislators had to rely on a reading of each bill. Over time, legislators, staff, and the general public have been able to obtain printed bills and amendments quickly; huge bill books have been a common sight on each legislator's desk. For decades, for each bill on General File, the members voted by voice response to an alphabetical roll call. In 1973,

the Legislature added voting machines with a display board that allowed for simultaneous electronic voting. Beginning in 1997, the Legislature utilized computers more fully. Today, each member is issued a laptop computer that provides a wide range of instantaneous electronic information, including bill text, budget information, fiscal notes, committee minutes, live audio and video feeds of committee meetings, agendas, and more—all at the touch of a finger.

Committees and staff support have also changed over the years. Early legislatures created numerous committees—for example, the First Session's Senate had 22 standing committees on December 15, 1864, and added 2 more committees six days later for a total of 24. The Assembly that year had 21 standing committees. In 1949, the Senate had 28 committees and the Assembly had 44 committees—but they rarely met. When they did meet, it was usually at a legislator's desk, in a small closet in the Capitol, or, perhaps, at a nearby tavern. By comparison, in 2015, each house had just 10 standing committees. These days, legislative committees operate according to specific procedural rules, and often meet simultaneously in Carson City and Las Vegas via videoconferencing. On occasion, arrangements have even been made for interested parties and witnesses to testify via videoconferencing from other parts of Nevada and from other states.

In the early years, there were no posted agendas and no periods for public testimony. There were no secretaries to take the minutes, no lawyers to draft bills, and no researchers to provide background information. In 1945, in response to the growing complexity of legislative business, the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB) was created and charged with assisting the Legislature in finding facts concerning government, proposed legislation, and various other public policy matters. Also in 1945, the Legislature established the Legislative Commission to exercise general authority over legislative issues that arise between sessions and to supervise the LCB.

In 1963, the Legislature reorganized the LCB, giving it the structure and responsibilities similar to those it has today. Nine years later, the Interim Finance Committee was added to administer a contingency fund for State agencies between sessions. Nevada's LCB—consisting of the Administrative, Audit, Fiscal Analysis, Legal, and Research Divisions—is a nonpartisan centralized agency that serves both houses and members of all political parties. Around 1971, the Research Library was established to serve as an additional resource for legislators, LCB staff, other State and local government agencies, and the general public. It serves as a repository of many of the Legislature's legacy documents, including *Nevada Revised Statutes*, *Statutes of Nevada*, various studies and reports, legislative histories, as well as minutes of legislative meetings. In 1999, the Research Division created a Constituent Services Unit to assist legislators in responding to a wide range of constituent questions and requests. Today, the Legislature is supported by

a highly educated, well-trained staff including auditors, economists, lawyers, librarians, researchers, and technicians.

The Nevada Legislature has come a long way from the First Session (1864-1865) that met for 90 days and approved 147 bills out of 647 introduced. That session was conducted in a makeshift space for which both heat and furniture had to be found. The 2015 Session, 151 years later, met in a 190,000 square foot building that is well equipped to conduct legislative business. A total of 1,013 new bills—498 from the Assembly and 515 from the Senate—were considered. Additionally, 2 initiative petitions were considered, and 14 vetoed bills were returned from the 2013 Regular Session for possible reconsideration. Of these bills and initiative petitions, 556 bills were approved. The Governor vetoed 7 bills, all of which will be returned to the 2017 Session for possible veto overrides. The Governor signed all of the remaining bills; therefore, 549 bills became law.

That may seem like a lot of new laws, and perhaps it is, but a lot has changed since the days when Orion Clemens, Mark Twain's (a.k.a. Samuel Clemens) older brother, served as the first and only Secretary of the Nevada Territory. The population of Nevada has increased significantly and the complexity of life has increased as well. Fortunately, the Nevada Legislature has changed, and in recent years it has done so in a manner that takes advantage of available technology to provide easy public access to the legislative process and access to information heretofore only available in musty archives. Whether a person resides in the capital city of Carson City, one of the major urban centers of Clark or Washoe Counties, or one of the more rural areas of Nevada, the Legislature continues to serve residents of this State as it has for more than a century and a half.

Interesting Facts Concerning the Nevada Legislature

By ROBERT E. ERICKSON
Former Research Director, Legislative Counsel Bureau

Information presented in this section initially was derived from historical documents contained in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, with assistance by Guy Rocha, Former State Archivist. The term of office of a legislator begins on the day following his or her general election victory and ends on the day of the general election defeat or retirement from office.

Longest Service of Members	
Senate	*Assembly*
Male: William J. Raggio 38 years—1972 to present	Male: Joseph E. Dini, Jr. 36 years—1966-2002
Female: Ann O'Connell 20 years—1984-2004	Female: Eileen B. Brookman 16 years—1966-1978, 1986-1990
Female: Dina Titus 20 years—1988-2008	Female: Barbara E. Buckley 16 years—1994-2010
	Female: Vivian L. Freeman 16 years—1986-2002
	Female: Chris Giunchigliani 16 years—1990-2006

Combined Senate and Assembly Service	
Male: Lawrence E. Jacobsen 40 Years—Assembly 1962-1978 Senate 1978-2002	Female: Maggie Carlton 18 years—Senate 1998-2010 Assembly 2010-present
	Female: Barbara K. Cegavske 18 years—Assembly 1996-2002 Senate 2002-2014
	Female: Helen Herr 18 years—Assembly 1962-1960, 1962-1966 Senate 1966-1976

Longest Service in Legislative Leadership	
Senate	*Assembly*
President of the Senate (the Lieutenant Governor) Male: Maurice J. Sullivan 12 years—1915-1926	Speaker of the Assembly Male: Joseph E. Dini, Jr. 16 years—1977-1978, 1987-2000 NOTE: Co-Speaker 1995-1996
President Pro Tempore of the Senate Male: Lawrence E. Jacobsen 14 years—1987-1990, 1993-2002	Speaker Pro Tempore of the Assembly Male: Oscar H. Grey 6 years—1873-1874, 1877-1878, and 1883-1884 Female: Myrna T. Williams 6 years—1989-1994

Longest Service in Legislative Leadership *(continued)*	
Senate	*Assembly*
Senate Majority Floor Leader Male: William J. Raggio 20 years—1987-1990, 1993-2008	Assembly Majority Floor Leader Male: John E. (Jack) Jeffrey 6 years—1983-1984, 1987-1990 Male: Richard Perkins 6 years—1995-2000 NOTE: Democrat Floor Leader 1995-1996
Senate Minority Floor Leader Female: Dina Titus 16 years—1993 to June 2008	Assembly Minority Floor Leader Male: Lynn Hettrick 10 years—1997-2006

Longest Span of Service (Nonconsecutive Years)
Male: Charles D. Gallagher — 50 years First elected to Assembly in November 1914—last year of service in Senate was 1964

Youngest State Legislators	
Senate	*Assembly*
Male: Nye W. Tognoni 24 years old—1943 Session	Male: George D. Pyne (inconsistent birth records) Perhaps as young as 20 years, 3 months, 18 days of age—1889 Session
Female: Helen A. Foley 29 years old—1983 Session	Female: Ruth Averill 23 years old—1921 Session

Oldest State Legislators	
Senate	*Assembly*
Male: William J. Raggio 84 years old at resignation in 2011	Male: Cada Castolas Boak 82 years old at end of term in 1952 Male: John Marvel 82 years old at end of term in 2008
Female: Bernice Mathews 76 at end of term in 2010	Female: Gene Wines Segerblom 82 years old at end of term 2000

First Nevada-Born Legislators	
Female	*Male*
Female: Ruth Averill 1921 Assembly—born in Virginia City, 1897	Male: Frank P. Langan 1889 Assembly—born in American Flat, Storey County, 1865

Most Regular Sessions as a Freshman* Member
Male: Horace H. Coryell 6 regular sessions—Assembly 1889, 1895, 1899, 1905, 1917; Senate 1907

*In Nevada, a legislator is considered a "freshman" during his or her first legislative session and sessions thereafter that are either nonconsecutive or the first in the other house.

First Female Legislators	
Senate	*Assembly*
Appointed: Frances G. Friedhoff 1935 Session Elected: Helen Herr 1967 Session	Sadie D. Hurst 1919 Session

Greatest Number of Female Members
1999 Session had 23 members—5 in Senate and 18 in Assembly

Greatest Number of Members
75 Members in 1875, 1877, 1879, 1913, 1915

Fewest Number of Members
45 Members in 1893, 1895, 1897, 1899

Longest Regular Sessions
169 Calendar Days in 1995 and 1997

Shortest Regular Session
50 Calendar Days in 1893

Longest Special Session
27 Calendar Days in 2003—20th Special Session

Shortest Special Session
1 Day, 1989 – Senate, 2 hours, 14 minutes; Assembly 2 hours, 1 minute

First Special Session Disordered by Governor Due to Impasse
2003—19th Special Session

FEDERAL OFFICERS, GOVERNORS, AND STATE SUPREME COURT JUSTICES WHO SERVED IN THE NEVADA TERRITORIAL OR STATE LEGISLATURES

U.S. SENATORS		
Name	*Years in office*	*Legislative sessions served*
William M. Stewart	1864-1905	1861
George S. Nixon	1905-1912	1891
William A. Massey	1912-1913	1893
Charles B. Henderson	1918-1921	1905
Patrick A. McCarran	1933-1954	1903
Berkeley L. Bunker	1940-1942	1937, 1939
Ernest S. Brown	1954	1933
M. J. (Chic) Hecht	1983-1989	1967, 1969, 1971, 1973
Harry M. Reid	1987-present	1969
Richard H. Bryan	1989-2000	1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977
Dean A. Heller	2011-present	1991, 1993

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS		
Name	*Years in office*	*Legislative sessions served*
Thomas Wren	1877-1879	1875
Rollin M. Daggett	1879-1881	1864
George W. Cassidy	1881-1885	1873, 1875, 1877, 1879
Clarence D. Van Duzer	1903-1907	1901
Charles L. Richards	1923-1925	1919
Berkeley L. Bunker	1945-1947	1937, 1939
Walter S. Baring	1949-1953; 1957-1973	1937
Clarence Clifton Young	1953-1957	1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979
Harry M. Reid	1983-1987	1969
James Bilbray	1987-1995	1981, 1983, 1985
James A. Gibbons	1997-2007	1989, 1991, 1993
Shelley L. Berkley	1999-2013	1983
Jon Porter	2003-2009	1995, 1997, 1999, 2001
Dean A. Heller	2007-2011	1991, 1993
Dina Titus	2009-2011; 2013-present	1989, 1991, 1993, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007
Joseph J. Heck	2011-present	2005, 2007

REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS *(continued)*		
Name	*Years in office*	*Legislative sessions served*
Mark E. Amodei	2011-present	1997, 1999, 2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009
Steven A. Horsford	2013-2015	2005, 2007, 2009, 2011
Cresent Hardy	2015-present	2011, 2013

GOVERNORS		
Name	*Years in office*	*Legislative sessions served*
Isaac Roop*	1859-1861	1861, 1862
Charles C. Stevenson	1887-1890	1867, 189, 1873, 1875
Tasker L. Oddie	1911-1915	1905, 1907
Fred B. Balzar	1927-1934	1905, 1909, 1911, 1913, 1915
Richard Kirman, Sr.	1935-1939	1899-1900
Vail M. Pittman	1945-1951	1925, 1927
Charles H. Russell	1951-1959	1935, 1937, 1939, 1941, 1943, 1945
Richard H. Bryan	1983-1989	1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977
Jim A. Gibbons	2007-2011	1989, 1991, 1993
Brian E. Sandoval	2011-present	1995-1997

JUSTICES OF THE SUPREME COURT		
Name	*Years in office*	*Legislative sessions served*
William A. Massey	1897-1902	1893
Thomas V. Julien	1902-1903	1866
Frank H. Norcross	1905-1911	1897
James G. Sweeney	1907-1913	1901
Patrick A. McCarran	1913-1919	1903
Charles Lee Horsey	1945-1951	1913, 1939
Gordon R. Thompson	1961-1981	1945
Clarence Clifton Young	1985-2003	1967, 1969, 1971, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1979

*Roop was Governor of the Provisional Nevada Territorial Government, established by residents of Carson County, Utah Territory, before Congress created the Territory of Nevada in 1861.

Third and Fourth Generation Legislators*

Assemblyman Cranston Allen (D-Churchill, 1872-1874), was the father of Assemblywoman Lemuel Allen (D-Churchill, 1874-1878, 1888-1902, 1908-1910), who was the father of Assemblywoman Daisy Allen (D-Churchill, 1924-1926).

Assemblyman Wales Averill (R-Storey, 1874-1876), was the father of Assemblyman Mark R. Averill (R-Esmeralda, 1902-1904), who was the father of Assemblywoman Ruth Averill (R-Nye, 1920-1922).

Assemblyman Ellis J. Folsom (R-Ormsby, 1942-1952) was the son of Assemblyman Frank G. Folsom** (R-Ormsby, 1890-1892; Silver-Ormsby, 1892-1894; Silver Democrat-Washoe, 1906-1908; D-Washoe, 1908-1910), who was the son of Gilman N. Folsom** (Assembly: U-Roop and Washoe, 1866-1868; R-Ormsby, 1884-1886; Senate: R-Douglas, 1890-1892; Silver-Douglas, 1992-1994).

Senator Tick Segerblom (D-Clark, Assembly 2006-2012; Senate 2012-present) is the son of Assemblywoman Gene Wines Segerblom (D-Clark, 1992-2000), who was the daughter of Hazel Bell Wines (D-Humboldt, 1934-1936), who was the daughter of Senator William J. Bell (D-Humboldt, 1906-1914).

*Research incomplete; additional information invited.
**Only father/son combination to serve in the same Legislative Session.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NEVADA TERRITORIAL LEGISLATURE

(TAKEN FROM LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS)

FIRST SESSION—1861

THE COUNCIL

HON. JACOB L. VAN BOKKELEN, *President*

Name	*District**	*Residence*
Geller, Solomon (U)	No. 7	Washoe Valley
Grier, John W. (U)	No. 4	Silver City
Hannah, Thomas (U)	No. 5	Gold Hill
Luther, Ira M. (U)	No. 2	Genoa
Pray, Augustus W. (U)	No. 6	Virginia City
Pugh, John W. (U)	No. 1	Aurora
Roop, Isaac (U)	No. 9	Honey Lake Valley
Stewart, William M. (U)	No. 3	Carson City
Van Bokkelen, Jacob L. (U)	No. 6	Virginia City
No council seat provided	No. 8	

*Elected by districts. Counties not yet established.

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. MILES N. MITCHELL, *Speaker*

Name	*District**	*Residence*
Bryan, Mark H. (U)	No. 6	Virginia City
Card, William L. (U)	No. 4	Silver City
Durham, Ephraim (U)	No. 6	Virginia City
Ford, Reuben M. (U)	No. 4	Dayton
Harrington, William P., Jr. (U)	No. 3	Carson City
Ing, Edward C. (U)	No. 7	Truckee Meadows
McLean, James (U)	No. 2	Genoa
Mills, John H. (U)	No. 5	Gold Hill
Mitchell, Miles N. (U)	No. 6	Virginia City
Osborn, William J. (U)	No. 8	Buckland's
Sturtevant, James H. (U)	No. 7	Washoe Valley
Teall, William E. (U)	No. 1	Aurora
Winters, John D. (U)	No. 3	Carson City
Wright, John C. (U)	No. 9	Honey Lake Valley
Youngs, Samuel (U)	No. 1	Aurora

*Elected by districts. Counties not yet established.

SECOND SESSION—1862

THE COUNCIL

HON. JOHN W. PUGH, *President*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Ford, Reuben M. (U)	Churchill and Lyon	Pugh, John W. (U)	Esmeralda
Geller, Solomon (U)	Washoe	Roop, Isaac (U)	Lake
Hall, Gaven D. (U)	Ormsby	Steele, Henry M. (U)	Churchill and Lyon
Hannah, Thomas (U)	Storey	Sturtevant, James H. (U)	Washoe
Lewis, John C. (U)	Ormsby	Thompson, M. S. (U)	Humboldt
Luther, Ira M. (U)	Douglas	Van Bokkelen, Jacob L. (U)	Storey
Pray, Augustus W. (U)	Storey		

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. JOHN H. MILLS, *Speaker*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Ackley, John M. (U)	Churchill and Lyon	Mills, John H. (U)	Storey
Brumfield, William H. (U)	Ormsby	Minneer, William S. (U)	Storey
Burke, Edward R. (U)	Storey	Mitchell, Miles N. (U)	Storey
Calder, J. W. (U)	Esmeralda	Perkins, Reuben W. (U)	Washoe
Clagett, William H. (U)	Humboldt	Ross, John S. (U)	Esmeralda
Curry, Abraham (U)	Ormsby	Simmons, A. J. (U)	Humboldt
Davenport, William H. (U)	Storey	Treadway, Aaron D. (U)	Ormsby
Fisher, Robert (U)	Douglas	Tuttle, Charles M. (U)	Douglas
Howard, J. G. (U)	Storey	Williams, J. A. (U)	Storey
Lovejoy, John K. (U)	Washoe	Winters, John B. (U)	Churchill and Lyon
McDonald, John R., Jr. (U)	Churchill and Lyon	Winters, Theodore (U)	Washoe
Meagher, James Drew (U)	Storey	(None elected)	Lake
Mekeel, Arthur M. (U)	Esmeralda		

THIRD SESSION—1864

THE COUNCIL

HON. GAVEN D. HALL, *President*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Baldwin, Alexander W. (U)	Storey	Negus, T. G. (D)	Washoe
Chamberlain, Phelps (U)	Douglas	Sheldon, N. P. (U)	Churchill and Lyon
Coddington, James J. (U)	Esmeralda	Sturtevant, James H. (U)	Washoe
Curry, Abraham (U)	Ormsby	Thompson, M. S. (U)	Humboldt
Daggett, Rollin M. (U)	Storey	Waldron, Daniel E. (U)	Lander
Flagg, H. H. (U)	Storey	(None elected)	Roop
Hall, Gaven D. (U)	Ormsby		

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

HON. A. J. SIMMONS, *Speaker*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Barclay, Thomas (U)	Storey	Hess, Jacob (U)	Esmeralda
Brumfield, William H. (U)	Ormsby	Hunter, D. E. (U)	Washoe
Calder, J. W. (U)	Esmeralda	Jones, S. E. (U)	Ormsby
Clagett, William H. (U)	Humboldt	McDonald, John R., Jr. (U)	Churchill and Lyon
Curler, Benjamin F. (U)	Churchill and Lyon	Nelson, John E. (U)	Storey
Dean, James C. (U)	Douglas	Phillips, E. E. (U)	Storey
Dixson, E. C. (U)	Lander	Requa, Isaac L. (U)	Storey
Elliott, A. B. (U)	Storey	Simmons, A. J. (U)	Humboldt
Fisher, Robert (U)	Douglas	Stewart, William M. (U)	Ormsby
Gillespie, William M. (U)	Storey	Tennant, Thomas J. (U)	Lander
Gray, J. H.[1] (U)	Esmeralda	Trask, Rufus E. (U)	Churchill and Lyon
Gove, Hiram (U)	Washoe	Unger, Albert H. (U)	Storey
Heaton, Warren (U)	Storey	(None elected)	Roop

[1]Elected but did not serve.

MEMBERSHIP OF THE NEVADA STATE LEGISLATURE

(TAKEN FROM LEGISLATIVE JOURNALS)

FIRST SESSION 1864—1865

SENATE

HON. JOHN S. CROSMAN, *President*

HON. JAMES S. SLINGERLAND, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Clagett, William H.* (U)	Storey	Lambert, Chas. (U)	Roop and Washoe
Doron, Lewis (U)	Esmeralda	Larrowe, Marcus D. (U)	Lander
Hastings, D. L. (U)	Lyon	Lockwood, A. J. (U)	Ormsby
Haines, James W. (U)	Douglas	Proctor, Frank M. (D)	Nye
Hutchins, Fred (U)	Humboldt	Seely, Jonas (U)	Ormsby
Hobart, William W. (U)	Lander	Slingerland, James S. (U)	Roop and Washoe
Ives, John (U)	Esmeralda	Sumner, Charles A. (U)	Storey
James, Alfred (U)	Churchill and Lyon	Thompson, M. S. (U)	Humboldt
Kellogg, S. A.**(U)	Storey	Winton, Nelson W. (U)	Storey

*Resigned April 12, 1865.

**Seat declared vacant for nonresidency.

ASSEMBLY

HON. CHARLES W. TOZER, *Speaker*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bearss, A. C. (U)	Nye	Myrick, J. A. (U)	Roop and Washoe
Beck, Henry H. (U)	Roop and Washoe	Mayhugh, John S. (U)	Esmeralda
Brown, D. H. (U)	Humboldt	McKeeby, L. C. (U)	Ormsby
Bolan, James (U)	Storey	Nichols, B. H. (U)	Humboldt
Bien, Herman M. (U)	Storey	Parker, H. G. (U)	Lyon
Bishop, William W. (U)	Storey	Patten, Edmon (U)	Storey
Bond, Erastus (U)	Storey	Rosenblatt, M. A. (U)	Lander
Carey, J. E. W. (U)	Ormsby	Rigby, Joseph A. (U)	Storey
Cutter, William M. (U)	Storey	Small, James W. (U)	Douglas
Denson, Samuel C. (U)	Ormsby	Shackleford, R. M. (U)	Roop and Washoe
Dun, J. Angus (U)	Humboldt	Sine, E. P. (U)	Lander
Epstein, Henry (U)	Douglas	Smith, Jacob (U)	Storey
Greeley, A. L. (U)	Storey	St. Clair, James A. (D)	Churchill
Hinckley, J. L. (U)	Lander	Toombs, W. F. (U)	Lyon
Hawkins, Cyril (U)	Esmeralda	Tozer, Charles W. (U)	Storey
Haskell, D. H. (U)	Esmeralda	Walter, D. P. (U)	Lander
Leavitt, John (U)	Storey	Wellington, Daniel (U)	Esmeralda
Lee, W. G. (U)	Lyon	Young, R. A. (U)	Storey

SECOND SESSION—1866

SENATE

HON. JOHN S. CROSMAN, *President*

HON. JAMES S. SLINGERLAND, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Doron, Lewis (U)	Esmeralda	Larrowe, Marcus D. (U)	Lander
Hasting, D. L. (U)	Lyon	Lockwood, A. J. (U)	Ormsby
Haines, James W. (U)	Douglas	Proctor, Frank M. (D)	Nye
Hutchins, Fred (U)	Humboldt	Seely, Jonas (U)	Ormsby
Hobart, William W. (U)	Lander	Slingerland, James S. (U)	Roop and Washoe
Ives, John (U)	Esmeralda	Sumner, Charles A. (U)	Storey
James, Alfred (U)	Churchill and Lyon	Thompson, M. S. (U)	Humboldt
Kellogg, S. A. (U)	Storey	Tritle, Frederick A.[1] (U)	Storey
Lambert, Charles (U)	Roop and Washoe	Winton, Nelson W. (U)	Storey

[1]Elected November 5, 1865, for unexpired term of William H. Clagett.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JAMES A. BANKS, *Speaker*

HON. JOHN C. JAMES, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Banks, James A. (U)	Humboldt	Ingham, Edward (U)	Storey
Bearss, A. C. (U)	Nye	James, John C. (U)	Storey
Beck, Henry H. (U)	Roop and Washoe	Julien, T. V. (U)	Humboldt
Canfield, J. G. (U)	Esmeralda	Lane, Thomas (U)	Storey
Clemens, Orion (U)	Ormsby	Linn, J. J. (D)	Humboldt
Crawford, James (U)	Lyon	Mason, B. S. (U)	Esmeralda
Cutter, William M. (U)	Storey	Mayhugh, John S. (U)	Esmeralda
Edwards, Theodore D. (U)	Ormsby	Munckton, George (U)	Ormsby
Elliott, A. B. (U)	Storey	McDougall, H. C. (U)	Storey
Fisher, Robert (U)	Douglas	O'Neill, Felix (U)	Roop and Washoe
Gaige, M. M. (U)	Douglas	Prince, T. B. (U)	Roop and Washoe
Glover, E. F. (U)	Storey	Taylor, W. H. (U)	Churchill
Grey, Oscar H. (U)	Storey	Vandewater, John (U)	Storey
Hall, Joseph F. (U)	Storey	Walton, George W. (U)	Lyon
Haskell, D. H. (U)	Esmeralda	Williams, R. H. (U)	Lander
Hayden, C. S. (U)	Lander	Wood, Dunois (U)	Storey
Hinckley, J. L. (U)	Lander	Woodruff, J. W. (U)	Storey
Hudson, George A. (U)	Lyon	Work, Jeff J. (U)	Lander

THIRD SESSION—1867

SENATE

HON. JAMES S. SLINGERLAND, *President*
HON. CHARLES A. SUMNER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Carpenter, C. (U)	Lyon	Mason, B. S. (Ind)	Esmeralda
Doron, Lewis (Ind)	Esmeralda	Meder, Benjamin H. (U)	Ormsby
Eastman, C. H. (U)	Roop and Washoe	Monroe, W. G. (D)	Churchill
Edwards, Theodore D. (U)	Ormsby	Nelson, John (U)	Storey
Geller, Sol (D)	Roop and Washoe	Proctor, Frank M. (D)	Nye
Grey, Oscar H. (U)	Storey	Stevenson, C. C. (U)	Storey
Haines, James W. (U)	Douglas	Sumner, Charles A. (U)	Storey
Hastings, D. L. (U)	Lyon	Terry, George[1] (U)	Lander
Hutchins, Fred (U)	Humboldt	Welty, D. W. (U)	Lander
Linn, J. J. (D)	Humboldt		

[1]Filled unexpired term of M. D. Larrowe.

ASSEMBLY

HON. ROBERT D. FERGUSON, *Speaker*
HON. THOMAS V. JULIEN, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*Count*
Bence, Horace H. (U)	Ormsby	Mallory, E. (U)	Douglas
Browne, Thomas N. (U)	Esmeralda	Mayhugh, John S. (U)	Esmeralda
Caldwell, Wallace (U)	Roop and Washoe	Mitchell, Miles N. (U)	Storey
Cary, William M. (U)	Douglas	Munckton, George (U)	Ormsby
Cullen, Robert (U)	Lander	Parker, Thomas (U)	Storey
Dana, George H. (U)	Storey	Parmater, P. J. (U)	Humboldt
Dorsey, J. M. (D)	Lander	Poor, B. V. (U)	Esmeralda
Ferguson, Robert D. (U)	Storey	Potter, A. K. (U)	Storey
Folsom, Gilman N. (U)	Roop and Washoe	Prince, T. B. (U)	Roop and Washoe
Grimes, W. C. (D)	Churchill	Roney, J. F. (U)	Lyon
Groves, J. M. (U)	Nye	St. Clair, James A. (D)	Churchill
Horton, D. A. (U)	Ormsby	Stampley, O. K. (D)	Humboldt
Huse, S. E. (U)	Storey	Strother, Enoch (U)	Storey
Jacobs, J. R. (U)	Lander	Swaney, J. L. (U)	Storey
Jones, W. T. (U)	Nye	Tennant, Thomas J. (U)	Lander
Julien, Thomas V. (U)	Humboldt	Walton, George W. (U)	Lyon
Koneman, Augustus (U)	Lyon	Welch, John (U)	Storey
Lammon, George I. (U)	Storey	Wheeler, J. P. (U)	Storey
Lissak, A. H. (U)	Storey	Wingate, A. M. (U)	Esmeralda

FIRST SPECIAL SESSION—1867

The special session of 1867 began on Friday, March 15, and ended on Wednesday, April 3. Membership and officers were the same as the regular session of 1867. Governor Henry G. Blasdel called a special session for the purpose of providing necessary State revenue.

FOURTH SESSION—1869

SENATE

HON. JAMES S. SLINGERLAND, *President*

HON. THEODORE D. EDWARDS, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Abraham, T. W. (U)	Esmeralda	Hurd, M. S. (U)	Lyon
Bonnifield, McKaskia S. (D)	Humboldt	Linn, J. J. (D)	Humboldt
Brown, D. H. (U)	Ormsby	Mason, B. S. (U)	Esmeralda
Eastman, Charles H. (U)	Roop and Washoe	Monroe, W. G. (D)	Churchill
Edwards, Theodore D. (U)	Ormsby	Mullen, Robert (D)	Nye
Grey, Oscar H. (U)	Storey	Shamp, T. B. (U)	Roop and Washoe
Haines, James W. (U)	Douglas	Stevenson, C. C. (U)	Storey
Hall, W. N. (U)	Storey	Tritle, Frederick A.[1] (U)	Storey
Hazard, E. B. (U)	Lincoln	Welty, D. W. (U)	Lander
Hastings, D. L. (U)	Lyon	Wilson, Samuel (D)	Lander

[1]Resigned November 8, 1870.

ASSEMBLY

HON. DAVID O. ADKISON, *Speaker*

HON. JOHN S. MAYHUGH, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Adkison, David O. (U)	Storey	King, C. D. (U)	Lyon
Anderson, J. M. (U)	Storey	Lammon, George I. (U)	Storey
Barney, J. K. (U)	Lyon	Mayhugh, John S. (U)	Esmeralda
Bowman, John (U)	Nye	Mills, George F. (D)	Lander
Brown, Wilmer (U)	Storey	Moody, R. J. (U)	Lander
Bunker, N. E. (U)	Roop and Washoe	Moulton, S. A. (U)	Roop and Washoe
Burlingame, Jason A. (U)	Storey	Potter, A. K. (U)	Storey
Burson, J. S. (U)	Storey	Randall, F. W. (D)	Lincoln
Clark, E. (D)	Churchill	Richardson, J. L. (U)	Storey
Cleveland, A. C. (U)	Roop and Washoe	Rule, T. W. (D)	Humboldt
Coburn, George D. (U)	Lander	Scott, R. H. (U)	Humboldt
Corbett, William H. (U)	Ormsby	Shakespeare, C. P. (U)	Esmeralda
Dangberg, Henry F. (U)	Douglas	Shimmin, E. R. (U)	Esmeralda
Davis, S. J. (U)	Esmeralda	Small, James W. (U)	Douglas
Doolin, William (U)	Nye	Tennant, Thomas, J. (U)	Lander
Ford, J. S. (U)	Lyon	Waller, A. B. (D)	Churchill
Gray, William D. (U)	Storey	Welch, John (U)	Storey
Hanford, J. M. (U)	Storey	Woodworth, J. M. (U)	Humboldt
Hanson, John (U)	Ormsby	Wright, Samuel C. (U)	Ormsby
Hillyer, Curtis J. (U)	Storey		

FIFTH SESSION—1871

SENATE

HON. FRANK DENVER, *President*

HON. D. L. HASTINGS, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Abraham, T. W. (R)	Esmeralda	Hill, William (D)	Churchill
Bonnifield, McKaskia S. (D)	Humboldt	Hopkins, George W.[1] (R)	Storey
Boring, William M. (R)	Esmeralda	McBeth, Robert (D)	Humboldt
Brown, D. H. (R)	Ormsby	McCoy, W. W. (D)	Lander
Cleveland, A. C. (R)	White Pine	Mills, George F. (D)	White Pine
Crawford, Israel (R)	Ormsby	Moore, Jerry B. (R)	Elko
Eastman, Charles H. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Mullen, Robert (D)	Nye
Fox, L. T. (D)	Storey	Phelan, James (R)	Storey
Hall, W. N. (R)	Storey	Shamp, T. B. (R)	Roop and Washoe
Hastings, D. L. (R)	Lyon	Small, James W. (R)	Douglas
Hazard, E. B. (D)	Lincoln	Spencer, John (D)	Lander
Hazlett, John C. (R)	Lyon		

[1]Elected for unexpired term of Frederick A. Tritle.

ASSEMBLY

HON. ROBERT E. LOWERY, *Speaker*

HON. THOMAS J. TENNANT, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Barber, D. T. (D)	Storey	Likens, George W. (R)	Lyon
Beck, Henry H. (D)	Roop and Washoe	Lockwood, A. J. (R)	Ormsby
Bowman, John (R)	Nye	Lowery, Robert E. (D)	Storey
Brown, Wilmer (R)	White Pine	Manning, D. F. (R)	Esmeralda
Buckingham, E. L. (R)	Storey	McClellan, J. J. (D)	Churchill
Burlingame, Jason A. (R)	Ormsby	McLeod, Angus M. (R)	Esmeralda
Canavan, P. P. (R)	White Pine	Murphy, Daniel (D)	Lander
Child, John S. (Ind-R)	Douglas	Organ, Joseph (D)	Humboldt
Cowan, Joseph R. (D)	Ormsby	Owen, Samuel (R)	Storey
Dangberg, Henry F. (Ind-R)	Douglas	Patchen, Clifton H. (D)	White Pine
Delano, M. R. (R)	Esmeralda	Piper, Henry (R)	Storey
Dovey, W. C. (R)	Lyon	Potter, A. K. (R)	Storey
Ellyson, J. W. (D)	Elko	Rogers, George W. (R)	Storey
Fuller, S. L. (D)	Lander	Roney, J. F. (R)	Lyon
Garaghan, M. B. (D)	Lincoln	Savage, J. A. (D)	Elko
Gray, John M. (D)	Churchill	Saville, C. S. (R)	Storey
Greenhalgh, A. H. (D)	Nye	Simpson, Daniel C. (R)	Esmeralda
Harris, Thomas (D)	Humboldt	Smith, R. T. (R)	Storey
Hatch, Andrew J. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Tennant, Thomas, J. (R)	White Pine
Hay, Angus C. (R)	Storey	Trousdale, W. A. (D)	Humboldt
Hogan, H. H. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Wagner, John (D)	White Pine
Jones, T. J. (D)	Lander	Willard, H. A. (D)	Lander
Lawson, A. (R)	Storey	Williams, Thomas H. (D)	Storey

SIXTH SESSION—1873

SENATE

HON. FRANK DENVER, *President*

HON. ISRAEL CRAWFORD, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Campbell, Frank (R)	Esmeralda	McBeth, Robert[1] (D)	Humboldt
Cassidy, George W. (D)	Lander	McCoy, W. W. (D)	Lander
Clapp, R. S. (R)	Lincoln	McClinton, J. G. (R)	Esmeralda
Cleveland, A. C. (R)	White Pine	Mills, George F. (D)	White Pine
Crawford, Israel (R)	Ormsby	Moore, Jerry B. (R)	Elko
Davenport, T. S. (R)	Lyon	Phelan, James (R)	Storey
Eastman, Charles H. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Small, James W. (R)	Douglas
Fox, L. T. (D)	Storey	Stevenson, C. C. (R)	Storey
Hazlett, John C. (R)	Lyon	Thompson, William (R)	Roop and Washoe
Hill, William (D)	Churchill	Varian, Charles S. (R)	Humboldt
Hobart, W. S. (R)	Storey	Walter, D. P. (R)	Nye
Lockwood, A. J. (R)	Ormsby	Wilson, John R. (D)	Lincoln

[1]Resigned March 19, 1873.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JOHN BOWMAN, *Speaker*

HON. O. H. GREY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Adams, Thomas M. (R)	Storey	Mack, Thomas Proctor (R)	Lyon
Allen, Cranston (D)	Churchill	Matthews, Ed. (D)	White Pine
Andrews, Nicholas G. (R)	Storey	McCall, William Robert (R)	Esmeralda
Arnold, R. (R)	Storey	Morrison, George H. (R)	Storey
Bowman, John (R)	Nye	Owen, Samuel (R)	Storey
Bruner, P. M. (R)	Esmeralda	Prague, H. G. (R)	Nye
Burgess, James H. (D)	Lander	Price, W. E. (R)	Roop and Washoe
Carpenter, W. H. (R)	Esmeralda	Randall, John (R)	Storey
Cole, F. W. (D)	White Pine	Rickey, Thomas B. (R)	Douglas
Craigue, P.A. (R)	Lincoln	Robinson, Thomas (R)	White Pine
Crawford, James (R)	Lyon	Sanford, J. M. (D)	Churchill
Dangberg, Henry F. (Ind.-R)	Douglas	Savage, J. A. (D)	Elko
Derby, C. (R)	Storey	Sessions, E. C. (R)	Roop and Washoe
Drake, Frank V. (R)	Lander	Sheppard, W. B. (R)	Storey
Elzy, Evan J. (R)	Lander	Shoaff, P. L. (D)	Lincoln
Fox, Jacob (R)	Storey	Smith, J. P. (R)	Storey
Gallagher, J. B. (R)	Esmeralda	Stem, Emanuel L. (R)	Storey
Grey, Oscar H. (R)	White Pine	Stoddard, Charles H. (R)	Humboldt
Hart, T. M. (R)	Lyon	Street, H. C. (D)	Elko
Hoppin, John H. (R)	Humboldt	Tobriner, Jacob (R)	Ormsby
Horton, R. L. (R)	Lander	Twiss, John O. (R)	Humboldt
Keyser, W. D. (R)	Ormsby	Vinnedge, D. C. (D)	White Pine
Lemmon, Fielding (D)	Roop and Washoe	Wallace, Thomas (D)	Lincoln
Lyman, D. B. (R)	Ormsby	Wilson, J. W. (R)	Storey

SEVENTH SESSION—1875

SENATE

HON. JEWETT W. ADAMS, *President*

HON. C. C. STEVENSON, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Cassidy, George W. (D)	Eureka	McClinton, J. G. (R)	Esmeralda
Chubbuck, Samuel W. (R)	Storey	Piper, John (R)	Storey
Clapp, R. S. (R)	Lincoln	Rickey, Thomas B. (R)	Douglas
Cohn, Gabriel (D)	Elko	Robinson, Robert (R)	White Pine
Davenport, Thomas S. (R)	Lyon	Ross, W. L. (D)	Roop and Washoe
Dickinson, E. B. (R)	White Pine	Shepherd, George H. (D)	Elko
Edwards, Theodore D. (R)	Ormsby	Stampley, O. K. (D)	Humboldt
Farrell, M. J. (R)	Lander	Stevenson, C. C. (R)	Storey
Garrard, A. G. (D)	Esmeralda	Thompson, William (R)	Roop and Washoe
Grimes, William C. (D)	Churchill	Varian, Charles S.[1] (R)	Humboldt
Hobart, W. S. (R)	Storey	Walter, D. P. (R)	Nye
King, William R. (R)	Lyon	Wescoatt, N. (D)	Lincoln
Lockwood, A. J. (R)	Ormsby		

[1]Resigned August 8, 1875.

ASSEMBLY

HON. W. C. DOVEY, *Speaker*

HON. HENRY H. BECK, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allan, Nelson (R)	White Pine	Helm, Alfred (R)	Ormsby
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	Hogan, H. H. (D)	Roop and Washoe
Alt, George (D)	Roop and Washoe	Hubbard, R. I. (D)	Esmeralda
Andrews, N. G. (R)	Storey	Johnson, J. R. (R)	Douglas
Atkinson, T. B. (R)	Storey	Jones, S. E. (R)	Ormsby
Averill, Wales (R)	Storey	Laveaga, Pablo (R)	Humboldt
Bartlett, M. B. (D)	Eureka	Lowrey, James (R)	Storey
Beck, Henry H. (D)	Roop and Washoe	McDonnell, John F. (R)	Storey
Bergstein, Henry (R)	Lincoln	McGee, John B. (D)	Nye
Bibbins, G. R. A. (R)	White Pine	Morrill, L. (R)	Lyon
Blair, A. J. (R)	Lincoln	Nicholls, Andrew (R)	Lander
Buckingham, E. L. (R)	Storey	Ogg, Simon (R)	Storey
Buckner, Luther A. (D)	Humboldt	Penrod, Emanuel (D)	Elko
Carling, H. J. (R)	Lyon	Peyton, Henry H. (D)	Elko
Case, J. B. (D)	Humboldt	Reese, Phillip (R)	Storey
Comins, Henry A. (R)	White Pine	Sanford, J. M. (D)	Churchill
Crandall, H. (R)	Storey	Smith, E. R. (R)	Storey
Dovey, W. C. (R)	Lyon	Smith, J. P. (R)	Storey
Dow, James C. (D)	Elko	Spencer, Alexander (R)	Esmeralda
Ellison, P. M. (D)	Nye	Tone. R. V. (R)	Esmeralda
Ford, W. H. (R)	White Pine	Van Hagan, J. B. (D)	Lincoln
Frank, F. J. (D)	Elko	Van Sickle, H. (R)	Douglas
Gearhart, J. M. (R)	White Pine	Watt, George (D)	Lander
Gray, William D. (R)	Storey	Willis, E. R. (D)	Esmeralda
Haynie, J. W. (R)	Ormsby	Wren, Thomas (R)	Eureka

EIGHTH SESSION—1877

SENATE

HON. JEWETT W. ADAMS, *President*

HON. GEORGE W. CASSIDY, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Baker, George W. (D)	Eureka	Martin, W. O. H. (R)	Ormsby
Blair, A. J. (R)	Lincoln	McConnell, Charles (D)	Humboldt
Boardman, W. M. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Piper, John (R)	Storey
Cassidy, George W. (D)	Eureka	Rickey, Thomas B. (R)	Douglas
Chubbuck, Samuel W. (R)	Storey	Ross, W. L. (D)	Roop and Washoe
Comins, Henry A. (R)	White Pine	Schultz, E. A. (D)	Storey
Creswell, Harry T. (D)	Nye	Shepherd, George H. (D)	Elko
Dickinson, Edward B. (R)	White Pine	Stampley, O. K. (D)	Humboldt
Edwards, Theodore D. (R)	Ormsby	Stewart, W. Frank (D)	Storey
Farrell, M. J. (R)	Lander	Stone, Thomas N. (R)	Elko
Garrard, A. G. (D)	Esmeralda	Wescoatt, N. (D)	Lincoln
Grimes, William C. (D)	Churchill	Westerfield, William J. (D)	Lyon
King, William R. (R)	Lyon		

ASSEMBLY

HON. HENRY R. MIGHELS, *Speaker*

HON. OSCAR H. GREY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	Kennedy, Hiero (R)	Lyon
Atchinson, A. W. (R)	Eureka	Lowrey, A. G. (D)	White Pine
Babcock, Jasper (R)	Storey	McIntosh, W. P. (R)	Ormsby
Bailey, D. E. (D)	Eureka	Mighels, Henry R. (R)	Ormsby
Beer, Joseph (R)	Storey	Mills, Francis E. (R)	Storey
Bell, Thomas J. (D)	Nye	Moore, A. T. (R)	Lincoln
Botsford, W. H. (R)	Storey	Moore, Jerry B. (R)	Elko
Bowmer, J. C. (R)	Lincoln	Nicholls, Andrew (R)	Lander
Brann, A. T. (R)	Storey	Parker, H. G. (R)	Ormsby
Buckingham, E. L. (R)	Storey	Powers, P. F. (R)	Douglas
Caldwell, J. A. (D)	Nye	Rockhill, Thomas (D)	White Pine
Cavanaugh, M. G. (D)	Eureka	Rooker, James E. (D)	Lander
Cleaver, C. (R)	Lyon	Rule, James G. (D)	Storey
Coburn, George D. (R)	White Pine	Sargent, H. E. (R)	Esmeralda
Coulter, John E. (R)	Storey	Sawtelle, Marcus A. (R)	Lander
Edson, Benjamin (R)	Douglas	Shakespeare, Charles P. (R)	Esmeralda
Everett, J. K. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Shoemaker, J. S. (R)	Roop and Washoe
Gladding, J. F. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Smith, A. E. (R)	Storey
Grey, Oscar H. (R)	White Pine	Smith, J. L. (R)	Eureka
Griswold, Gilbert (D)	Elko	Steele, S. G. (D)	Lincoln
Hammand, S. W. (D)	Humboldt	Stewart, Wellington (D)	Storey
Harris, John H. (R)	Storey	Tolley, J. B. (D)	Elko
Hawkes, George L. (R)	Storey	Trousdale, W. A. (D)	Humboldt
Howard, P. H. (R)	Storey	Tomb, George W. (R)	Storey
Howard, W. H. (D)	Humboldt	Wright, P. D. (R)	Lyon

NINTH SESSION—1879

SENATE

HON. JEWETT W. ADAMS, *President*

HON. WILLIAM R. KING, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Blair, A. J. (R)	Lincoln	King, William R. (R)	Lyon
Boardman, W. M. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Martin, W. O. H. (R)	Ormsby
Cassidy, George W. (D)	Eureka	McConnell, Charles (D)	Humboldt
Comins, Henry A. (R)	White Pine	Meder, Benjamin H. (C)	Ormsby
Creswell, Harry T. (D)	Nye	Perley, D. W. (R)	White Pine
Dangberg, Henry F.[1] (Ind)	Douglas	Powning, Christopher C. (R)	Roop/Washoe
Dayton, Reuben P. (R)	Lincoln	Schultz, E. A. (D)	Storey
Doolin, William (R)	Eureka	Shepherd, G. H. (D)	Elko
Farrell, M. J. (R)	Lander	Stewart, W. Frank (D)	Storey
Gallagher, John B. (R)	Esmeralda	Stone, Thomas N. (R)	Elko
Gibson, W. D. C. (R)	Storey	Thompson, M. S. (R)	Humboldt
Haines, James W.[1] (R)	Douglas	Westerfield, William J. (D)	Lyon
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Wheeler, J. P. (R)	Storey

[1]Dangberg "defeated" Haines by two votes at November 1878 election. Haines requested a recount but was denied. Dangberg took oath of office and served in the Senate from January 6, 1879, until February 7, 1879. Haines, who contested the election of Dangberg, was declared to have received a majority of all legal votes by the Nevada Senate on February 7, 1879. The vote in the Senate was 18 to 6 to seat Haines in place of Dangberg. Haines was administered the oath of office on February 10, 1879.

ASSEMBLY

HON. HENRY A. GASTON, *Speaker*

HON. U. E. ALLEN, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, John E. (R)	Storey	Lyon, M. R. (R)	White Pine
Allen, U. E. (R)	Lincoln	Lyons, Daniel (R)	Storey
Andrews, George L. (R)	Storey	Mayhugh, John S. (R)	Elko
Beard, Stephen McGaff (R)	Elko	Melarkey, David (R)	Humboldt
Crawford, O. P. (R)	Humboldt	Morrison, Angus (R)	Humboldt
Davies, Tamerlane W. W. (C)	Ormsby	Paton, George (R)	Lincoln
Eldred, J. R. (D)	Esmeralda	Plummer, Benjamin (R)	Elko
Ferguson, Jackson (R)	Churchill	Powell, S. W. (R).	Storey
Fisk, F. E. (R)	Eureka	Price, William E. (R)	Roop and Washoe
Flannery, J. P. (R)	Storey	Prisk, William (R)	Storey
Foulks, J. P. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Robinson, Thomas (R)	Eureka
Fraser, Owen (R)	Storey	Shakespeare, Charles P. (R)	Esmeralda
Fulton, Ivy (R)	Storey	Sharp, M. S. (R)	White Pine
Gaston, Henry A. (R)	Storey	Smith, J. P. (R)	Storey
Gibson, E. F. (C)	Ormsby	Smith, J. Landon (R)	Eureka
Green, Charles (D)	White Pine	Smith, W. E. (R)	Lyon
Hagar, Thomas E. (D)	Lander	Smyth, John (D)	Lander
Hanna, John L. (R)	Storey	Taylor, W. B. (R)	Nye
Harlow, J. C. (R)	Storey	Underwood, E. N. (R)	Roop and Washoe
Howe, H. H. (C)	Ormsby	Van Sickle, H. (R)	Douglas
Irvine, Thomas (D)	Douglas	Wash, Robert L.[1] (D)	Lincoln
Kennedy, Hiero (R)	Lyon	Watt, George (D)	Lander
Lamb, Levi (R)	Lyon	Wermuth, William A. L. (R)	Eureka
Lane, Thomas (R).	Storey	Williams, Joseph T. (D)	Nye
Lawson, A. (R)	Storey	Wilson, George W. (R)	White Pine

[1]Wash traveled from Pioche to Carson City for the legislative session but was unable to attend because of illness. He was administered oath of office on his deathbed, January 7, 1879, and died January 8, 1879, in Carson City. His vacancy was not filled.

TENTH SESSION—1881

SENATE

HON. JEWETT W. ADAMS, *President*

HON. WILLIAM R. KING, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Brumsey, J. A. (D)	Storey	Meder, Benjamin H. (C)	Ormsby
Dayton, Reuben P. (R)	Lincoln	McConnell, Charles (D)	Humboldt
Doolin, William (R)	Eureka	Perley, D. W. (R)	White Pine
Farrell, M. J. (R)	Lander	Powning, Christopher C. (R)	Roop/Washoe
Fox, L. T. (D)	Storey	Rockhill, Thomas (D)	White Pine
Gallagher, J. B. (R)	Esmeralda	Schooling, Jerry (D)	Roop and Washoe
Gibson, W. D. C. (R)	Storey	Shepherd, G. H. (D)	Elko
Haines, James W. (R)	Douglas	Thompson, M. S. (R)	Humboldt
Hammond, John D. (R)	Ormsby	Tolley, J. B. (D)	Elko
Henderson, W. H. (D)	Lincoln	Westerfield, William J. (D)	Lyon
Hobart, W. W. (R)	Eureka	Wheeler, J. P. (R)	Storey
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Williams, Joseph T. (D)	Nye
King, William R. (R)	Lyon		

ASSEMBLY

HON. GEORGE W. MERRILL, *Speaker*

HON. THOMAS J. BELL, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Adams, James (R)	Eureka	Knight, H. A. (R)	Eureka
Bailey, E. Z. (D)	Roop and Washoe	Lewers, Ross (D)	Roop and Washoe
Ballinger, O. H. (D)	Elko	Longley, Samuel (R)	Eureka
Barrett, Milton (D)	Lincoln	Mallon, Joseph B. (D)	Storey
Belding, William F.[1] (D)	Esmeralda	Masel, J. C. (D)	Storey
Bell, Thomas J. (D)	Nye	May, Eugene (R)	Ormsby
Berry, William Frank (D)	Roop and Washoe	McBurney, James (D)	Elko
Blair, George G. (D)	White Pine	McGowan, Terry M. (D)	Esmeralda
Bradshaw, Thomas J. (D)	Humboldt	McKenzie, A. G. (D)	Storey
Coffin, Trenmor (R)	Ormsby	Merrill, George W. (D)	Eureka
Condon, J. A. (D)	White Pine	Mooney, S. V. (D)	Storey
Corbett, J. J. (D)	Lyon	Moriarity, D. A. (D)	Storey
Copeland, W. E. (D)	Storey	Newell, W. B. (D)	Lander
Drexler, L. P. (D)	Storey	Organ, Joseph (D)	Humboldt
Duffy, Henry (D)	Storey	Parker, George F. (D)	White Pine
Englis, Ambrose (D)	Storey	Penoyer, Henry H. (D)	Storey
Ernst, George (D)	Nye	Penton, C. H. (D)	Lincoln
Fallon, M. H. (D)	Lyon	Plank, Edward T. (D)	Storey
Ford, P. H. (D)	Storey	Richards, J. W. (Dem	Churchill
Gignoux, J. E. (D)	Lyon	Shepard, A. J. (D)	Humboldt
Green, Charles (D)	White Pine	Shier, John (D)	Lincoln
Havenor, W. M. (R)	Ormsby	Smyth, John (D)	Lander
Irvine, Thomas (D)	Douglas	Soule, Charles P. (D)	Lander
Johnson, John A. (D)	Douglas	Tuska, Wal J. (D)	Storey
Kelly, J. Z. (D)	Elko	Waldorf, J. D. (D)	Storey

[1]William F. Belding, from Belleville, Nevada, was elected to the Assembly but did not attend or take oath of office.

ELEVENTH SESSION—1883

SENATE

HON. CHARLES E. LAUGHTON, *President*

HON. JAMES A. BRUMSEY, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Brumsey, James A. (D)	Storey	Marker, P. N. (R)	Roop and Washoe
Dangberg, Henry F. (D)	Douglas	McConnell, Charles (D)	Humboldt
Dennis, John H. (D)	Elko	Parker, H. G. (R)	Ormsby
Foley, M. D. (R)	Eureka	Rockhill, Thomas (D)	White Pine
Fox, L. T. (D)	Storey	Schooling, Jerry (D)	Roop and Washoe
Gallagher, John B. (R)	Esmeralda	Smyth, John (D)	Lander
Hammond, John D. (R)	Ormsby	Taylor, J. Minor (R)	Storey
Henderson, W. H. (D)	Lincoln	Tolley, J. B. (D)	Elko
Hobart, W. W. (R)	Eureka	Westerfield, William J. (D)	Lyon
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Williams, Joseph T. (D)	Nye

ASSEMBLY

HON. CHARLES S. VARIAN, *Speaker*

HON. OSCAR H. GREY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, E. A. (D)	Lander	Hires, Albert (R)	Storey
Bell, Thomas J. (D)	Nye	Howell, Eugene (D)	Lincoln
Boskowitz, Frank (R)	Ormsby	Johnson, W. M. N. (R)	Storey
Brown, D. H. (R)	Ormsby	Keating, George (D)	Humboldt
Crowninshield, W. (R)	Lyon	Marsden, Walter L. (R)	Eureka
Dale, George W. (R)	Lander	McBurney, James (D)	Elko
Dovey, W. C. (R)	Lyon	Melarkey, David (R)	Humboldt
Fish, H. L. (R)	Roop and Washoe	Morris, Robert T. (R)	Esmeralda
Fox, Anthony (R)	Storey	Muldoon, H. J. (D)	Eureka
Franklin, A. J. (D)	Nye	Perkins, G. J. (R)	Storey
Galland, Bonham (R)	Storey	Pike, W. H. A. (R)	Churchill
Galusha, C. W. (R)	Storey	Pratt, A. C. (R)	Douglas
Gray, William D. (R)	Storey	Price, William E. (R)	Roop and Washoe
Grey, Oscar H. (R)	White Pine	Riepe, Richard A. (D)	Lincoln
Hamill, R. P. (R)	Elko	Schmidtlein, Henry (D)	Lander
Hardesty, Edward P. (D)	Elko	Smith, J. W. (R)	Eureka
Hardin, C. H. E. (D)	Humboldt	Tait, Alex (R)	Storey
Harper, Charles (R)	Storey	Varian, Charles S. (R)	Roop and Washoe
Helm, Alfred (R)	Ormsby	Wells, T. H. (R)	Esmeralda
Hill, George F. (R)	Storey	Williams, J. E. (R)	White Pine

TWELFTH SESSION—1885

SENATE

HON. CHARLES E. LAUGHTON, *President*

HON. H. G. PARKER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Boyle, Edward D. (R)	Storey	Maute, Andrew (R)	Nye
Briggs, Robert (D)	White Pine	Parker, H. G. (R)	Ormsby
Dangberg, Henry F. (D)	Douglas	Pierce, S. B. P. (D)	Humboldt
Dennis, John H. (D)	Elko	Poujade, Joseph (R)	Lincoln
Fish, H. L. (R)	Washoe	Powell, J. W. (R)	Elko
Foley, M. D (R)	Eureka	Smyth, John (D)	Lander
Gallagher, John B. (R)	Esmeralda	Taylor, J. Minor (R)	Storey
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Thoma, George H. (R)	Eureka
Lyman, D. B. (R)	Storey	Westerfield, William J. (D)	Lyon
Marker, P. N. (R)	Washoe	Williams, Evan (R)	Ormsby

ASSEMBLY

HON. E. T. GEORGE, *Speaker*

HON. WILLIAM McMILLAN, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, D. (R)	Washoe	Langan, James (R)	Storey
Andrews, Nicholas G. (R)	Storey	Laycock, T. F. (R)	Washoe
Archer, E. S. (D)	Humboldt	Leavitt, G. I. (R)	Lyon
Armbrust, B. (R)	Storey	Liddle, Samuel (R)	White Pine
Birmingham, J. O. (R)	Lyon	Marden, Horace (R)	Esmeralda
Byrne, H. L. (D)	Elko	McAfee, A. G. (R)	Esmeralda
Fassett, C. M. (R)	Eureka	McMillan, William (R)	Storey
Flanningham, J. P. (R)	Storey	Meyers, C. F. (R)	Lincoln
Folsom, Gilman N. (R)	Ormsby	Pike, W. H. A. (D)	Churchill
George, E. T. (R)	Lander	Reese, John D. (R)	Storey
Getchell, L. W. (R)	Lander	Rice, Henry (D)	Lincoln
Godfrey, John (R)	Eureka	Smith, J. Landon (R)	Eureka
Gooding, John (D)	Nye	Stroh, J. A. (D)	Nye
Griswold, Eugene (R)	Washoe	Stearns, A. T. (R)	White Pine
Hamill, R. P. (R)	Elko	Turrittin, G. F. (R)	Humboldt
Hanks, William J. (R)	Elko	Tyrrell, George A. (R)	Ormsby
Hanna, John L. (R)	Storey	Westfall, Andrew (D)	Humboldt
Harper, Charles (R)	Storey	Williams, Andreus S. (R)	Douglas
Hawkes, G. L. (R)	Storey	Williamson, J. R. (R)	Lander
Helm, Alfred (R)	Ormsby	Young, John (R)	Storey

THIRTEENTH SESSION—1887

SENATE

HON. HENRY C. DAVIS, *President*

HON. JOSEPH POUJADE, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Boyle, Edward D. (R)	Storey	Nicholls, Andrew (R)	Lander
Briggs, Robert (D)	White Pine	Noteware, Chauncey N. (R)	Ormsby
Fish, H. L. (R)	Washoe	Osburn, Ralph S. (D)	Washoe
Foley, M. D. (R)	Eureka	Pierce, S. B. P. (D)	Humboldt
Forbes, John (R)	Esmeralda	Poujade, Joseph (R)	Lincoln
Hardesty, E. P. (D)	Elko	Powell, J. W. (R)	Elko
Harris, H. (D)	Douglas	Sharon, William E. (R)	Storey
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Thoma, George H. (R)	Eureka
Lyman, D. B. (R)	Storey	Westerfield, William J. (D)	Lyon
Maute, Andrew (R)	Nye	Williams, Evan (R)	Ormsby

ASSEMBLY

HON. A. J. McDONELL, *Speaker*

HON. WELLS DRURY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Albright, George L. (R)	Esmeralda	Lyons, W. G. (R)	White Pine
Alt, George (D)	Washoe	McConnell, Charles (D)	Humboldt
Beaty, Alexander (R)	Nye	McDonnell, A. J. (R)	Storey
Beebee, S. J. (R)	Eureka	Mercer, William (R)	Storey
Clapp, R. S. (R)	Lincoln	Millett, A. B. (R)	Nye
Craig, J. S. (R)	Lyon	Moorhead, William (R)	Storey
Dale, George W. (R)	Lander	Pike, W. H. A. (D)	Churchill
Drury, Wells (R)	Ormsby	Powell, J. W. (R)	Humboldt
Egan, John F. (R)	Storey	Reese, John D. (R)	Storey
Farr, Thomas R. (R)	Storey	Rice, Henry (D)	Lincoln
Ford, W. F. (R)	Storey	Roberts, W. J. (R)	Storey
Fraser, Alexander (R)	Eureka	Shirley, William (R)	Lyon
Griffin, A. D. (D)	Washoe	Smith, J. L. (R)	Eureka
Griswold, I. (R)	Elko	Spencer, A. J. (R)	White Pine
Hale, E. T. (R)	Storey	Springmeyer, H. (R)	Douglas
Hanks, W. J. (R)	Elko	Twiss, J. O. (R)	Lander
Hark, George (R)	Ormsby	Ward, James (D)	Humboldt
Leermo, E. O. (R)	Storey	Williamson, J. R. (R)	Lander
Lemery, Clem (D)	Washoe	Wilson, J. I. (R)	Esmeralda
Logan, Hugh R. (R)	Ormsby	Wiseman, Isaac (D)	Elko

FOURTEENTH SESSION—1889

SENATE

HON. HENRY C. DAVIS, *President*

HON. EVAN WILLIAMS, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Boyle, Edward D. (R)	Storey	LaGrave, Charles A. (D)	Humboldt
Comins, Henry A. (R)	White Pine	Millett, A. B. (R)	Nye
Dunlop, John C. (R)	Storey	Nicholls, Andrew (R)	Lander
Emmitt, J. F. (R)	Washoe	Noteware, Chauncey N. (R)	Ormsby
Foley, M. D. (R)	Eureka	Osburn, Ralph S. (D)	Washoe
Forbes, John (R)	Esmeralda	Sawyer, George S. (D)	Lincoln
Gallagher, John B. (R)	Lyon	Sharon, William E. (R)	Storey
Hardesty, Edward P. (D)	Elko	Sproule, Charles H. (R)	Elko
Harris, H. (D)	Douglas	Torre, John (R)	Eureka
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Williams, Evan (R)	Ormsby

ASSEMBLY

HON. TRENMORE COFFIN, *Speaker*

HON. H. H. BECK, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, Archie (R)	Storey	Langan, Frank P. (R)	Storey
Allen, Charles E. (R)	Eureka	Lee, Arthur O. (D)	Lincoln
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	McNaughten, S. L. (D)	Esmeralda
Beck, H. H. (R)	Washoe	McQuitty, D. C. (D)	White Pine
Bennetts, Richard (R)	Storey	Merrick, J. W. (R)	Storey
Blakeslee, L. A. (R)	Humboldt	Moore, William A. (R)	Nye
Cheney, A. E. (R)	Eureka	Murray, J. V. (D)	Elko
Coffin, Trenmore (R)	Ormsby	Nelson, Nelse (D)	Humboldt
Cohoon, S. L. (R)	Lander	O'Connor, Thomas W. (D)	Storey
Coryell, Horace H. (D)	Elko	Poujade, Joseph (R)	Lincoln
Cutting, J. Colle (R)	Lander	Pyne, George D. (R)	Storey
Dickson, George W. (D)	Lander	Riepe, R. A. (D)	White Pine
Dunkle, J. P. (R)	Eureka	Smith, T. H. (D)	Storey
Fairbanks, F. W. (R)	Lyon	Snapp, Frank P. (D)	Humboldt
Garrard, A. (D)	Esmeralda	Springmeyer, H. (R)	Douglas
Gilbert, Robert F. (R)	Nye	Thaxter, George C. (R)	Ormsby
Hanna, John L. (R)	Storey	Thompson, William (R)	Washoe
Herman, T. G. (R)	Washoe	Tyrrell, George A. (R)	Ormsby
Hougham, J. R. (D)	Lyon	Williams, J. B. (R)	Storey
Johnson, D. V. (R)	Elko	Wyckoff, C. B. (R)	Storey

FIFTEENTH SESSION—1891

SENATE

HON. JOSEPH POUJADE, *President*

HON. H. A. COMINS, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Boyle, Edward D. (R)	Storey	McDonell, A. J. (R)	Storey
Comins, Henry A. (R)	White Pine	Millett, A. B. (R)	Nye
Dunlop, John C. (R)	Storey	Rickey, Thomas B. (R)	Ormsby
Emmitt, J. F. (R)	Washoe	Sawyer, George S. (D)	Lincoln
Foley, M. D. (R)	Washoe	Sproule, C. H. (R)	Elko
Folsom, Gilman N. (R)	Douglas	Stearns, A. T. (R)	Eureka
Forbes, John (R)	Esmeralda	Torre, John (R)	Eureka
Gallagher, John B. (R)	Lyon	Williams, D. B. (R)	Elko
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Williams, Evan (R)	Ormsby
LaGrave, Charles A. (D)	Humboldt	Williamson, John R. (R)	Lander

ASSEMBLY

HON. CHARLES F. BICKNELL, *Speaker*

HON. THOMAS A. MENARY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Ainley, John (R)	Elko	Logan, H. R. (R)	Ormsby
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	McClellan, E. C. (R)	Elko
Bell, Thomas J. (D)	Nye	McFadden, W. R. (D)	Lincoln
Bicknell, Charles F. (R)	Ormsby	McGill, William N. (R)	White Pine
Clifford, William A. (R)	Lander	McKay, A. L. (R)	Eureka
Emery, E. (R)	Storey	Menary, Thomas A. (R)	Storey
Farrington, J. G. (R)	Storey	Murphy, Frank X. (R)	White Pine
Fletcher, Granville A. (R)	Eureka	Nicholls, Jacob (R)	Storey
Folsom, Frank Gilman (R)	Ormsby	Nixon, George S. (R)	Humboldt
George, Thomas H. (R)	Lander	Peterson, A. (R)	Storey
Gignoux, Jules E. (D)	Lyon	Reid, James N. (R)	Esmeralda
Groves, Charles H. (R)	Humboldt	Richards, Chas. A. (R)	Lander
Hansen, T. N. (D)	Douglas	Sexton, N. (R)	Storey
Harrington, T. J. (R)	Esmeralda	Shirley, William (R)	Lyon
Hayes, William P. (R)	Storey	Thompson, William (R)	Washoe
Hughes, W. G. (R)	Storey	Trembath, Hugh (R)	Storey
Johnson, D. V. (R)	Elko	Trembly, Charles (R)	Eureka
Kinney, R. H. (R)	Washoe	Van Emon, George B. (R)	Lincoln
Lanyon, Thomas (R)	Storey	Wager, A. A. (R)	Nye
Leeper, Robert C. (R)	Washoe	Weighel, William (R)	Humboldt

SIXTEENTH SESSION—1893

SENATE

HON. JOSEPH POUJADE, *President*

HON. JOHN. R. WILLIAMSON, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Boyle, Edward D. (S)	Storey	Maute, Andrew (S)	Nye
Comins, Henry A. (R)	White Pine	McDonnell, A. J. (R)	Storey
Foley, M. D. (R)	Washoe	Patchen, Clinton H. (P)	Lincoln
Folsom, Gilman N. (S)	Douglas	Rickey, Thomas B. (R)	Ormsby
Forbes, John (R)	Esmeralda	Stearns, A. T. (R)	Eureka
Gignoux, Jules E. (S)	Lyon	Williams, D. B. (R)	Elko
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Williamson, John R. (R)	Lander
LaGrave, Charles A. (S)	Humboldt		

ASSEMBLY

HON. THOMAS J. BELL, *Speaker*

HON. W. H. A. PIKE, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	Logan, Hugh R. (S)	Ormsby
Bell, Thomas J. (D)	Nye	Manning, J. J. (D)	Lincoln
Boston, S. G. (R)	Lyon	Massey, William A. (S)	Elko
Carah, J. T. (S)	Storey	McCarthy, A. J. (R)	Esmeralda
Folsom, Frank G. (S)	Ormsby	McNaughten, S. L. (S)	Esmeralda
Foster, Michael G. (S)	Eureka	Melarkey, David W. (D)	Lyon
Foulks, John P. (P)	Washoe	Monahan, F. (S)	Storey
Griffin, A. D. (P)	Washoe	Norcross, Charles A. (P)	Washoe
Hamill, R. P. (P)	Elko	Pike, W. H. A. (P)	Washoe
Harris, Hirsch (P)	Douglas	Reynolds, Edward M. (S)	Ormsby
Hilp, Soloman (P)	White Pine	Richards, Charles A. (Ind)	Lander
Hoppin, Thad L. (S)	Humboldt	Russell, George (D)	Elko
Langan, James (S)	Storey	Smith, Charles R. (S)	Storey
Lernhart, A. (S)	Storey	Thies, J. H. (S)	Humbodlt
Locklin, J. Wilson (S)	Storey	Wheeler, John T. (S)	Eureka

SEVENTEENTH SESSION—1895

SENATE

HON. REINHOLD SADLER, *President*

HON. J. E. GIGNOUX, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Boyle, Edward D. (R)	Storey	Mills, George T. (R)	Ormsby
Comins, Henry A. (R)	White Pine	Patchen, Clinton H. (P)	Lincoln
Gignoux, Jules E. (D)	Lyon	Richards, Charles A. (S)	Lander
Gregovich, John (S)	Eureka	Skaggs, Robert E. (Ind)	Elko
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Summerfield, Sardis (D)	Washoe
Martin, J. H. (S)	Douglas	Wilson, J. W. (S)	Esmeralda
Maute, Andrew (S)	Nye	Wise, Alex (Ind)	Humboldt
McCone, A. J. (R)	Storey		

ASSEMBLY

HON. LEMUEL ALLEN, *Speaker*

HON. GEORGE N. NOEL, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, Charles E. (S)	Eureka	Greenwood, H. C. (R).	Storey
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	Hall, William (R)	Storey
Beals, T. L. (R)	Storey	Hinman, George W. (S)	Lander
Beck, H. H. (P)	Washoe	Hogan, H. H. (P)	Washoe
Briggs, Gilbert (R)	Ormsby	Leidy, George W. (S)	Esmeralda
Brockliss, Frank E. (R)	Douglas	McDonald, Daniel C. (P)	White Pine
Conboie, J. A. (R)	Storey	McNaughten, S. L. (D)	Esmeralda
Constant, Thomas (S)	Storey	Murphy, C. F. (R)	Ormsby
Coryell, Horace H. (S)	Elko	Newman, A. J. (S)	Lyon
Court, James G. (S)	Nye	Noel, George N. (S)	Storey
Crisler, William H. (R)	Ormsby	Pitt, W. C. (S)	Humboldt
Denton, J. A. (S)	Lincoln	Russell, James (R)	Elko
Francis, Frank (S)	Humboldt	Stanley, Nathan (R)	Washoe
Flanigan, Patrick L. (R)	Washoe	Weiland, John H. (S)	Elko
Gorman, F. O. (S)	Eureka	Wilson, J. I. (S)	Lyon

EIGHTEENTH SESSION—1897

SENATE

HON. REINHOLD SADLER, *President*

HON. A. J. McCONE, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Comins, Henry A. (R)	White Pine	McCone, A. J. (R)	Storey
Denton, James A. (P)	Lincoln	Mills, George T. (R)	Ormsby
Ernst, George (S)	Nye	Richards, Charles A. (S)	Lander
Gregovich, John (S)	Eureka	Skaggs, Robert E. (Ind)	Elko
Kaiser, Charles (R)	Churchill	Summerfield, G. W. (S)	Humboldt
Leavitt, G. I. (R)	Lyon	Summerfield, Sardis (D)	Washoe
Lord, Frederick C. (S)	Storey	Wilson, J. W. (S)	Esmeralda
Martin, J. H. (S)	Douglas		

ASSEMBLY

HON. LEMUEL ALLEN, *Speaker*

HON. S. L. McNAUGHTEN, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, Charles E. (S)	Eureka	Hodgkinson, Samuel J. (R)	Washoe
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	Hoenstine, F. G. (S)	Humboldt
Benton, James M., Jr. (S)	Ormsby	Lemmon, Fielding (P)	Washoe
Bradshaw, Thomas J. (S)	Humboldt	Lernhart, A. (S)	Storey
Burchfield, A. D. (S)	Lander	McAfee, Archibald M. (D)	Elko
Dempsey, Timothy (S)	Ormsby	McNaughten, S. L. (D)	Esmeralda
Fallon, F. S. (S)	Storey	Norcross, Frank Herbert (P)	Washoe
Ferguson, Robert (S)	Storey	Oliver, Frank S. (R)	Ormsby
Fitzgerald, L. (S)	Storey	Reymers, B. H. (S)	Lyon
Foster, M. G. (S)	Eureka	Smiley, William (S)	Elko
Garrard, A. (D)	Esmeralda	Stoddard, C. H. (P)	Washoe
Gilbert, R. F. (S)	Nye	Trembath, Hugh (S)	Storey
Green, Charles (Ind)	White Pine	Whitney, George B. (S)	Lincoln
Hardesty, Z. T. (S)	Elko	Wilkerson, R. T. (S)	Douglas
Hatch, George W. (S)	Storey	Wogan, Thomas C. (S)	Lyon

NINETEENTH SESSION—1899

SENATE

HON. JAMES R. JUDGE, *President*

HON. GEORGE ERNST, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Comins, Henry A. (R)	White Pine	Livingston, Al (S)	Ormsby
Denton, James A. (P)	Lincoln	Lord, Frederick C.[1] (D-S)	Storey
Ernst, George (S)	Nye	Martin, J. H. (S)	Douglas
Flanigan, Patrick L. (R)	Washoe	McCullough, John S. (R)	Storey
Hardesty, Edward P. (S)	Elko	Summerfield, G. W. (S)	Humboldt
Hjul, Peter H. (S)	Eureka	Wasson, S. R. (S)	Esmeralda
Kelly, P C. (S)	Lander	Williams, Warren W. (R)	Churchill
Leavitt, G. I. (R)	Lyon		

[1]J. A. Conobie (R), elected in 1898 for the unexpired term of Lord, was challenged and not seated. Lord was seated.

ASSEMBLY

HON. LEMUEL ALLEN, *Speaker*

HON. HORACE H. CORYELL, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	Kirman, Richard (S)	Ormsby
Armstrong, F. C. (S)	Lyon	Leidy, George W. (S)	Esmeralda
Blakeslee, L. A. (R)	Washoe	McGowan, A. J. (S)	Ormsby
Bradshaw, Thomas J. (S)	Humboldt	McMillan, M. C. (R)	Storey
Condon, J. F. (R)	Washoe	Meacham, Robert S. (R)	Storey
Coryell, Horace H. (S)	Elko	Patey, Henry (R)	Storey
Deady, Daniel C. (S)	Nye	Patterson, Webster (S)	Elko
Dooley, W. J. (S)	Lincoln	Paul, Frank (S)	White Pine
Gedney, F. S. (S)	Elko	Pitt, W. C. (Ind)	Humboldt
Gillespie, W. A. (R)	Storey	Raftice, Robert (S)	Eureka
Hancock, W. C. (S)	Lander	Spindel, Stephen (R)	Storey
Henley, W. J. (S)	Esmeralda	Strosnider, Isaac A. (S)	Lyon
Hobbs, J. L. (R)	Storey	Tremont, E. W. (S)	Eureka
Hodgkinson, Samuel J. (R)	Washoe	Van Etten, H. B. (R)	Ormsby
Kinney, R. H. (S-D)	Washoe	Wilkerson, R. T. (S)	Douglas

TWENTIETH SESSION—1901

SENATE[1]

HON. JAMES R. JUDGE, *President*

HON. J. H. MARTIN, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bell, Thomas J. (S)	Nye	Kelly, P. C. (S)	Lander
Flanigan, Patrick L. (R)	Washoe	Livingston, Al (S)	Ormsby
Freudenthal, H. E. (Ind)	Lincoln	Martin, J. H. (S)	Douglas
Gallagher, John B. (Ind)	Lyon	McCullough, John S. (R)	Storey
Green, Charles (S)	White Pine	Pitt, W. C. (D)	Humbodlt
Hardesty, Edward P. (S)	Elko	Wasson, S. R. (S)	Esmeralda
Hjul, Peter H. (S)	Eureka	Williams, Warren W. (R)	Churchill
Jackson, R. D. (S-D)	Washoe		

[1]Stephen Spindel of Storey County was elected to the Nevada Senate in 1900 but was "debarred" from taking office in 1901 because "there appeared to be present a greater number of newly-elected Senators than authorized by law."

ASSEMBLY

HON. CLARENCE D. VAN DUZER, *Speaker*

HON. HORACE H. CORYELL, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	Nelson, Nelse (D)	Humboldt
Brooks, O. A. (Ind)	Lyon	Parker, W. H. (S)	Lander
Burke, Andy J. (D-S)	Lincoln	Paul, Frank (S)	White Pine
Cocks, J. H. (R)	Storey	Peckham, George E. (S)	Washoe
Conaway, Joseph (D-S)	Lincoln	Platt, Samuel (R)	Ormsby
Corbett, J. D. R. (R)	Storey	Raftice, Robert (S)	Eureka
Coryell, Horace H. (D)	Elko	Skaggs, Robert E. (D)	Elko
Dickerson, W. S. (S)	Esmeralda	Stinson, C. H. (S)	Eureka
Graham, Oscar (D)	Elko	Summerfield, S. M. (S)	Esmeralda
Hastings, Walter (R)	Washoe	Sweeney, James G. (S)	Ormsby
Heidenreich, T. J. (R)	Ormsby	Townsend, W. E. (D)	Humboldt
Henningsen, Carsten M. (D)	Douglas	Van Duzer, Clarence D. (D)	Humboldt
Holmes, Edward (D)	Storey	Webster, W. W. (S-D)	Washoe
Jacobs, Phil (S-D)	Washoe	Whitacre, E. H. (S)	Lyon
Johnson, A. P. (S)	Nye	Wilson, Marion S. (D)	Elko
McDonell, Dan (D)	Storey		

TWENTY–FIRST SESSION—1903

SENATE

HON. LEMUEL ALLEN, *President*

HON. CHARLES GREEN, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bell, Thomas J. (S)	Nye	Jackson, R. D. (S-D)	Washoe
Brougher, W. (R)	Ormsby	Lord, Frederick C. (D-S)	Storey
Dangberg, Henry F., Jr. (S-D)	Douglas	Miller, Joseph A. (S)	Lander
Freudenthal, H. E. (Ind)	Lincoln	Pitt, W. C. (D)	Humboldt
Gallagher, John B. (Ind)	Lyon	Raftice, Robert (S)	Eureka
Graham, Oscar (D)	Elko	Roff, N. W. (S-D)	Washoe
Green, Charles (S)	White Pine	Thorn, Frank K. (R)	Esmeralda
Hardin, C. H. E. (D)	Humboldt	Williams, Warren W. (R)	Churchill
Hunter, Thomas (D)	Elko		

ASSEMBLY

HON. MARION S. WILSON, *Speaker*

HON. JAMES A. DENTON, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Averill, Mark R. (R)	Esmeralda	Lothrop, J. F. (F)	Esmeralda
Brown, Charles Benton (D)	Humboldt	McCabe, Thomas (F)	Nye
Burke, Peter J. (S-D)	Washoe	McCarran, P. A. (S-D)	Washoe
Burlington, Henry (R)	Ormsby	McCourt, John H. (D-S)	Storey
Cooke, H. R. (S-D)	Washoe	McElroy, John P. (S)	Eureka
Crosby, James F. (S-D)	Washoe	Noteware, W. C. (D)	Humboldt
Cushing, Fred (R)	Ormsby	Pogue, I. H. (D)	Elko
Denton, James A. (D)	Lincoln	Pohl, Robert (S-D)	Lander
Dolf, Thomas (D-S)	Churchill	Reilly, James (D-S)	White Pine
Foster, Michael G. (S)	Eureka	Riley, B. F. (D)	Humboldt
Graham, W. D. R. (S-D)	Washoe	Skaggs, Robert E. (D)	Elko
Greathouse, William G. (D)	Elko	Souchereau, J. E. (S-D)	Washoe
Griffin, A. D. (S-D)	Washoe	Syphus, Levi (D)	Lincoln
Holmes, Edward (D-S)	Storey	Trembath, Hugh (S-D)	Storey
Jacobsen, Mathias (R)	Douglas	Vaughan, J. H. (D)	Lincoln
Judd, Joseph (D-S)	White Pine	Whitacre, E. H. (Ind-S)	Lyon
Kitson, John (D-S)	Storey	Wilson, Marion S. (D)	Elko
Littrell, C. F. (R)	Lander	Winn, J. J. (Ind-S)	Lyon
Logan, H. R. (S)	Ormsby		

TWENTY–SECOND SESSION—1905

SENATE

HON. LEMUEL ALLEN, *President*

HON. JOSEPH A. MILLER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Brougher, Wilson (R)	Ormsby	Miller, Joseph A. (S)	Lander
Campbell, J. D. (Ind)	Lincoln	Oddie, Tasker L. (R)	Nye
Dangberg, Henry F., Jr. (S-D)	Douglas	O'Kane, John (R)	Humboldt
Gallagher, William C. (R)	White Pine	Raftice, Robert (S)	Eureka
Graham, Oscar (D)	Elko	Roff, N. W. (S-D)	Washoe
Hardin, C. H. E. (S-D)	Humboldt	Thorn, Frank K. (R)	Esmeralda
Hunter, Thomas (D)	Elko	Williams, Warren W. (R)	Churchill
Lord, Frederick C. (D-S)	Storey	Wilson, J. W. (S)	Lyon
Martin, H. M. (R)	Washoe		

ASSEMBLY

HON. SAMUEL PLATT, *Speaker*

HON. EDMUND R. DODGE, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Anker, Peter (R)	Humboldt	McCann, Barney C. (D)	Nye
Balzar, Fred B. (R)	Esmeralda	McCourt, John H. (D-S)	Storey
Blake, E. D. (D-S)	Storey	McMahan, E. L. (D)	Elko
Brossemer, Frank J. (R)	Eureka	Moorman, William O. (R)	White Pine
Clark, F. M. (R	White Pine	Orr, John S. (R).	Washoe
Clark, J. A. (D)	Lincoln	Patterson, Edward O. (R)	Ormsby
Cole, George A. (D)	Nye	Platt, Samuel (R)	Ormsby
Coryell, Horace H. (D)	Elko	Regan, F. A. (D)	Lyon
Craze, Fred (D-S).	Storey	Sadler, Edgar (S)	Eureka
Cushing, James G. (D).	Nye	Shier, E. J. (R)	Lincoln
Dodge, Edmund R. (R)	Washoe	Smaill, R. Leslie (S-D)	Churchill
Gifford, Alfred (R).	Lyon	Smith, C. G. (R)	Humboldt
Hastings, Walter (R).	Washoe	Spindel, Stephen (D-S)	Storey
Henderson, Charles B. (D)	Elko	Staunton, M. D. (R)	Humboldt
Holmes, Alfred W. (R)	Washoe	Triplett, F. H. (R)	Lander
Ingalls, W. A. (D)	Esmeralda	Vogt, James H. (R)	Ormsby
Jacobsen, Mathias (R)	Douglas	Williams, Frank (D)	Lincoln
Jones, T. J. (R)	Washoe	Woolcock, F. E. (R)	Lander
Kinney, R. H. (R)	Washoe	Wright, J. W. (R)	Washoe
McBride, John A. (R)	Elko		

TWENTY–THIRD SESSION—1907

SENATE

HON. DENVER S. DICKERSON, *President*
HON. J. D. CAMPBELL, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bell, William J. (D)	Humboldt	Locklin, J. Wilson (D)	Storey
Boyd, James S. (S-D)	Washoe	Mack, Maurice (D)	Douglas
Brossemer, Frank J. (R)	Eureka	Martin, H. M. (R)	Washoe
Campbell, J. D. (Ind)	Lincoln	Oddie, Tasker L. (R)	Nye
Coryell, Horace H. (D)	Elko	O'Kane, John (R)	Humboldt
Douglass, R. I. (D)	Churchill	Pyne, George D. (D)	Esmeralda
Easton, William (R)	Lander	Wilson, J. W. (S)	Lyon
Gallagher, William C. (R)	White Pine	Woodbury, James P. (R)	Ormsby
Hunter, Thomas (D)	Elko		

ASSEMBLY

HON. ROBERT E. SKAGGS, *Speaker*
HON. FRANK G. FOLSOM, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Baird, Alex (R)	White Pine	Lamerton, William J. (R)	Storey
Bradley, J. F. (R)	Esmeralda	Luke, William J., Sr. (R)	Washoe
Bradshaw, John D. (D)	Humboldt	McNees, George (R)	Washoe
Bray, Simon (R)	Lander	O'Brien, William J. (D)	Lander
Briggs, J. Watt (D)	Nye	Ray, L. O. (D)	Nye
Britt, A. M. (S-D)	Washoe	Reid, H. E. (R)	Washoe
Corbett, James (D)	Storey	Reymers, B. H. (R)	Lyon
Davey, J. W. (D)	Humboldt	Russell, George B. (R)	Elko
Duborg, Christian H. (R)	Eureka	Sadler, Edgar (S)	Eureka
Dunn, H. T. (R)	Storey	Scott, A. P. (D)	Humboldt
Fellows, F. C. (R)	Ormsby	Skaggs, Robert E. (D)	Elko
Fernald, Frank (R)	Elko	Smyth, W. J. (D)	Ormsby
Fesler, J. A. (D)	White Pine	Stuart, E. E. (D)	Nye
Fitzpatrick, Nicolas R. (D)	Churchill	Syphus, Levi (D)	Lincoln
Folsom, Frank G. (S-D)	Washoe	Tannahill, Alex J. (R)	Storey
Gifford, Harry P. (R)	Ormsby	Tighe, Thomas (D)	Esmeralda
Hamilton, Joseph (D)	Esmeralda	Trimble, R. A. (S-D)	Lyon
Holmes, Alfred W. (R)	Washoe	Vaughan, J. H. (D)	Lincoln
Huskey, H. W. (S-D)	Washoe	Williams, Frank (D)	Lincoln
Hussman, William (R)	Douglas	Winter, F. H. (D)	Elko

SECOND SPECIAL SESSION—1908

The special session of 1908 began on Tuesday, January 14, and ended on Saturday, February 1. Membership and officers were the same as in the 1907 Regular Session.

Governor John Sparks called a special session for "Legislative action concerning contentions between labor unions and mining operators . . . in Goldfield." The session created the Nevada State Police.

TWENTY-FOURTH SESSION—1909

SENATE

HON. GEORGE D. PYNE, *President Pro Tempore, Acting President*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Balzar, Fred B. (R)	Esmeralda	Hunter, Thomas (D)	Elko
Bell, William J. (D)	Humboldt	Kendall, Zeb (D)	Nye
Boyd, James T. (S-D)	Washoe	Locklin, J. Wilson (D)	Storey
Brossemer, Frank J. (R)	Eureka	Mack, Maurice (D)	Douglas
Carpenter, L. N. (D)	Humboldt	Pyne, George D. (D)	Esmeralda
Coryell, Horace H. (D)	Elko	Reymers, B. H. (R)	Lyon
Douglass, R. L. (D)	Churchill	Syphus, Levi (D)	Lincoln
Easton, William (R)	Lander	Tallman, Clay (D)	Nye
Holmes, Alfred W. (R)	Washoe	Woodbury, James P. (R)	Ormsby
House, Azariah C. (D)	White Pine		

ASSEMBLY

HON. J. B. GIFFEN, *Speaker*

HON. R. LESLIE SMAILL, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, Lemuel (D)	Churchill	Hunter, W. G. (D)	Esmeralda
Aylesworth, A. J. (R)	Esmeralda	Kane, Charles A. (D)	Nye
Bergman, George (D)	Lincoln	Kane, Matt (R)	Nye
Berry, Fred L. (R)	Nye	Leary, Thomas (D)	Ormsby
Blake, E. D. (D)	Storey	Luke, William J., Sr. (R)	Washoe
Bradshaw, John D. (D)	Humboldt	Lunsford, William S. (R)	Washoe
Brandon, T. A. (D)	Humboldt	McCafferty, F. E. (D)	Humboldt
Brogan, T. J. (D)	White Pine	McIntosh, George (D)	Elko
Brooks, J. W. (D)	Esmeralda	McNamara, J. E. (D)	Nye
Bulmer, Halbert B. (R)	Storey	Merten, William (D)	Nye
Burke, Peter J. (D)	Washoe	Neill, Robert (D)	White Pine
Church, H. H. (R)	Lincoln	O'Brien, William J. (D)	Lander
Clark, James (D)	Washoe	Pollard, A. K. (R)	Lyon
Conaway, Joseph (D)	Lincoln	Raycraft, J. A. (D)	Ormsby
Curtin, W. H. (D)	Esmeralda	Reynolds, Spencer (R)	Eureka
Dodge, Edmund R. (R)	Washoe	Riddell, Ebenezer (D)	Elko
Duborg, Christian H. (R)	Eureka	Ross, E. J. (D)	Lyon
Ellis, L. A. (D)	Esmeralda	Schoer, J. J. (D)	Elko
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	Storey	Smaill, R. Leslie (D)	Ormsby
Ferguson, J. W. (R)	Churchill	Smith, B. H. (D)	Nye
Fitzgerald, T. W. (R)	Washoe	Todd, H. A. N. (D)	Douglas
Folsom, Frank G. (D)	Washoe	Winter, F. H. (D)	Elko
Gallagher, John (D)	Esmeralda	Woolcock, F. E. (R)	Lander
Giffen, J. B. (D)	Nye	Woolley, H. F. (D)	Storey

TWENTY-FIFTH SESSION—1911

SENATE

HON. GILBERT C. ROSS, *President*
HON. CLAY TALLMAN, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Ascher, J. A. (D)	Washoe	Jones, H. J. (R)	Elko
Balzar, Fred B. (R)	Esmeralda	Kendall, Zeb (D)	Nye
Bell, William J. (D)	Humboldt	Mack, Maurice (D)	Douglas
Bergman, George (D)	Clark	Miller, Joseph A. (D)	Lander
Carpenter, L. N. (D)	Humboldt	Mills, George T. (R)	Ormsby
Coryell, Horace H. (D)	Elko	Reymers, B. H. (R)	Lyon
Dolf, Thomas (D)	Churchill	Sweeney, William H. (D)	Eureka
Heffernan, W. F. (D)	Esmeralda	Syphus, Levi (D)	Lincoln
Holmes, Alfred W. (R)	Washoe	Tallman, Clay (D)	Nye
House, Azariah C.*(D)	White Pine	Tannahill, Alex L. (R)	Storey

*Died January 27, 1911. Vacancy not filled.

ASSEMBLY

HON. AUGUST C. FROHLICH, *Speaker*
HON. KENNETH J. BOOTH, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Arnold, Emory J. (D)	Esmeralda	Kendall, J. E. (D)	Humboldt
Ayres, Albert D. (R)	Washoe	Malloy, J. H. (D)	Esmeralda
Booth, Kenneth J. (R)	Nye	Mau, W. F. (R)	Eureka
Bradshaw, Mark G. (R)	Esmeralda	Mayers, Frank B. (D)	Washoe
Bulmer, Halbert B. (R)	Storey	McBride, Allen G. (R)	Elko
Byrne, J. F. (D)	Esmeralda	McIntosh, George (D)	Elko
Byington, Frank J. (D)	Washoe	Meder, Frank E. (R)	Ormsby
Campbell, J. E. (R)	Washoe	Merritt, A. R. (R)	Churchill
Cocks, J. H. (R)	Storey	Miller, Peter S. (R)	Elko
Coppernoll, W. D. (R)	Lander	O'Connor, T. W. (R)	Storey
Coxe, George E. (R)	Lincoln	Piercey, J. C. (D)	Nye
Denton, James A. (D)	Lincoln	Plummer, T. F. (R)	Eureka
Donahue, James T. (D)	Clark	Price, A. F. (D)	Esmeralda
Drysdale, George H. (R)	Storey	Robins, Clifford E. (D)	Humboldt
Enslow, W. S. (D)	White Pine	Salter, Thomas J. D. (D)	Ormsby
Evans, W. N. (R)	Ormsby	Schmidt, H. C. (D)	Nye
Fallon, Ira T. (R)	Lyon	Schoer, J. J. (D)	Elko
Fay, George H. (D)	Douglas	Shilling, W. L. (D)	Nye
Fitzgerald, D. J. (D)	Nye	Staunton, W. E. (R)	Humboldt
Frohlich, August C. (R)	Washoe	Stickney, F. O. (D)	Lyon
Fulmer, Jacob H. (R)	White Pine	Sullivan, J. T. (D)	Esmeralda
Hacker, W. L. (D)	Nye	White, F. L. (D)	Washoe
Jones, W. D. (D)	Washoe	Williams, Warren H. (R)	Churchill
Jones, W. L. (R)	Clark	Wilson, E. P. (R)	Nye
Kemm, W. E. (D)	Lander		

THIRD SPECIAL SESSION—1912

The special session of 1912 began on Friday, February 23, and ended on Thursday, February 29. Membership and officers were the same as in the 1911 Regular Session.

Governor Tasker Oddie called a special session to authorize a loan from the State School Fund to the General Fund so that state treasury transactions could continue on a cash basis.

TWENTY–SIXTH SESSION—1913

SENATE

HON. GILBERT C. ROSS, *President*

HON. HORACE H. CORYELL, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Arnold, Emory J. (D)	Esmeralda	Heffernan, W. F. (D)	Esmeralda
Ascher, J. A. (D)	Washoe	Horsey, Charles Lee (D)	Lincoln
Balzar, Fred B. (R)	Mineral	Jones, H. J. (R)	Elko
Bell, William J. (D)	Humboldt	Kendall, Zeb (D)	Nye
Bergman, George (D)	Clark	Mack, Maurice (D)	Douglas
Carpenter, L. N. (D)	Humboldt	Miller, Joseph A. (D)	Lander
Chapin, Nealy H. (R)	White Pine	Mills, George T. (R)	Ormsby
Coryell, Horace H. (D)	Elko	Scanlan, Martin Joseph (Soc)	Nye
Dolf, Thomas (D)	Churchill	Stickney, Frank O. (Ind-R)	Lyon
Fulmer, Jacob H. (R)	White Pine	Sweeney, William H. (D)	Eureka
Gault, James (D)	Washoe	Tannahill, Alex L. (R)	Storey

ASSEMBLY

HON. THOMAS A. BRANDON, *Speaker*

HON. W. M. GARDINER, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Adams, P. E. (D)	Esmeralda	Hussman, William (R)	Douglas
Bachenberg, George M. (D)	Washoe	Kearns, William H. (D)	Storey
Baird, Alex (R)	White Pine	Kelliher, E. A. (D)	Nye
Barnes, Robert H. (D)	Nye	Kinghorn, F. J. (R)	Mineral
Brandon, Thomas A. (D)	Humboldt	LaPoint, D. I. (D)	Humboldt
Buol, Peter (R)	Clark	Lee, A. V. (D)	Lincoln
Cole, George A. (D)	Nye	Liddell, T. P. (Pr)	Lander
Davis, H. K. (Ind)	Humboldt	Lozano, Joseph (R)	Washoe
Davis, Ira F. (Soc)	Nye	McBride, A. G. (R)	Elko
Feely, P. W. (D)	Esmeralda	McCarthy, J. A. (D)	Mineral
Ferguson, J. W. (R)	Churchill	Mighels, Henry R. (D)	Ormsby
Fernald, Frank (R)	Elko	Oliver, W. T. (D)	Esmeralda
Fitzgerald, A. L. (R)	Eureka	Preston, R. M. (D)	Washoe
Fitzgerald, J. B. (D)	Elko	Price, James E. (D)	Lincoln
Forman, William (D)	Nye	Reynolds, Spencer (R)	Eureka
Friedhoff, Charles (D)	Washoe	Russell, George B. (R)	Elko
Friedhoff, George W. (D)	Lyon	Schoer, John J. (D)	Elko
Gardiner, W. M. (D)	Washoe	Sullivan, Daniel J. (D)	White Pine
Goodman, William C. (R)	White Pine	Swezy, Charles E. (R)	Humboldt
Grimes, W. C. (D)	Churchill	Todd, H. A. N. (D)	Douglas
Haight, Andrew L. (R)	White Pine	Tranter, G. F. (R)	Washoe
Harrington, W. P. (Ind)	Ormsby	Welshons, C. B. (D)	Humboldt
Harris, H. E. (D)	Lander	Williams, Frank (D)	Clark
Hash, J. L. (R)	Washoe	Wilson, J. L. (Ind-R)	Lyon
Holmes, Alfred W. (R)	Washoe	Winslow, Harry S. (D)	Esmeralda
Hummel, Edward G. (D)	Storey	Wright, J. W. (R)	Washoe
Hunter, W. G. (D)	Esmeralda		

TWENTY-SEVENTH SESSION—1915

SENATE

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, *President*

HON. FRED B. BALZAR, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Arnold, Emory J. (D)	Esmeralda	Hesson, Abraham W. (D)	Elko
Balzar, Fred B. (R)	Mineral	Huskey, H. Walter (D)	Washoe
Bradshaw, John D. (Ind)	Humboldt	Hussman, William (R)	Douglas
Buol, Peter (R)	Clark	Keddie, William A. (R)	Churchill
Carpenter, L. N. (D)	Humboldt	Kendall, Zeb (D)	Nye
Chapin, Nealy H. (R)	White Pine	Kenney, John J. (D)	Storey
Elliott, B. F. (D)	Esmeralda	Lee, Milton L. (R)	Lincoln
Fernald, Frank (R)	Elko	Lemaire, Louis A. (Ind)	Lander
Fulmer, Jacob H. (R)	White Pine	Scanlan, Martin Joseph (Soc)	Nye
Gault, James (D)	Washoe	Stickney, Frank O. (Ind-R)	Lyon
Harrington, W. P. (D)	Ormsby	Thatcher, L. R. (R)	Eureka

ASSEMBLY

HON. ALLEN G. McBRIDE, *Speaker*

HON. C. E. WHITESIDES, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Babcock, James E. (D)	Clark	Mackay, C. D. (D)	Humboldt
Baber, William O., Sr. (D)	Humboldt	McBride, Allen G. (R)	Elko
Baird, Alex (R)	White Pine	McFarlane, John D. (R)	Elko
Baldy, W. E. (R)	Ormsby	McNamara, Harry (R)	Nye
Baring, Walter S. (D)	Esmeralda	Murdock, William S. (R)	Washoe
Beard, William S. (R)	Washoe	Pate, D. A. (D)	Lander
Beason, Lewis H. (R)	Lincoln	Pitt, W. C. (Ind)	Humboldt
Blundell, Alfred (D)	Washoe	Pohl, Robert (D)	Lander
Craze, Fred (D)	Storey	Preston, R. M. (D)	Washoe
Dewar, John C. (R)	Storey	Reid, R. J. (R)	Eureka
Dickenson, C. W. (R)	White Pine	Rives, Henry M. (D)	Esmeralda
Drappo, Edwin L. (R)	Washoe	Schmidt, Henry C. (D)	Nye
Evans, Frank B. (R)	Esmeralda	Scott, Albert L. (D)	Lincoln
Fairchild, T. Tracy (R)	Elko	Sherman, George E. (R)	Churchill
Ferguson, J. W. (R)	Churchill	Smith, C. G. (R)	Humboldt
Fitzgerald, D. J. (D)	Nye	Springmeyer, Leonard (Ind)	Douglas
Friedhoff, George W. (D)	Lyon	Steele, Charles A. (Soc)	Lyon
Fulton, Lyman[1] (R)	Eureka	Taylor, J. T. (D)	Mineral
Gallagher, Charles D. (R)	White Pine	Voight, Fred C. (D)	Elko
Geraghty, Martin P. (R)	Washoe	Walsh, Andy J. (D)	Esmeralda
Gilbert, Robert F. (R)	Nye	Walts, G. W. (R)	Washoe
Goodman, William C. (R)	White Pine	White, Lute F. (R)	Washoe
Heidtman, Harry C. (R)	Washoe	Whitesides, C. E. (R)	Mineral
Kane, James (D)	Douglas	Winslow, Harry S. (D)	Esmeralda
Kind, J. Clarence (D)	Nye	Winter, Frank H. (D)	Elko
Leary, Thomas (D)	Ormsby	Young, S. R. (Ind)	Humboldt
MacFarland, Ira (R)	Clark		

[1]Elected at special election to fill the vacancy caused by death of Spencer Reynolds. Mr. Reynolds had been re-elected to the Assembly in November 1914 but died in Reno on January 9, 1915.

TWENTY–EIGHTH SESSION—1917

SENATE

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, *President*

HON. WILLIAM A. KEDDIE, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bradshaw, John D. (Ind)	Humboldt	Hussman, William (R)	Douglas
Buol, Peter (R)	Clark	Keddie, William A. (R)	Churchill
Campbell, J. D. (Ind)	Lincoln	Kenney, John J. (D)	Storey
Chapin, Nealy H. (R)	White Pine	Lemaire, Louis A. (Ind)	Lander
Elliott, B. F. (D)	Esmeralda	Penrose, M. R. (R)	Lyon
Fernald, Frank (R)	Elko	Stewart, J. W. (R)	Nye
Harrington, W. P. (D)	Ormsby	Summerfield, Sol. M. (R)	Mineral
Hesson, Abraham W. (D)	Elko	Thatcher, L. R. (R)	Eureka
Huskey, H. Walter (D)	Washoe		

ASSEMBLY

HON. BEN D. LUCE, *Speaker*

HON. ROY M. HARDY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Ackerman, George B. (D)	Mineral	Hanley, Ray (D)	Elko
Alexander, Isaac (D)	White Pine	Hardy, Roy M. (D)	Humboldt
Ambler, Merton B. (D)	Esmeralda	Harriman, E. S. (D)	Churchill
Beard, William S. (R)	Washoe	Heidtman, Harry C. (R)	Washoe
Bell, Walter L. (D)	Nye	Kaeding, George L. (Ind)	Lander
Blundell, Alfred (D)	Washoe	Lindsay, Sam F. (D)	Esmeralda
Booher, William W. (D)	Elko	Lucas, E. J. (D)	Humboldt
Coryell, Horace H. (D)	Elko	Luce, Ben D. (D)	Nye
Duborg, Christian H. (R)	Washoe	McNamara, Harry (R)	Nye
Ducker, W. G. (D)	Humboldt	Putney, Arthur S. (R)	Nye
Evans, Frank B. (R)	Esmeralda	Renfro, C. W. (D)	Churchill
Fairchild, T. Tracy (R)	Elko	Stewart, Elbert A. (R)	Washoe
Fulmer, Jacob H. (R)	White Pine	Stodieck, Louis (D)	Douglas
Fulton, Lyman (R)	Eureka	Tannahill, Alex L. (R)	Storey
Gallagher, Charles D. (R)	White Pine	Tidd, Carl C. (Ind)	Lyon
Garrison, C. W. (D)	Lincoln	White, Lute F. (R)	Washoe
Golden, Frank, Jr. (D)	Washoe	Williams, Frank (D)	Clark
Griffith, E. W. (R)	Clark	Winters, Ira L. (D)	Ormsby
Gruber, W. C. (Ind)	Lyon		

TWENTY–NINTH SESSION—1919

SENATE

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, *President*

HON. NEALY H. CHAPIN, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Campbell, J. D. (Ind)	Lincoln	Hesson, Abraham W. (D)	Elko
Chapin, Nealy H. (R)	White Pine	Kenney, John J. (D)	Storey
Cowles, Richard H. (R)	Washoe	Kent, Charles E. (D)	Churchill
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Macallan, A. G. (Ind)	Lander
Ducey, John V. (D)	Esmeralda	Penrose, M. R. (R)	Lyon
Friedman, L. A. (D)	Humboldt	Rand, C. H. (R)	Eureka
Griffith, E. W. (R)	Clark	Stewart, J. W.[1] (R)	Nye
Harrington, William P. (D)	Ormsby	Summerfield, Sol. M. (R)	Mineral

[1]Died on January 6, 1919. Vacancy was not filled in the 1919 Session.

ASSEMBLY

HON. D. J. FITZGERALD, *Speaker*

HON. F. E. WADSWORTH, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Armstrong, R. (D)	Esmeralda	Mack, Ernest D. (R)	Washoe
Bachman, Emmett L. (Ind)	Elko	Marsh, W. A. (D)	Nye
Baird, R. A. (D)	White Pine	McCall, D. (D)	Churchill
Berney, Ernest S. (R)	Churchill	McNamara, Harry (R)	Nye
Booher, W. W. (D)	Elko	Meder, Frank E. (R)	Ormsby
Burt, Ray F. (Ind)	Lander	Murphy, Edward C. (R)	Elko
Chandler, Charles S. (R)	White Pine	Phillips, W. S. (R)	Esmeralda
Clayton, Archie B. (Ind)	Elko	Richards, Charles L. (Ind)	Nye
Dandurand, M. W. (D)	Storey	Ross, Paul L. (R)	Washoe
Ernest, H. (D)	Esmeralda	Sinai, John S. (R)	Washoe
Farris, George (D)	Humboldt	Stannard, G. B. (D)	Mineral
Ferguson, W. O. (D)	Eureka	Stewart, H. E. (R)	Washoe
Fitzgerald, D. J. (D)	Nye	Stodieck, Louis (D)	Douglas
Frederickson, J. A. (Ind)	Clark	Tidd, Carl C. (R)	Lyon
Gibson, Robert O. (R)	Clark	Tullis, John R. (D)	Humboldt
Gregory, L. K. (D)	Washoe	Uniacke, Clifton (D)	Humboldt
Hill, D. E. (R)	Washoe	Wadsworth, F. E. (D)	Lincoln
Hurst, Mrs. Sadie D.[1] (R)	Washoe	Whitacre, E. H. (Ind)	Lyon
Lockhart, James M. (R)	White Pine		

[1]First female member of Nevada Legislature.

FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION—1920

The special session of 1920 began and ended on Saturday, February 7. Membership and officers were the same as in the 1919 Regular Session.

Governor Emmet D. Boyle called a special session to consider the Nineteenth Amendment to the *Constitution of the United States*. The first paragraph in his message read as follows: "You have been called in extraordinary session for the one purpose of acting on the resolution of the Congress of the United States proposing the extension of the voting franchise to the women citizens of the Nation."

The Senate voted 12 for and none against; the Assembly voted 26 for and 1 against.

THIRTIETH SESSION—1921

SENATE

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, *President*

HON. E. W. GRIFFITH, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Chapin, Nealy H. (R)	White Pine	Kent, Charles E. (D)	Churchill
Cowles, Richard H. (R)	Washoe	Macallan, A. G. (Ind)	Lander
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Miller, J. H. (R)	Mineral
Ducey, John V. (D)	Esmeralda	Penrose, M. R. (R)	Lyon
Fitzgerald, D. J. (D)	Nye	Rand, C. H. (R)	Eureka
Griffith, E. W. (Ind)	Clark	Scott, Albert L. (D)	Lincoln
Harrington, William P. (D)	Ormsby	Sheehan, J. (Ind)	Humboldt
Hesson, Abraham W. (D)	Elko	Uniacke, Clifton (Ind)	Pershing
Kenney, John J. (D)	Storey		

ASSEMBLY

HON. CHARLES S. CHANDLER, *Speaker*

HON. FRANK E. MEDER, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Addenbrooke, Bernard R. (R)	Washoe	Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas
Arnold, Marvin L. (R)	Nye	King, M. J. (R)	Lyon
Averill, Ruth (R)	Nye	Lockhart, James M. (R)	White Pine
Bartlett, Harry L. (D)	Elko	Lutts, E. E. (R)	Elko
Brown, W. A. (R)	Humboldt	Mack, Ernest D. (R)	Washoe
Byers, James (D)	Elko	Mathews, Roger D. (R)	Washoe
Chandler, Charles S. (R)	White Pine	Meder, Frank E. (R)	Ormsby
Cross, Archie L. (D)	Washoe	Piercy, Joseph C. (D)	Nye
Defenbaugh, Thomas (R)	Humboldt	Pohl, Robert (Ind)	Lander
Fairchild, T. T. (R)	Elko	Robb, Daniel J. (R)	Nye
Fall, Fred W. (R)	Mineral	Royle, William (R)	White Pine
Fulton, Lyman (R)	Eureka	Smith, E. E. (D)	Ciark
Gentry, Ernest T. (D)	Lincoln	Spellier, Louis A. (R)	Washoe
Gummow, Clyde (D)	Churchill	Tannahill, Alex L. (R)	Storey
Hart, J. H. (R)	Pershing	Vencill, True (R)	Churchill
Hartley, Gerald B. (R)	Esmeralda	Walters, John T. (R)	Esmeralda
Henderson, Albert S. (R)	Clark	Ward, David S. (R)	Esmeralda
Heward, Harlan L. (R)	Washoe	Whitacre, E. H. (Ind)	Lyon
Hill, D. E. (R)	Washoe		

THIRTY–FIRST SESSION—1923

SENATE

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, *President*

HON. MATT R. PENROSE, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bulmer, H. B. (R)	Storey	Miller, J. H. (R)	Mineral
Chapin, Nealy H. (R)	White Pine	Penrose, Matt R. (R)	Lyon
Cowles, Richard H. (R)	Washoe	Scott, Albert L. (D)	Lincoln
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Sheehan, J. (Ind)	Humboldt
Fairchild, T. T. (R)	Elko	Smith, E. E. (D)	Clark
Fitzgerald, D. J. (D)	Nye	Sprague, Charles S. (D)	Esmeralda
Fletcher, Granville A. (D)	Eureka	Vencill, True (R)	Churchill
Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Lander	Uniacke, Clifton (Ind)	Pershing
Meder, Frank E. (R)	Ormsby		

ASSEMBLY

HON. JAMES M. LOCKHART, *Speaker*

HON. ALBERT S. HENDERSON, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Addenbrooke, Bernard R. (R)	Washoe	Love, Hugh E. (R)	Lincoln
Carpenter, W. W. (Ind)	Pershing	Marsh, W. A. (D)	Nye
Davison, Frank (D)	Esmeralda	Martin, Roy W. (R)	Clark
Garaventa, Frank L. (R)	Washoe	Meyers, A. G. (Ind)	Ormsby
Geraghty, Martin P. (R)	Washoe	Millar, Rita D. (D)	Mineral
Gosse, Marguerite H. (R)	Washoe	Murphy, Edward C. (R)	Elko
Hayes, Thomas H. (D)	Esmeralda	Nelson, Peter L. (R)	Washoe
Hays, Louise M. (D)	Nye	Patterson, Webster (R)	Elko
Henderson, Albert S. (R)	Clark	Peterson, John I. (D)	Humboldt
Henrichs, Peter (R)	Lyon	Robb, Daniel J. (R)	Nye
Houlahan, John M. (R)	Esmeralda	Stites, E. P. (D)	Humboldt
Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas	Swanson, Harry (R)	Washoe
James, M. E. (D)	Storey	Tandy, Doug H. (R)	Washoe
Jurich, Anthony (D)	White Pine	Towle, Alice S. (R)	Churchill
Kennedy, Walter M. (R)	Washoe	Whiteley, George A. (R)	White Pine
Keough, Charles D. (R)	Nye	Whitesides, C. E. (R)	Elko
Laing, Chester A. (R)	Elko	Whitmore, J. P. (R)	Eureka
Lockhart, James M. (R)	White Pine	Yeager, J. D. (R)	Lyon
Long, H. J. (R)	Churchill		

THIRTY–SECOND SESSION—1925

SENATE

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, *President*

HON. RICHARD H. COWLES, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bulmer, Halbert B. (R)	Storey	Meder, Frank E. (R)	Ormsby
Carpenter, W. W. (D)	Pershing	Miller, Frank T. (R)	Nye
Cowles, Richard H. (R)	Washoe	Peterson, John I. (D)	Humboldt
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Pittman, Vail M. (D)	White Pine
Fairchild, T. T. (R)	Elko	Scott, Albert L. (D)	Lincoln
Fall, F. W. (R)	Mineral	Smith, E. E. (D)	Clark
Fletcher, Granville A. (D)	Eureka	Sprague, Charles S. (D)	Esmeralda
Friedhoff, George W. (D)	Lyon	Vencill, True (R)	Churchill
Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Lander		

ASSEMBLY

HON. ALBERT S. HENDERSON, *Speaker*

HON. HARRY SWANSON, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, Daisy (D)	Churchill	Maher, Varick E. (R)	Ormsby
Bachman, A. C. (D)	Mineral	Mathias, Royal F. (R)	White Pine
Bradley, J. F. (R)	Esmeralda	Mayer, H. H. (D)	Elko
Brennan, Thomas (D)	Elko	McCulloch, F. W. (R)	Lyon
Buol, Frank A. (R)	Nye	McQuillan, James J. (D)	Nye
David, William M. (R)	Washoe	Mulcahy, Edwin C. (R)	Washoe
Fanatia, Thomas D. (D)	Clark	Neeley, William J. (R)	Washoe
Ferguson, J. W. (R)	Churchill	Phillips, W. S. (R)	Esmeralda
Green, George S. (R)	Washoe	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Guthrie, Charles W. (D)	Humboldt	Rogers, Edwin A. (R)	White Pine
Harris, L. A. (R))	Eureka	Rose, Mrs. Mary G. (D)	Humboldt
Hayes, Thomas H. (D)	Esmeralda	Schweble, Mrs. Maym (R)	Nye
Henderson, Albert S. (R)	Clark	Settelmeyer, W. H. (R)	Elko
Henrichs, Peter (R)	Lyon	Smith, Willard W. (D)	Lincoln
Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas	Swanson, Harry (R)	Washoe
Jahn, A. (R)	Pershing	Swasey, Mrs. F. B. (R)	Nye
James, M. E. (D)	Storey	Tandy, Doug. H. (Ind)	Lander
Kennedy, Walter M. (R)	Washoe	Vargas, V. H. (R)	White Pine
Klaus, Wm. M. (D)	Washoe		

FIFTH SPECIAL SESSION—1926

The special session of 1926 began on Saturday, December 4, and ended on Sunday, December 5. Membership consisted of the 1927 Session members because the election of 1926 had been held. Honorable George G. Hussman was Speaker of the Assembly.

Governor James G. Scrugham called a special session to consider legislation permitting transfers of public property for general benefit.

THIRTY-THIRD SESSION—1927

SENATE

HON. MORLEY GRISWOLD, *President*

HON. NOBLE H. GETCHELL, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Berney, Ernest S. (R)	Churchill	Henderson, Albert S. (R)	Clark
Carpenter, W. W. (D)	Pershing	James, M. E. (D)	Storey
Cowles, Richard H. (R)	Washoe	Miller, Frank T. (R)	Nye
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Miller, J. H.** (R)	Mineral
Fairchild, T. T. (R)	Elko	Peterson, John I. (D)	Humboldt
Fletcher, Granville A. (Ind)	Eureka	Pittman, Vail M. (D)	White Pine
Friedhoff, George W. (D)	Lyon	Scott, Albert L. (D)	Lincoln
Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Lander	Winters, Ira L. (D)	Ormsby
Hayes, Thomas H.* (D)	Esmeralda		

*Died February 15, 1927. J. A. Houlahan was appointed.

**Appointed to fill unexpired term of F. W. Fall, senator from the same county, who had moved from the State.

ASSEMBLY

HON. DOUGLAS H. TANDY, *Speaker*

HON. J. D. YEAGER, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	Marcotte, Joseph (D)	Esmeralda
Brennan, Thomas (D)	Elko	Maupin, Edgar W. (R)	Churchill
David, William M. (R)	Washoe	McGill, Neil (R)	White Pine
DeVotie, Harry M. (R)	Esmeralda	McGuire, Ethel (D)	Nye
Duncan, William M. (D)	Elko	Murphy, Ambrose M. (D)	Nye
Edwards, W. H. (R)	Lincoln	Neeley, William J. (D)	Washoe
Ellis, W. W. (D)	Ormsby	Patterson, Webster (D)	Elko
Ernst, George D. (D)	Churchill	Proctor, A. J. (R)	White Pine
Fanatia, Thomas D. (D)	Clark	Robb, George W. (D)	Nye
Fuss, Frank H. (Ind)	Pershing	Stack, William J. (D)	Storey
Geach, Roy (D)	Esmeralda	Swallow, Richard T. (R)	White Pine
Groesbeck, P. E. (R)	Washoe	Swick, William J. (Ind)	Eureka
Guthrie, Charles W. (D)	Humboldt	Tandy, Douglas H. (Ind)	Lander
Hall, G. W. (R)	Washoe	Tobler, Harmon C. (D)	Clark
Hamlin, M. C. (R)	Mineral	Tranter, George F. (R)	Washoe
Hart, Earle W. (R)	Washoe	Whitacre, Walter R. (R)	Lyon
Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas	Winter, Frank H. (D)	Elko
Kennedy, Walter M. (R)	Washoe	Yeager, J. D. (R)	Lyon
Mackay, C. D. (D)	Humboldt		

SIXTH SPECIAL SESSION—1928

The special session of 1928 began on Monday, January 16, and ended on Saturday, February 4. Membership and officers were the same as in the 1927 Regular Session except that Senator J. A. Molini replaced Senator J. A. Houlahan.

Governor Fred B. Balzar called a special session for the following reasons:

> FIRST—To amend and modernize existing laws governing the conduct and operation of the State Treasury.
>
> SECOND—To authorize the investment of surplus funds in the State School Fund, if necessary, at a lesser rate of interest than 5 percent as now required by law.
>
> THIRD—To authorize and provide additional funds for the support of the Colorado River Commission, and to enact additional legislation to safeguard the interests of the State in such river.

THIRTY-FOURTH SESSION—1929

SENATE

HON. MORLEY GRISWOLD, *President*

HON. T. T. FAIRCHILD, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Berney, Ernest S. (R)	Churchill	Friedman, L. A. (R)	Pershing
Burt, Lester L. (R)	Lincoln	Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Lander
Bush, Duane (R)	Humboldt	Henderson, Albert S. (R)	Clark
Cole, Fred L. (R)	Nye	James, M. E. (D)	Storey
Cowles, Richard H. (R)	Washoe	Miller, J. H. (R)	Mineral
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Molini, J. A. (D)	Esmeralda
Fairchild, T. T. (R)	Elko	Proctor, A. J. (R)	White Pine
Fletcher, Granville A. (Ind)	Eureka	Winters, Ira L. (D)	Ormsby
Friedhoff, George W. (D)	Lyon		

ASSEMBLY

HON. ROBERT C. TURRITTIN, *Speaker*

HON. RICHARD T. SWALLOW, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	McAuliffe, Patrick (D)	Esmeralda
Bradshaw, Thomas (D)	Lyon	McGill, Neil (R)	White Pine
Branson, Lindley C. (R)	White Pine	McGuire, Ethel (D)	Nye
Brennan, Thomas (D)	Elko	Miller, Ed. W. (R)	Ormsby
Campbell, Frank (D)	Washoe	Mulcahy, Edwin C. (D)	Washoe
Corcoran, Patrick J. (D)	Storey	Murphy, Edward C. (R)	Elko
Cox, Walter J. (R)	Lyon	Neeley, William J. (D)	Washoe
Dalzell, R. H. (R)	Nye	Organ, A. E. (D)	Humboldt
Duffill, Albert (R)	Clark	Pinger, Lillie V. (R)	Churchill
Fanatia, Thomas D. (D)	Clark	Richard, John W. (D)	Lincoln
Fuss, Frank H. (Ind)	Pershing	Riddell, James (D)	Elko
Gray, John Madison (R)	Washoe	Simon, Dewey (R)	White Pine
Groesbeck, P. E. (R)	Washoe	Swallow, Richard T. (R)	White Pine
Heidtman, Ernie J. (R)	Washoe	Tandy, Doug. H. (Ind)	Lander
Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas	Towle, A. A. (R)	Churchill
Kennedy, Walter M. (R)	Washoe	Turrittin, Robert C. (R)	Washoe
Lyon, Joseph M. (R)	Humboldt	Waters, Neva (R))	Mineral
Mathews, W. T. (D)	Elko	Whitmore, J. P. (R)	Eureka
May, William J. (D)	Washoe		

THIRTY–FIFTH SESSION—1931

SENATE

HON. MORLEY GRISWOLD, *President*

HON. JOHN H. MILLER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Burt, Lester L. (R)	Lincoln	Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Lander
Bush, Duane (R)	Humboldt	Handley, Isaac T. (R)	Eureka
Cole, Fred L. (R)	Nye	Heidtman, Harry C. (R)	Washoe
Coryell, Paul R. (R)	Storey	Henderson, Albert S. (R)	Clark
Dolf, Thomas (D)	Churchill	Miller, J. H. (R)	Mineral
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Molini, J. A. (D)	Esmeralda
Fairchild, T. T. (R)	Elko	Proctor, A. J. (R)	White Pine
Friedhoff, George W. (D)	Lyon	Winters, Ira L. (D)	Ormsby
Friedman, L. A. (R)	Pershing		

ASSEMBLY

HON. DOUGLAS H. TANDY, *Speaker*

HON. FRED D. BLACK, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Alward, Fred S. (D)	Clark	Kleppe, Ernest J. (R)	Washoe
Bellinger, William R. (D)	Elko	Malone, Howard E. (D)	Washoe
Black, Fred D. (R)	Washoe	Mathews, W. T. (D)	Elko
Bradshaw, Thomas (D)	Lyon	McAuliffe, Patrick (D)	Esmeralda
Branson, Lindley C. (R)	White Pine	McQuillan, Jack (R)	Nye
Bugbee, Frank (D)	Lyon	Moorman, Clarence R. (D)	White Pine
Carpenter, C. C. (D)	Pershing	Mulcahy, Edwin C. (D)	Washoe
Cobb, Will (Ind)	Storey	Noble, Charles L. (D)	Churchill
Dalzell, R. H. (R)	Nye	Organ, A. E. (D)	Humboldt
Dixon, Thomas E. (D)	Lincoln	Pearce, I. S. (R)	Elko
Dunseath, Harry (D)	Washoe	Riddell, James (D)	Elko
Falls, Geo. W. (R)	Washoe	Sadler, Edgar (D)	Eureka
Finney, James L. (R)	Clark	Small, Fred L. (R)	Washoe
Fitzgerald, D. J. (D)	Nye	Spradling, George B. (R)	Ormsby
Frohlich, August C. (R)	Washoe	Tandy, Douglas H. (Ind)	Lander
Georgetta, Clel (R)	White Pine	Tobin, Phil M. (R)	Humboldt
Hamlin, M. C. (R)	Mineral	Walts, Guy W. (R)	Washoe
Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas	Wheeler, J. C. (D)	White Pine
Kenny, George J. (D)	Churchill		

THIRTY–SIXTH SESSION—1933

SENATE

HON. MORLEY GRISWOLD, *President*

HON. WILLIAM F. DRESSLER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Branson, Lindley C. (Ind)	White Pine	Heidtman, Harry C. (R)	Washoe
Carpenter, W. W. (D)	Pershing	Henderson, Albert S. (R)	Clark
Coryell, Paul R. (R)	Storey	Marsh, William A. (D)	Nye
Dolf, Thomas (D)	Churchill	Miller, J. H. (R)	Mineral
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Molini, J. A. (D)	Esmeralda
Fairchild, T. T. (R)	Elko	Scott, Albert L. (Ind)	Lincoln
Friedhoff, George W. (D)	Lyon	Tobin, Phil M. (R)	Humboldt
Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Lander	Winters, Ira L. (D)	Ormsby
Handley, Isaac T. (R)	Eureka		

ASSEMBLY

HON. FRED S. ALWARD, *Speaker*

HON. CHARLES L. NOBLE, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Alward, Fred S. (D)	Clark	Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas
Anderson, L. F. (D)	Elko	Johnson, Clyde P. (D)	Washoe
Barnes, Robert H. (D)	Nye	Kenney, George J. (D)	Churchill
Beverly, Frank L. (R)	White Pine	Lage, Walter (D)	White Pine
Black, Fred D. (R)	Washoe	Malone, Howard E. (D)	Washoe
Blundell, Alfred (D)	Washoe	McAuliffe, Patrick[1] (D)	Esmeralda
Brown, Ernest S. (R)	Washoe	Moore, Bob (D)	Clark
Bugbee, Frank (D)	Lyon	Murphy, Morley (R)	Elko
Butler, C. E. (D)	Elko	Noble, Charles L. (D)	Churchill
Cahill, J. H. (D)	Washoe	O'Connor, Robert (D)	Lincoln
Cahlan, Albert E. (D)	Clark	Persson, Roy (D)	Humboldt
Carroll, Thomas M. (D)	Clark	Raycraft, Hubert H. (D)	Ormsby
Cobb, Will (Ind)	Storey	Reynolds, J. R. (Nolan) (R)	Eureka
Cooper, Joe S. (D)	White Pine	Roberts, William H. (D)	Nye
Dunseath, Harry (D)	Washoe	Smith, Willard W. (D)	Lincoln
Ebert, Tom P. (D)	Pershing	Stewart, F. B. (R)	Humboldt
Goodin, W. H. (D)	Washoe	Strosnider, Fred (Ind)	Lyon
Hamlin, M. C. (R)	Mineral	Taber, William F. (R)	Elko
Hatton, W. D. (R)	Nye	Tandy, Douglas H. (Ind)	Lander
Heward, John H. (R)	Washoe	Wheelwright, T. G. (R)	White Pine

[1]Died. George E. McKenna appointed on July 31, 1933, to fill the vacancy.

CONVENTION OF 1933

HON. ALBERT L. SCOTT, *Chairman*
HON. LILLIE B. CLINEDINST, *Secretary*

The Nevada "Repeal Convention" was held in the Assembly Chamber, Carson City, on September 5, 1933, under authorization of Chapter 179, *Statutes of Nevada 1933*. The statute called for county conventions to elect delegates, equaling the number of Assemblymen, to a State convention for the purpose of ratifying or rejecting the Twenty-First Amendment to the *United States Constitution*. The Amendment, which was to end Prohibition and its ban on alcoholic beverages, was ratified by a vote of: ayes, 39; nays, 0; absent, 1. On December 5, 1933, it was certified as a part of the *U.S. Constitution* by Acting U.S. Secretary of State William Phillips.

This procedure of ratification by convention was unique. All other amendments to the *U.S. Constitution* have been ratified by the legislatures of the several states.

Churchill County—
Mrs. A. D. Drumm, Sr.
E. J. Maupin, Jr.

Clark County—
Archie C. Grant
Dave Holland
Harry C. Gravelle
William J. Wallace, Jr.

Douglas County—
Grover L. Krick

Elko County—
John E. Robbins
Milton B. Badt
Mae McNamara
James Dysart

Esmeralda County—
John J. Noone

Eureka County—
Edgar Eather

Humboldt County—
J. A. Langwith
E. A. Smith

Lander County—
D. F. Shovelin

Lincoln County—
Albert L. Scott
Thomas E. Dixon

Lyon County—
George W. Friedhoff
William M. Penrose

Mineral County—
T. R. Pledge

Nye County—
William Kennett
Don C. Lewers
George Greenwood

Ormsby County—
M. C. Kloskey

Pershing County—
J. P. Davin

Storey County—
J. W. Locklin

Washoe County—
W. R. Adams
Albert D. Ayres
Alfred Blundell
Lillie B. Clinedinst
F. M. Crosby
J. W. Dignan
James D. Finch
Morley Griswold
John S. Sinai

White Pine County—
F. E. Siegert
J. C. Wheeler
Joe Hopson
Neil A. McGill

THIRTY–SEVENTH SESSION—1935

SENATE

HON. FRED S. ALWARD, *President*
HON. GEORGE W. FRIEDHOFF[1], *President Pro Tempore*
HON. IRA L. WINTERS[2], *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Branson, Lindley C. (Ind)	White Pine	Marsh, William A. (D)	Nye
Burt, Lester L.[3] (R)	Lincoln	Miller, J. H. (R)	Mineral
Carpenter, W. W. (D)	Pershing	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Cobb, Will (Ind)	Storey	Ryan, Frank M. (D)	Clark
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Sadler, Edgar (D)	Eureka
Foy, John Bernard (D)	Washoe	Sawyer, H. W. (D)	Churchill
Friedhoff, George W.[4] (D)	Lyon	Tobin, Phil M. (R)	Humboldt
Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Lander	Winters, Ira L. (D)	Ormsby
Keenan, W. H. (D)	Esmeralda		

[1]Resigned March 12, 1935.
[2]Elected March 13, 1935.
[3]Elected to fill unexpired term of A. L. Scott, who resigned.
[4]Resigned March 12, 1935. Mrs. George W. Friedhoff appointed.

ASSEMBLY

HON. WILLIAM KENNETT, *Speaker*
HON. JOHN W. OLDHAM, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Anker, Chester (R)	Pershing	Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill
Arnold, L. R. (D)	Clark	Lauritzen, Ed. (Ind)	Lander
Bellinger, William R. (D)	Elko	Murphy, Ambrose M. (D)	Clark
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	Newton, R. J. (D)	Clark
Clark, James D. (D)	Washoe	Oldham, John W. (D)	Elko
Cline, Patrick (D)	Clark	Noble, Charles L. (D)	Churchill
Conwell, S. W. (D)	Mineral	Parker, George (D)	Lyon
Cooper, Joe S. (D)	White Pine	Perry, Charles R. (D)	Nye
Fogliani, Jack (D)	Lincoln	Persson, Roy (D)	Humboldt
Glaser, Walter (D)	Elko	Phillips, Fred (D)	Washoe
Goodwin, W. Holmes (D)	Washoe	Renfro, Oran M. (D)	Washoe
Gray, Harry (D)	Washoe	Reynolds, J. R. (Nolan) (R)	Eureka
Grier, Mrs. Glenn E. (D)	White Pine	Riddell, James (D)	Elko
Harriman, John P. (D)	Washoe	Rochon, Joe, Jr. (D)	Ormsby
Henrichs, Peter (R)	Lyon	Russell, Charles H. (R)	White Pine
Hopkins, Albert R. (D)	Esmeralda	Shelly, Carl B. (R)	Washoe
Horgan, J. E. (D)	Washoe	Sherwood, John M. (D)	White Pine
Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas	Stewart, Clair (Ind)	Lincoln
Jameson, Curry D. (D)	Washoe	Wines, Mrs. Hazel (D)	Humboldt
Kennett, William (D)	Nye	Young, Charles W. (R)	Storey

THIRTY–EIGHTH SESSION—1937

SENATE

HON. FRED S. ALWARD, *President*

HON. IRA L. WINTERS, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bell, Forrest F. (D)	Humboldt	Miller, J. H. (R)	Mineral
Cobb, Will (Ind)	Storey	Parker, George (D)	Lyon
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Foster, John C. (Ind)	Pershing	Ryan, Frank M. (D)	Clark
Foy, John Bernard (D)	Washoe	Sadler, Edgar (D)	Eureka
Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Lander	Sawyer, H. W. (D)	Churchill
Gibson, R. N. (Ind)	White Pine	Wadsworth, James A. (D)	Lincoln
Keenan, W. H. (D)	Esmeralda	Winters, Ira L. (D)	Ormsby
Marsh, William A. (D)	Nye		

ASSEMBLY

HON. WILLIAM KENNETT, *Speaker*

HON. JOHN W. OLDHAM, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Agee, H. A. (D)	Elko	Martin, G. W. (D)	Lyon
Bacigalupi, Frank (R)	Washoe	Moore, Bob (D)	Clark
Baring, Walter (D)	Washoe	Oldham, John W. (D)	Elko
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	O'Meara, D. L. (D)	Esmeralda
Bugbee, Frank (D)	Lyon	Phillips, Fred (D)	Washoe
Bunce, Sanford A. (D)	Pershing	Reynolds, J. R. (Nolan) (R)	Eureka
Bunker, Berkeley L. (D)	Clark	Rochon, Joe, Jr. (D)	Ormsby
Cline, Patrick (D)	Clark	Russell, Charles H. (R)	White Pine
Cooper, Joe S. (D)	White Pine	Shelly, Carl B. (R)	Washoe
Davidson, Peter W. (D)	Elko	Simpson, John H. (D)	Mineral
Dolan, Phillip (D)	Lincoln	Smith, Claude (D)	Churchill
Farndale, James (D)	Clark	Sweatt, J. E. (D)	Washoe
Goodwin, W. Holmes (D)	Washoe	Tallman, Aaron V. (R)	Humboldt
Gray, Harry (D)	Washoe	Tandy, Doug. H. (R)	Lander
Gregory, L. K. (D)	Washoe	Tapscott, C. B. (D)	Elko
Haviland, H. E. (R)	Humboldt	Townshend, George (D)	Washoe
Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas	Thruston, Julian (D)	Lincoln
Kennett, William (D)	Nye	Washburn, Lois[1] (D)	Nye
Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill	Whalen, James W. (D)	White Pine
Lynch, Thomas (D)	Storey	Wheeler, J. C. (D)	White Pine

[1]Lois Washburn elected as Lois Deimel. Married after election.

THIRTY–NINTH SESSION—1939

SENATE

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, *President*

HON. JOHN E. ROBBINS, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bell, Forrest F. (D)	Humboldt	Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill
Cobb, Will (Ind)	Storey	Miller, J. H. (R)	Mineral
DeVotie, Harry M. (R)	Esmeralda	Modarelli, H. A. (R)	Eureka
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Parker, George (D)	Lyon
Foster, John C. (Ind)	Pershing	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Pershing	Wadsworth, James A. (D)	Lincoln
Gibson, R. N. (Ind)	White Pine	Winters, Ira L. (D)	Ormsby
Heidtman, Harry C. (R)	Washoe	Wittenberg, C. F.** (D)	Nye
Horsey, Charles Lee* (D)	Clark		

*Appointed to replace Senator-elect L. R. Arnold, who resigned.

**Appointed to fill vacancy due to death of Senator William A. (Bill) Marsh.

ASSEMBLY

HON. BERKELEY L. BUNKER, *Speaker*

HON. PETER A. BURKE, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Amodei, Peter A. (R)	Ormsby	Germain, R. R. (D)	Nye
Barr, A. C. (D)	White Pine	Hazard, Harry E. (D)	Clark
Bernard, Virgil (R)	Lyon	Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas
Brooks, Ernest (R)	Washoe	Kennett, William (D)	Nye
Brown, Fred J. (R)	Washoe	Loomis, E. Frandsen (R)	Washoe
Bunker, Berkeley L. (D)	Clark	Lynch, Thomas (D)	Storey
Burke, Peter A. (D)	Washoe	McCuistion, M. E. (D)	Elko
Cahill, Robbins (D)	Washoe	McElroy, J. F. (D)	Elko
Caldwell, Charles L. (Ind)	Lander	Murphy, Morley (R)	Elko
Case, Irvin (D)	Humboldt	Oldham, John W.[1] (D)	Elko
Carroll, Thomas M. (D)	Clark	Richard, Andy J. (D)	Lincoln
Coleman, Henry S. (D)	Lincoln	Russell, Charles H. (R)	White Pine
Conine, Howard L. (D)	Eureka	Sampson, Dewey E. (D)	Washoe
Cooper, Joe S. (D)	White Pine	Shelly, Carl B. (R)	Washoe
Curtis, John W. (D)	Washoe	Sloan, C. H. (D)	Clark
David, LeRoy F. (D)	Nye	Smith, Claude (D)	Churchill
Davidson, John (R)	Washoe	Springer, H. E. (D)	Mineral
Drumm, Luella K. (D)	Churchill	Sowers, Lewis L. (D)	Humboldt
Fee, M. E. (D)	Esmeralda	Talcott, Frederick S. (Ind)	Pershing
Fisher, William (D)	White Pine	Williams, Charles V. (R)	Lyon

[1]Appointed to replace Assemblyman-elect W. A. Reinken.

FORTIETH SESSION—1941

SENATE

HON. MAURICE J. SULLIVAN, *President*

HON. HARRY C. HEIDTMAN, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Caughman, James A.[1] (R)	Mineral	Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill
Cobb, Will (Ind)	Storey	Miller, J. H. (R)	Mineral
Cox, Walter (R)	Lyon	Modarelli, H. A. (R)	Eureka
DeVotie, Harry M. (R)	Esmeralda	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Russell, Charles H. (R)	White Pine
Getchell, Noble H. (R)	Lander	Tallman, Aaron V. (R)	Humboldt
Grant, Archie C.[2] (D)	Clark	Wadsworth, James A. (D)	Lincoln
Heidtman, Harry C. (R)	Washoe	Winters, Ira L. (D)	Ormsby
Kofoed, Leslie S. (D)	Pershing	Wittenberg, C. F. (D)	Nye

[1]Appointed March 10, 1941, to fill vacancy caused by death of J. H. Miller, who died on March 4, 1941.

[2]Appointed to fill unexpired term of Charles Lee Horsey.

ASSEMBLY

HON. WILLIAM J. CASHILL, *Speaker*

HON. J. F. McELROY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Alpers, Ernest (R)	Lyon	Kleppe, Ernest J. (R)	Washoe
Baker, C. D. (D)	Clark	Lewis, Francis E. (D)	White Pine
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	Loomis, E. Frandsen (R)	Washoe
Brooks, Ernest (R)	Washoe	Mack, Duane E. (R)	Douglas
Brown, Fred J. (R)	Washoe	Mayes, Earl (D)	Lyon
Carlson, Clifford A. (D)	White Pine	McCuistion, M. E. (D)	Elko
Cashill, William J. (D)	Washoe	McElroy, J. F. (D)	Elko
Cooper, Joe S. (D)	White Pine	McGuirk, Don (R)	Storey
Covington, H. L. (D)	Washoe	Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Dalbey, Allan K. (R)	Churchill	Munk, Harry A. (R)	Pershing
Dickerson, Denver (D)	Ormsby	Phillips, Fred (D)	Washoe
Donnelly, Hayes (R)	Mineral	Robb, Ray (D)	Nye
Dow, Amos H. (D)	Esmeralda	Smith, Berton (D)	Humboldt
Farndale, James (D)	Clark	Tandy, Doug. H. (R)	Lander
Giroux, David E. (D)	Humboldt	Tavelle, W. B. (D)	Elko
Jepson, O. D. (D)	Washoe	Thompson, Jerry (Ind)	Lincoln
Johnson, Ben L. (D)	Washoe	Tognoni, Nye W. (D)	Eureka
Jones, Clifford A. (D)	Clark	Trower, E. H. (D)	Lincoln
Kelly, John[1] (D)	Clark	Whalen, James W. (D)	Lincoln
Kispert, Harold G. (R)	Churchill	Williams, Mrs. Helen (D)	Nye

[1]Appointed to replace Assemblyman-elect Berkeley L. Bunker, who was appointed to the United States Senate on November 27, 1940.

FORTY–FIRST SESSION—1943

SENATE

HON. VAIL M. PITTMAN, *President*

HON. CHARLES H. RUSSELL, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Andreasen, Clinton B. (D)	Storey	Johnson, Kenneth F. (R)	Ormsby
Budelman, Herman D.[1] (D)	Nye	Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander
Caughman, James A. (R)	Mineral	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Cowles, R. H. (R)	Washoe	Russell, Charles H. (R)	White Pine
Cox, Walter (R)	Lyon	Sommer, Clarence E. (D)	Pershing
DeVotie, Harry M. (R)	Esmeralda	Tallman, Aaron V. (R)	Humboldt
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Tognoni, Nye W. (D)	Eureka
Farndale, James (D)	Clark	Wadsworth, James A. (D)	Lincoln
Haight, Andrew L. (R)	Churchill		

[1]Appointed January 15, 1943, to replace C. F. Wittenberg, who resigned.

ASSEMBLY

HON. DENVER DICKERSON, *Speaker*

HON. J. F. McELROY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Allen, K. L. (R)	Washoe	Kleppe, Ernest J. (R)	Washoe
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	Mack, Duane E. (R)	Douglas
Berney, Ernest S. (R)	Churchill	McElroy, J. F. (D)	Elko
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	Monroe, Warren, L. (D)	Elko
Burke, Peter A. (D)	Washoe	Moore, Ted C. (R)	Humboldt
Capurro, Louis J. (R)	Washoe	Munk, Harry A. (R)	Pershing
Carlson, Clifford A. (D)	White Pine	Murphy, Ambrose, M. (D)	Clark
Covington, H. L. (D)	Washoe	Phillips, Fred (D)	Washoe
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Ruedy, Clarence R. (R)	Washoe
Dickerson, Denver (D)	Ormsby	Ryan, James G. (D)	Clark
Donnelly, Hayes (R)	Mineral	Sharp, Mary (D)	Nye
Duffin, Press W., Jr. (D)	Lincoln	Smith, J. P. (D)	White Pine
Fisher, Gerald (D)	White Pine	Sowers, Lewis L. (D)	Humboldt
Floathe, Sverre (R)	Nye	Stark, Clyde B. (R)	Churchill
Grant, Archie C.[1] (D)	Clark	Strosnider, Fred (D)	Lyon
Hall, Helmer O. (D)	White Pine	Taber, Milo (D)	Elko
Henrichs, Peter (R)	Lyon	Tandy, Doug. H. (R)	Lander
Jepson, Oscar D. (D)	Washoe	Tavelle, William B. (D)	Elko
Johnson, Leo K. (R)	Storey	White, Perry (D)	Esmeralda
Kelly, John (D)	Clark	Woods, Josie Alma (R)	Eureka

[1]Appointed to replace Assemblyman-elect Patrick Cline, who resigned on January 14, 1943.

FORTY–SECOND SESSION—1945

SENATE

HON. VAIL M. PITTMAN, *President*

HON. AARON V. TALLMAN, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Andreasen, Clinton B. (D)	Storey	Johnson, Kenneth F. (R)	Ormsby
Budelman, Herman D. (D)	Nye	Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander
Cowles, R. H. (R)	Washoe	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Cox, Walter (R)	Lyon	Russell, Charles H. (R)	White Pine
DeVotie, Harry M. (R)	Esmeralda	Schuman, William C. (D)	Mineral
Dressler, William F. (R)	Douglas	Sommer, Clarence E. (D)	Pershing
Duffin, Press W., Jr. (D)	Lincoln	Tallman, Aaron V. (R)	Humboldt
Farndale, James (D)	Clark	Tognoni, Nye W. (D)	Eureka
Haight, Andrew L. (R)	Churchill		

ASSEMBLY

HON. PETER A. BURKE, *Speaker*

HON. WILLIAM F. MARTINEZ, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Beko, Pete (D)	Nye	Jepson, Oscar D. (D)	Washoe
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	Martin, Sid (D)	Clark
Burke, Peter A. (D)	Washoe	Martinez, William F. (D)	White Pine
Caldwell, Charles L. (Ind)	Lander	McElroy, J. F. (D)	Elko
Capurro, Louis J., Jr. (R)	Washoe	Miller, George J. (D)	Humboldt
Carlson, Clifford A. (D)	White Pine	Montrose, Edna J. McKeough[1] (D)	Mineral
Chapman, Don S. (R)	Churchill	Munk, Harry A. (R)	Pershing
Covington, H. L. (D)	Washoe	Ogden, Robert W. (D)	Churchill
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Peterson, Martin (D)	White Pine
Duncan, William M. (D)	Elko	Ryan, James G. (D)	Clark
Englestead, Van (D)	Lincoln	Scott, Sim (D)	Elko
Evans, Albert T. (D)	Storey	Smith, Francis R. (R)	Washoe
Fairchild, M. A. (R)	Washoe	Starks, George A. (D)	Esmeralda
Folsom, Ellis J. (R)	Ormsby	Strosnider, Fred (D)	Lyon
Free, Wenlock W. (D)	Lincoln	Terrell, Clyde R.[2] (R)	Nye
Fuetsch, Carl F. (R)	Washoe	Thompson, Gordon R. (D)	Washoe
Hall, Helmer O. (D)	White Pine	Warner, Paul W. (D)	Clark
Henrichs, Peter (R)	Lyon	Wiedman, Andrew P. (D)	Humboldt
Higgins, John M. (D)	Clark	Wines, Taylor H. (D)	Elko
Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas	Woods, Josie Alma (R)	Eureka

[1]Elected as Edna J. McKeough.

[2]Resigned, and Martha C. Woolridge appointed for unexpired term.

FORTY–THIRD SESSION—1947

SENATE

HON. CLIFFORD A. JONES, *President*

HON. RENE W. LEMAIRE, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Baker, C. D. (D)	Clark	Murray, John H. (R)	Eureka
Budelman, Herman D. (D)	Nye	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Cox, Walter (R)	Lyon	Rowe, Wm. H.[1] (R)	White Pine
Duffin, Press W., Jr. (D)	Lincoln	Schuman, William C. (D)	Mineral
Johnson, Kenneth F. (R)	Ormsby	Settelmeyer, Fred H. (R)	Douglas
Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill	Sommer, Clarence E. (D)	Pershing
Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander	Tallman, Aaron V. (R)	Humboldt
Loomis, E. Frandsen (R)	Washoe	Wiley, Harry (D)	Esmeralda
McGuirk, Don (R)	Storey		

[1]Appointed to fill unexpired term of Charles H. Russell, who was elected as Nevada's Representative in Congress in 1946.

ASSEMBLY

HON. HARRY E. HAZARD, *Speaker*

HON. CLIFFORD A. CARLSON, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Barr, A. C. (D)	White Pine	Hussman, George G. (R)	Douglas
Beemer, William R. (R)	Washoe	Jacobsen, Harold J. (R)	Humboldt
Bisoni, Lester A. (R)	Eureka	Jepson, Oscar D. (D)	Washoe
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	MacKenzie, A. E. (R)	Lyon
Capurro, Louis J., Jr (R)	Washoe	McCuistion, M. E. (D)	Elko
Carlson, Clifford A. (D)	White Pine	Miller, E. R., Jr. (Pr)	White Pine
Cavanaugh, John E. (D)	Nye	Miller, George J. (D)	Humboldt
Chapman, Don S. (R)	Churchill	Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Munk, Harry A. (R)	Pershing
Englestead, Van (D)	Lincoln	Norstrom, Glen C. (Ind)	Mineral
Fairchild, M. A. (R)	Washoe	Ryan, James G. (D)	Clark
Folsom, Ellis J. (R)	Ormsby	Smith, Francis R. (R)	Washoe
Free, Wenlock W. (D)	Lincoln	Starks, George A. (D)	Esmeralda
Frey, George W. (R)	Churchill	Stewart, Gerald R. (D)	Clark
Fuetsch, Carl F. (R)	Washoe	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	Storey	Taber, Milo (D)	Elko
Gray, Leslie B. (R)	Washoe	Terrell, Clyde R. (R)	Nye
Hall, Helmer O. (D)	White Pine	Warner, Paul W. (D)	Clark
Hazard, Harry E. (D)	Clark	Wines, Taylor H. (D)	Elko
Higgins, John M. (D)	Clark	Whitacre, Walter R. (R)	Lyon
Humphrey, Marvin B. (R)	Washoe		

FORTY–FOURTH SESSION—1949

SENATE

HON. CLIFFORD A. JONES, *President*

HON. KENNETH F. JOHNSON, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Baker, C. D. (D)	Clark	Murray, John H. (R)	Eureka
Budelman, H. D. (D)	Nye	Nores, E. L. (D)	Lincoln
Horlacher, Fred C. (R)	White Pine	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Johnson, Kenneth F. (R)	Ormsby	Settelmeyer, Fred H. (R)	Douglas
Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill	Strosnider, Fred (D)	Lyon
Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander	Tallman, Aaron V. (R)	Humboldt
Loomis, E. Frandsen (R)	Washoe	Wiley, Harry (D)	Esmeralda
McGuirk, Don (R)	Storey	Wilson, Loyd (R)	Mineral
Munk, Harry A. (R)	Pershing		

ASSEMBLY

HON. PETER A. BURKE, *Speaker*

HON. JOHN M. HIGGINS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Anderson, Harold (D)	Elko	Higgins, John M. (D)	Clark
Bacigalupi, Frank J., Jr. (R)	Washoe	Humphrey, Marvin B. (R)	Washoe
Barr, A. C. (D)	White Pine	Johnson, James A. (D)	White Pine
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	MacKenzie, Albert E. (R)	Lyon
Batt, F. E. (D)	Elko	McCuistion, M. E. (D)	Elko
Bisoni, Lester A. (R)	Eureka	Mount, Lloyd F. (D)	Mineral
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	Norstrom, Glen C. (D)	Mineral
Buol, Frank A. (R)	Nye	Primeaux, A. Loring (R)	Churchill
Burke, Peter A. (D)	Washoe	Pruett, Robert L. (R)	Douglas
Capurro, Louis J., Jr. (R)	Washoe	Pruitt, Delbert L. (D)	Elko
Chapman, Don S. (R)	Churchill	Ryan, James G. (D)	Clark
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe	Smith, Louise Aloys (D)	Pershing
Claiborne, Harry E. (D)	Clark	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Cole, Wayne (D)	White Pine	Terrell, Clyde R. (R)	Nye
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Tomlinson, John G. (R)	Humboldt
Cross, Archie L. (D)	Washoe	Wadsworth, James L. (D)	Lincoln
Embry, William D. (D)	Clark	Warner, Paul W. (D)	Clark
Folsom, Ellis J. (R)	Ormsby	Wells, Robert W. (R)	Washoe
Fuetsch, Carl F. (R)	Washoe	Whipple, John L. (R)	White Pine
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	Storey	Whitacre, Walter (R)	Lyon
Harmon, Harley E. (D)	Clark	Whyte, Thomas P. (D)	Esmeralda
Haviland, Harold E. (R)	Humboldt		

FORTY–FIFTH SESSION—1951

SENATE

HON. CLIFFORD A. JONES, *President*

HON. RALPH W. LATTIN, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Brown, B. Mahlon (D)	Clark	Nores, E. L. (D)	Lincoln
Budelman, H. D. (D)	Nye	Reid, Walter G. (R)	Storey
Horlacher, Fred C. (R)	White Pine	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Johnson, Kenneth F. (R)	Ormsby	Settelmeyer, Fred H. (R)	Douglas
Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill	Strosnider, Fred (D)	Lyon
Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander	Tallman, Aaron V. (R)	Humboldt
Lovelock, Forest B. (R)	Washoe	Wiley, Harry D. (D)	Esmeralda
Munk, Harry A. (R)	Pershing	Wilson, Loyd (R)	Mineral
Murray, John H. (R)	Eureka		

ASSEMBLY

HON. J. M. HIGGINS, *Speaker*

HON. ARCHIE L. CROSS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

(January 1, 1951, through February 21, 1951)

HON. LOUISE ALOYS SMITH, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

(February 23, 1951, through March 3, 1951)

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Anderson, Harold (D)	Elko	Higgins, John M. (D)	Clark
Barr, A. C. (D)	White Pine	Houssels, John K., Jr. (D)	Clark
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	Humphrey, Marvin B. (R)	Washoe
Blum, John W. (R)	Washoe	Leavitt, Harley H. (D)	Clark
Boak, Cada C. (R)	Nye	Melody, George (D)	Humboldt
Buol, Frank A. (R)	Nye	McCuistion, M. E. (D)	Elko
Byers, Henry F. (D)	Douglas	McElroy, J. F. (D)	Elko
Capurro, Louis J., Jr. (R)	Washoe	Ogee, Charles H. (R)	Humboldt
Carville, Edward, Jr. (R)	Washoe	Olson, Mrs. Pauline L. (D)	White Pine
Chapman, Don S. (R)	Churchill	Perkins, J. C.[2] (R)	Nye
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe	Primeaux, A. Loring (R)	Churchill
Coulthard, G. William (D)	Clark	Ramsey, Clarence A. (R)	Eureka
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Rowntree, Herbert E. (R)	Lyon
Cross, Archie L.[1] (D)	Washoe	Seevers, Farrell L. (D)	Mineral
Englestead, Van (D)	Lincoln	Slattery, James M. (R)	Storey
Fairchild, M. A. (R)	Washoe	Smith, Louise Aloys (D)	Pershing
Folsom, Ellis J. (R)	Ormsby	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Francovich, Samuel B. (R)	Washoe	Turner, David H. (D)	Esmeralda F
Frazier, Maude (D)	Clark	Walters, F. E. (R)	Elko
Hawes, George (R)	White Pine	Warner, Paul W. (D)	Clark
Hawkins, Douglas (D)	White Pine	Whitacre, Walter (R)	Lyon
Hendel, Charles A. (R)	Mineral		

[1]Resigned February 21, 1951. Oscar D. Jepson appointed.

[2]Resigned January 25, 1951. Charles D. Keough appointed.

FORTY–SIXTH SESSION—1953

SENATE

HON. CLIFFORD A. JONES, *President*

HON. RENE W. LEMAIRE, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Black, Richard M. (R)	Humboldt	Murray, John H. (R)	Eureka
Brown, B. Mahlon (D)	Clark	Orr, Robert R. (R)	Lincoln
Frank, William J. (D)	Nye	Reid, Walter G. (R)	Storey
Gallagher, Charles D. (R)	White Pine	Robbins, John E. (D)	Elko
Johnson, Kenneth F. (R)	Ormsby	Seevers, Farrell L. (D)	Mineral
Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill	Settelmeyer, Fred H. (R)	Douglas
Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander	Whitacre, Walter (R)	Lyon
Lovelock, Forest B. (R)	Washoe	Wiley, Harry D. (D)	Esmeralda
Munk, Harry A. (R)	Pershing		

ASSEMBLY

HON. M. E. McCUISTION, *Speaker*

HON. G. WILLIAM COULTHARD, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Adams, Gary J. (R)	Washoe	Leighton, Donald M. (D)	Humboldt
Baldy, W. E. (R)	Ormsby	Lerude, Leslie R. (R)	Washoe
Barr, A. C. (D)	White Pine	McCuistion, M. E. (D)	Elko
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	Mount, Keith L. (D)	Mineral
Beko, William (D)	Nye	Norris, Paul E. (D)	White Pine
Berrum, Henry W. (R)	Douglas	Oldham, John (D)	Elko
Byrne, William B. (D)	Clark	Palludan, Eric (D)	Churchill
Carlson, Henry (D)	Esmeralda	Revert, Robert A. (D)	Nye
Castle, D. A. (R)	Elko	Reynolds, Rodney J. (R)	Washoe
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe	Riley, Linford D. (R)	Lyon
Christensen, M. J. (D)	Clark	Robins, Frank W. (D)	Humboldt
Coulthard, G. William (D)	Clark	Rowntree, Herbert E. (R)	Lyon
Covington, Herbert L. (D)	Washoe	Rudiak, George (D)	Clark
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Ruedy, Clarence (R)	Washoe
Davis, Wesley L., Jr. (R)	Washoe	Ryan, James G. (D)	Clark
Denton, Hazel B. (D)	Lincoln	Shuey, Norman (R)	Churchill
Embry, William (D)	Clark	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Frazier, Maude (D)	Clark	Tognoni, Baptista (R)	Eureka
Hardenbrook, R. M. (D)	Storey	Von Tobel, George (R)	Clark
Hawes, George (R)	White Pine	Walters, F. E. (R)	Elko
Hendel, Charles A. (R)	Mineral	Waters, Richard L., Sr. (D)	Ormsby
Higgins, John M. (D)	Clark	West, Fred T. (D)	White Pine
Houghton, Samuel G. (R)	Washoe	Wood, James E. (R)	Washoe
Ivers, Thomas (D)	Pershing		

SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION—1954

The special session of 1954 began Tuesday, January 5, and ended Saturday, January 9. Membership and officers were the same as in the 1953 Regular Session with the following exceptions: Fronica E. Castle in place of D. A. Castle for Elko County, and Glenn H. Jones in place of Robert Revert for Nye County, in the Assembly.

Governor Charles H. Russell called a special session chiefly to consider revenue measures for an emergency existing in the schools and certain defects in fiscal acts. Also, there were enumerated in the Governor's message other matters relating to irrigation, livestock, bond issues, and personnel.

FORTY–SEVENTH SESSION—1955

SENATE

HON. REX BELL, *President*

HON. FRED H. SETTELMEYER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Black, Richard M. (R)	Humboldt	Lovelock, Forest B. (R)	Washoe
Brown, B. Mahlon (D)	Clark	Munk, Harry A.[1] (R)	Pershing
Crumley, Newton H. (R)	Elko	Orr, Robert R. (R)	Lincoln
Frank, William J. (D)	Nye	Seevers, Farrell L. (D)	Mineral
Gallagher, Charles D. (R)	White Pine	Settelmeyer, Fred H. (R)	Douglas
Johnson, Kenneth F. (R)	Ormsby	Slattery, James M. (R)	Storey
Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill	Whitacre, Walter (R)	Lyon
Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander	Wiley, Harry D. (D)	Esmeralda
Leutzinger, Edward C. (R)	Eureka		

[1]Died February 6, 1955. W. G. Emminger appointed.

ASSEMBLY

HON. CYRIL O. BASTIAN, *Speaker*

HON. CHESTER S. CHRISTENSEN, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Adams, Gary J. (R)	Washoe	Isbell, Mabel (R)	Washoe
Barnum, Bruce (D)	Lyon	Ivers, Thomas (D)	Pershing
Barr, A. C. (D)	White Pine	Jepson, Oscar D.[1] (D)	Washoe
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	Jones, Glenn H. (D)	Nye
Berrum, Henry W. (R)	Douglas	Kean, Thomas (R)	Washoe
Byrne, William B. (D)	Clark	Lambert, Darwin (D)	White Pine
Carlson, Henry G. (D)	Esmeralda	Leighton, Donald M. (D)	Humboldt
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe	McElroy, J. F. (D)	Elko
Christensen, M. J. (D)	Clark	McMullen, Hugh D. (R)	Elko
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Mount, Keith L. (D)	Mineral
Denton, Hazel B. (D)	Lincoln	Nevin, Michael R. (D)	Storey
Dotson, Edwin J. (D)	Clark	Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Ormsby
Ellison, Lyle L. (R)	Humboldt	Reynolds, Rodney J. (R)	Washoe
Embry, William (D)	Clark	Ruedy, Clarence (R)	Washoe
Frazier, Maude (D)	Clark	Shuey, Norman (R)	Churchill
Giomi, John F. (D)	Lyon	Stark, C. B., Sr. (R)	Churchill
Godbey, Thomas M. (D)	Clark	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Hanson, Norman E. (R)	Nye	Tognoni, Baptista[2] (R)	Eureka
Hardesty, Manford I. (D)	Washoe	Vaughan, Robert O. (R)	Elko
Harmon, George (D)	Clark	Von Tobel, George (R)	Clark
Hendel, Charles A. (R)	Mineral	Wainwright, Max R. (D)	White Pine
Hose, L. M. (D)	White Pine	Waters, Richard L., Sr. (D)	Ormsby
Hunter, Jack J., Jr. (D)	Elko	Wood, James E. (R)	Washoe
Irwin, Stan (D)	Clark		

[1]Appointed to fill vacancy caused by the death of Assemblyman-elect Elmer G. Tumbleson.
[2]Died February 3, 1955. John H. Murray appointed.

EIGHTH SPECIAL SESSION—1956

The special session of 1956 began Monday, February 6, and ended Saturday, February 25. Membership and officers were the same as in the 1955 Regular Session with the following exceptions: In the Senate, Errett L. Cord in place of Harry Wiley for Esmeralda County, and W. G. Emminger in place of Harry A. Munk for Pershing County; in the Assembly, John H. Murray in place of Baptista Tognoni for Eureka County, and Bruce M. Parks in place of Keith L. Mount for Mineral County.

Governor Charles H. Russell called a special session chiefly to consider the following matters:

1. Technicalities which made certain sections of the 1955 School Act inoperative;

2. An emergency appropriation for the University of Nevada;

3. Issuance of additional bonds for construction at the State Hospital;

4. An appropriation from the State General Fund for salary adjustments for State employees; and

5. Establishment of a maximum speed limit for Nevada's highways.

In the Governor's concluding remarks, he advised that he might bring other matters to the attention of the Legislature during the course of the special session. This is provided for in Section 9, Article V, of the *Nevada Constitution*. The Governor made use of this provision on five separate occasions with the following additional matters presented to the Legislature:

February 8: (1) Amending the 1921 Absent Voters Law; (2) supplemental appropriation for travel expenses of district judges; (3) amending the 1929 Brand Inspection Law; (4) provision for building acquisition by Reno and Washoe County, and issuance of bonds therefor; (5) amending the 1955 act authorizing sale of bonds for Clark County Courthouse; (6) amending the 1930 Reno City Charter; (7) amending the 1947 Lincoln County Flood Control District Act; (8) authorization relative to water rights for the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada; (9) amending the 1953 Lander County Salary Act; and (10) appropriation to the Public Service Commission.

February 10: (1) Amending the 1937 State Planning Act; (2) appropriation for State Planning Board Revolving Fund; (3) retirement of the 1955 State Prison building bonds; (4) appropriation for construction and survey work at the State Prison; (5) increase in travel expenses for Mineral County officers; and (6) amending the North Las Vegas City Charter.

February 11: (1) Appropriation to the Welfare Department for old-age assistance; and (2) retention of civil action and marriage license fees by the counties.

February 14: (1) Amending the 1949 Hospital and Construction Act; (2) authorization for hospital bond issues in Washoe, Clark and Elko counties; (3) appropriation for the Statute Revision Commission; (4) amending the 1909 act authorizing municipalities to issue bonds; (5) amending the 1907 act relating to incorporated cities; and (6) adoption of a joint resolution memorializing Congress to mint a commemorative silver dollar for Comstock Lode Centennial.

February 15: (1) Repeal provision of 1955 act setting salary of State Highway Engineer; and (2) provision for placing the Underground Water Hydrologist in the classified service.

FORTY–EIGHTH SESSION—1957

SENATE

HON. REX BELL, *President*

HON. FRED H. SETTELMEYER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Black, Richard M. (R)	Humboldt	Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander
Brown, B. Mahlon (D)	Clark	Leutzinger, Edward C. (R)	Eureka
Cord, Errett L. (D)	Esmeralda	Lovelock, Forest B. (R)	Washoe
Crumley, Newton H. (R)	Elko	McGowan, Wilson (R)	Pershing
Frank, William J. (D)	Nye	Seevers, Farrell L. (D)	Mineral
Gallagher, Charles D. (R)	White Pine	Settelmeyer, Fred H. (R)	Douglas
Johnson, Kenneth F. (R)	Ormsby	Slattery, James M. (R)	Storey
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Lincoln	Whitacre, Walter (R)	Lyon
Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	Churchill		

ASSEMBLY

HON. WILLIAM D. SWACKHAMER, *Speaker*

HON. RICHARD L. WATERS, SR., *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bailey, James C. (R)	Washoe	Hose. L. M. (D)	White Pine
Barnum, Bruce (D)	Lyon	Humphrey, Marvin B. (R)	Washoe
Berrum, Henry W. (R)	Douglas	Isbell, Mabel C. (R)	Washoe
Bleak, Nelson C. (R)	Lincoln	Kean, Thomas M. (R)	Washoe
Buckingham, Fritz C. (D)	Humboldt	Leavitt, Harley H. (D)	Clark
Byrne, William B. (D)	Clark	McKissick, Howard F., Jr. (R)	Washoe
Carlson, Henry G. (D)	Esmeralda	McMullen, Hugh D. (R)	Elko
Carruthers, L. G. (D)	Eureka	Nevin, Michael R. (D)	Storey
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe	Olaeta, Albert (D)	Pershing
Christensen, M. J. (D)	Clark	Palludan, Eric (D)	Churchill
Collins, Joe (D)	White Pine	Parks, Bruce M. (D)	Mineral
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Pasquale, Albert E. (D)	Humboldt
David, LeRoy (D)	Nye	Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Ormsby
DeSpain, Evan I. (R)	White Pine	Revert, Robert A. (D)	Nye
Duncan, Walter (D)	White Pine	Ryan, James G. (D)	Clark
Evans, Gene (D)	Elko	Sanford, Clifford E. (R)	Washoe
Franklin, George E., Jr. (D)	Clark	Schank, L. C. (D)	Churchill
Frazier, Maude (D)	Clark	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Fullerton, Murray (D)	Lincoln	Valentine, A. D. (D)	Washoe
Giomi, John F. (D)	Lyon	Vaughan, Robert O. (R)	Elko
Godbey, Thomas M. (D)	Clark	Von Tobel, George (R)	Clark
Hendel, Charles A. (R)	Mineral	Waters, Richard L., Sr. (D)	Ormsby
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark	Young, Roy (R)	Elko
Hill, Frederick L. (R)	Washoe		

NINTH SPECIAL SESSION—1958

The special session of 1958 began Monday, June 30, and ended Tuesday, July 1. Membership and officers were the same as in the 1957 Regular Session with the following exceptions: In the Senate, Carl F. Dodge in place of Ralph W. Lattin for Churchill County, and Henry G. Carlson in place of Errett L. Cord for Esmeralda County; in the Assembly, Harold E. Fitz in place of L. C. Schank for Churchill County, Harvey Humphrey in place of Henry G. Carlson for Esmeralda County, James E. Wood in place of Thomas M. Kean for Washoe County, and Rita Collins in place of L. M. Hose for White Pine County.

Governor Charles H. Russell called a special session to consider legislation that would allow the Employment Security Department to enter into an agreement with the Secretary of Labor to provide for temporary unemployment compensation payments under the provisions of the Temporary Unemployment Compensation Act of 1958.

FORTY–NINTH SESSION—1959

SENATE

HON. REX BELL, *President*

HON. CHARLES D. GALLAGHER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Black, Richard M. (R)	Humboldt	Lauritzen, Edwin T.[1] (R)	Lander
Brown, B. Mahlon (D)	Clark	McGowan, Wilson (R)	Pershing
Dial, William E. (R)	Ormsby	Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Churchill	Murray, John H.[2] (R)	Eureka
Duffy, Martin C. (D)	Esmeralda	Seevers, Farrell L. (D)	Mineral
Echeverria, Peter (D)	Washoe	Settelmeyer, Fred H. (R)	Douglas
Frank, William J. (D)	Nye	Slattery, James M. (R)	Storey
Gallagher, Charles D. (R)	White Pine	Whitacre, Walter (R)	Lyon
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Lincoln		

[1]Died December 18, 1959. Rene W. Lemaire appointed on January 6, 1960.
[2]Resigned December 7, 1959. William R. Rand appointed.

ASSEMBLY

HON. CHESTER S. CHRISTENSEN, *Speaker*

HON. ROBERT A. REVERT, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bailey, James C. (R)	Washoe	Hunter, Jack J., Jr. (D)	Elko
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	Jepson, Oscar D.[1] (D)	Washoe
Bay, Jack W. (D)	White Pine	Jones, Glenn H. (D)	Nye
Berrum, Henry W. (R)	Douglas	Knisley, Raymond L. (D)	Pershing
Bissett, J. Roger (D)	Washoe	Leavitt, Harley H. (D)	Clark
Bleak, Nelson C. (R)	Lincoln	McKissick, Howard F., Jr. (R)	Washoe
Buckingham, Fritz C. (D)	Humboldt	Monaghan, Gerard J. (D)	Washoe
Bunker, Vernon E. (D)	Clark	Murphy, Edward C. (R)	Elko
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe	Nevin, Michael R. (D)	Storey
Christensen, M. J. (D)	Clark	Parks, Bruce M. (D)	Mineral
Collins, Joe (D)	White Pine	Pasquale, Albert E. (D)	Humboldt
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Ormsby
DeSpain, Evan I. (R)	White Pine	Ramsey, Clarence A. (R)	Eureka
Dieleman, Jake W. (D)	Clark	Revert, Robert A. (D)	Nye
Dyer, Edward A., Jr. (R)	Churchill	Rowntree, Herbert E. (R)	Lyon
Evans, Gene (D)	Elko	Ryan, James G. (D)	Clark
Fitz, Harold E. (D)	Churchill	Schouweiler, Robert L. (R)	Washoe
Frazier, Maude (D)	Clark	Seifers, Charles R. (D)	White Pine
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Giomi, John F. (D)	Lyon	Swanson, Harry B. (R)	Washoe
Harmon, George (D)	Clark	Viani, G. Joe (D)	Mineral
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark	Waters, Richard L., Sr. (D)	Ormsby
Humphrey, Harvey R. (D)	Esmeralda	Young, Roy (R)	Elko
Humphrey, Marvin B. (R)	Washoe		

[1]Died September 27, 1959. Ray A. Crosby appointed.

FIFTIETH SESSION—1960

SENATE

HON. REX BELL, *President*

HON. CHARLES D. GALLAGHER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Black, Richard M. (R)	Humboldt	Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander
Brown, B. Mahlon (D)	Clark	McGowan, Wilson (R)	Pershing
Dial, William E. (R)	Ormsby	Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Churchill	Rand, William R. (R)	Eureka
Duffy, Martin C. (D)	Esmeralda	Seevers, Farrell L. (D)	Mineral
Echeverria, Peter (D)	Washoe	Settelmeyer, Fred H. (R)	Douglas
Frank, William J. (D)	Nye	Slattery, James M. (R)	Storey
Gallagher, Charles D. (R)	White Pine	Whitacre, Walter (R)	Lyon
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Lincoln		

ASSEMBLY

HON. BRUCE M. PARKS, *Speaker*

HON. M. J. CHRISTENSEN, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bailey, James C. (R)	Washoe	Humphrey, Marvin B. (R)	Washoe
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	Hunter, Jack J., Jr. (D)	Elko
Bay, Jack W. (D)	White Pine	Jones, Glenn H. (D)	Nye
Berrum, Henry W. (R)	Douglas	Knisley, Raymond L. (D)	Pershing
Bissett, J. Roger (D)	Washoe	Leavitt, Harley H. (D)	Clark
Bleak, Nelson C. (R)	Lincoln	McKissick, Howard F., Jr. (R)	Washoe
Buckingham, Fritz C. (D)	Humboldt	Monaghan, Gerard J. (D)	Washoe
Bunker, Vernon E. (D)	Clark	Murphy, Edward C. (R)	Elko
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe	Nevin, Michael R. (D)	Storey
Christensen, M. J. (D)	Clark	Parks, Bruce M. (D)	Mineral
Collins, Joe (D)	White Pine	Pasquale, Albert E. (D)	Humboldt
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Ormsby
Crosby, Ray A. (D)	Washoe	Ramsey, Clarence A. (R)	Eureka
DeSpain, Evan I. (R)	White Pine	Revert, Robert A. (D)	Nye
Dieleman, Jake W. (D)	Clark	Rowntree, Herbert E. (R)	Lyon
Dyer, Edward A., Jr. (R)	Churchill	Ryan, James G. (D)	Clark
Evans, Gene (D)	Elko	Schouweiler, Robert L. (R)	Washoe
Fitz, Harold E. (D)	Churchill	Seifers, Charles R. (D)	White Pine
Frazier, Maude (D)	Clark	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark	Swanson, Harry B. (R)	Washoe
Giomi, John F. (D)	Lyon	Viani, G. Joe (D)	Mineral
Harmon, George (D)	Clark	Waters, Richard L., Sr. (D)	Ormsby
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark	Young, Roy (R)	Elko
Humphrey, Harvey R. (D)	Esmeralda		

FIFTY–FIRST SESSION—1961

SENATE

HON. REX BELL, *President*

HON. CHARLES D. GALLAGHER, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Brown, B. Mahlon[1] (D)	Clark	Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander
Dial, William E. (R)	Ormsby	McGowan, Wilson (R)	Pershing
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Churchill	Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Duffy, Martin C. (D)	Esmeralda	Parks, Bruce M. (D)	Mineral
Echeverria, Peter (D)	Washoe	Rand, William R. (R)	Eureka
Frank, William J. (D)	Nye	Settelmeyer, Fred H. (R)	Douglas
Fransway, John (R)	Humboldt	Slattery, James M. (R)	Storey
Gallagher, Charles D. (R)	White Pine	Whitacre, Walter[2] (R)	Lyon
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Lincoln		

[1]Minority Floor Leader.
[2]Majority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. CHESTER S. CHRISTENSEN, *Speaker*

HON. JOHN F. GIOMI, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bailey, James C. (R)	Washoe	Kean, Thomas M. (R)	Washoe
Baker, Phil W. (D)	White Pine	Knisley, Raymond L. (D)	Pershing
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	McElroy, J. F.[3] (D)	Elko
Berrum, Henry W.[1] (R)	Douglas	McKissick, Howard F., Jr. (R)	Washoe
Bissett, J. Roger (D)	Washoe	Manning, Boyd B. (D)	White Pine
Bleak, Nelson C. (R)	Lincoln	Murphy, Edward C. (R)	Elko
Briare, William H. (D)	Clark	Palludan, Eric (D)	Churchill
Buckingham, Fritz C. (D)	Humboldt	Parraguirre, Lorin D. (D)	Washoe
Bunker, Vernon E. (D)	Clark	Petrini, Angelo D. (D)	Storey
Bybee, M. Burrell (D)	White Pine	Posin, Bernard (D)	Clark
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe	Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Ormsby
Crawford, Don (D)	Washoe	Revert, Robert A. (D)	Nye
Delaney, Ed (D)	Eureka	Romeo, Albert (D)	White Pine
Dyer, Edward A. (R)	Churchill	Rowntree, Herbert E. (R)	Lyon
Frazier, Maude[2] (D))	Clark	Schouweiler, Robert L. (R)	Washoe
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Giomi, John F. (D)	Lyon	Swanson, Harry B. (R)	Washoe
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Elko	Tyson, L. E. (D)	Clark
Godbey, Thomas M. (D)	Clark	Valentine, Artie (D)	Washoe
Hafen, Bryan K. (R)	Clark	Viani, G. Joe (D)	Mineral
Howard, Melvin (R)	Humboldt	Von Tobel, George (R)	Clark
Humphrey, Harvey R. (D)	Esmeralda	Waters, Richard L., Sr. (D)	Ormsby
Johnson, Warren E. (D)	Mineral	Young, Roy (R)	Elko
Jones, Glenn H. (D)	Nye		

[1]Minority Floor Leader.
[2]Resigned July 16, 1962. Appointed to serve unexpired term of Lieutenant Governor Rex Bell.
[3]Majority Floor Leader.

FIFTY–SECOND SESSION—1963

SENATE

HON. PAUL LAXALT, *President*

HON. WALTER WHITACRE, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bay, Jack L. (D)	Eureka	Humphrey, Harvey R. (D)	Esmeralda
Berrum, Henry W. (R)	Douglas	Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Lincoln
Bissett, J. Roger (D)	Washoe	Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander
Brown, B. Mahlon* (D)	Clark	McGowan, Wilson (R)	Pershing
Dial, William E. (R)	Ormsby	Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Churchill	Parks, Bruce M. (D)	Mineral
Frank, William J. (D)	Nye	Slattery, James M. (R)	Storey
Fransway, John (R)	Humboldt	Whitacre, Walter (R)	Lyon
Gallagher, Charles D.**(R)	White Pine		

*Minority Floor Leader.

**Majority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. L. E. TYSON, *Speaker*

HON. NORMAN D. GLASER, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Ames, William J. (D)	Esmeralda	Jones, Glenn H. (D)	Nye
Bailey, James C.[1] (R)	Washoe	Knisley, Raymond L. (D)	Pershing
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	McNamee, Joseph W. (R)	Clark
Bishop, M. M. (D)	Clark	Manning, Boyd B. (D)	White Pine
Bunker, Vernon E. (D)	Clark	Palludan, Eric (D)	Churchill
Christensen, Chester S.[2] (D)	Washoe	Parraguirre, Lorin D. (D)	Washoe
Delaney, Ed (D)	Eureka	Petrini, Angelo D. (D)	Storey
Dungan, Flora (D)	Clark	Posin, Bernard (D)	Clark
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark	Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Ormbsy
Giomi, John F. (D)	Lyon	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Elko	Swanson, Harry B. (R)	Washoe
Godbey, Thomas M. (D)	Clark	Swobe, Coe (R)	Washoe
Gray, R. Guild (R)	Clark	Tyson, L. E.[3] (D)	Clark
Hafen, Bryan K. (R)	Clark	Valentine, Artie (D)	Washoe
Harris, Leonard H. (R)	Washoe	Viani, G. Joe (D)	Mineral
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark	Von Tobel, Jake (D)	Clark
Howard, Melvin B. (R)	Humboldt	Wood, James E. (R)	Washoe
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Douglas	Young, Roy (R)	Elko
Johnson, Ernest M. (D)	Washoe		

[1]Minority Floor Leader.

[2]Majority Floor Leader. Resigned June 12, 1963. Donald R. Mello appointed.

[3]Died September 21, 1963. Geraldine B. Tyson appointed.

TENTH SPECIAL SESSION—1964

The special session of 1964 began on Monday, January 20, and ended on Wednesday, February 5. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 1963 Regular Session with the following exceptions: In the Assembly, Donald R. Mello in place of Chester S. Christensen, Geraldine B. Tyson in place of L. E. Tyson, and Norman D. Glaser as Speaker in place of L. E. Tyson.

Governor Grant Sawyer called a special session to consider legislation relative to school district financial problems, acquisition of Lake Tahoe Park lands, Lake Tahoe water pollution, Southern Nevada Water Project authorizations, amending driver license fee statute and election laws, establishment of a fund to provide counsel for indigent criminal defendants, and correcting authorization for a University of Nevada dormitory, and salary bill error for the State Engineer.

The following additional matters were presented for consideration by the Legislature later in the special session:

January 27: Amendments to statutes governing sewage, water, and garbage disposal districts to further implement the prevention of pollution of Lake Tahoe.

February 4: Legislation to permit transfer of real property associated with a community hospital in Lander County.

FIFTY–THIRD SESSION—1965

SENATE

HON. PAUL LAXALT, *President*

HON. BRUCE M. PARKS, *President Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Bay, Jack L. (D)	Eureka	Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Lincoln
Berrum, Henry W. (R)	Douglas	Lemaire, Rene W. (R)	Lander
Bissett, J. Roger (D)	Washoe	McGowan, Wilson (R)	Pershing
Brown, B. Mahlon[1] (D)	Clark	Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Dial, William E. (R)	Ormsby	Parks, Bruce M. (D)	Mineral
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Churchill	Slattery, James M.[2] (R)	Storey
Fisher, G. F. (D)	White Pine	Titlow, Emerson F. (Ind)	Nye
Fransway, John (R)	Humboldt	Whitacre, Walter (R)	Lyon
Humphrey, Harvey R. (D)	Esmeralda		

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. WILLIAM D. SWACKHAMER, *Speaker*

HON. NORMAN D. GLASER, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Members	*County*	*Members*	*County*
Alleman, Alfred J, (D)	Clark	Jones, Glenn H. (D)	Nye
Bailey, James C. (R)	Washoe	Kean, Thomas M. (R)	Washoe
Bastian, Cyril O. (D)	Lincoln	Knisley, Raymond L. (D)	Pershing
Bowler, Austin H. (D)	Clark	Leavitt, Harley H. (D)	Clark
Bunker, Vernon E.[1] (D)	Clark	Manning, Boyd B. (D)	White Pine
Close, Melvin D., Jr. (D)	Clark	Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe
Delaney, Ed (D)	Eureka	Olsen, Arthur H. (D)	Clark
Fike, M. Edward (R)	Clark	Palludan, Eric (D)	Churchill
Frazzini, Mary (R)	Washoe	Parsons, Jewel E. (D)	Esmeralda
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark	Petrini, Angelo D. (D)	Storey
Giomi, John F. (D)	Lyon	Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Ormsby
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Elko	Rosaschi, Peter P. (D)	Mineral
Godbey, Thomas M. (D)	Clark	Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Lander
Gray, R. Guild (R)	Clark	Swobe, Coe[2] (R)	Washoe
Harris, Leonard H. (R)	Washoe	Tyson, Geraldine B. (D)	Clark
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark	Valentine, Artie (D)	Washoe
Howard, Melvin B. (R)	Humboldt	Wood, James E. (R)	Washoe
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Douglas	Young, Roy (R)	Elko
Johnson, Ernest M. (D)	Washoe		

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ELEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION—1965

The special session of 1965 began on Monday, October 25, and ended Saturday, November 13. Membership and officers were the same as in the 1965 regular session, with the following exceptions: In the Senate, Farrell L. Seevers in place of Bruce M. Parks for Mineral County, and Jack L. Bay as President Pro Tempore in place of Bruce M. Parks. In the Assembly, Joe Viani in place of Peter P. Rosaschi for Mineral County.

Governor Grant Sawyer was ordered to call this special session by the United States District Court for the District of Nevada, and to restrict its purpose to the reapportionment of the Nevada Legislature according to the principles of representation set forth in the court's opinion in *Dungan v. Sawyer, 250 F.Supp. 480 (1965)*, and the appropriation of funds necessary to defray the expenses of the special session.

TWELFTH SPECIAL SESSION—1966

The special session of 1966 began on Monday, May 9, and ended on Thursday, May 26. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 1965 Special Session.

Governor Grant Sawyer called a special session primarily to consider the needs of education, both at the school district level and at the university level. He also requested consideration of other matters. Governor Sawyer expanded the call of the session on four separate occasions during the course of the special session. In his original message he asked that the following matters be considered:

1. Appropriations for: (1) General educational aid to public schools; (2) teachers' retirement; (3) State School Construction Relief Fund; (4) care of deaf, dumb, and blind children; (5) University of Nevada for instructors' salaries and to obtain a loan for construction of a student union building at Nevada Southern University; (6) State Division of Vocational Education to operate a vocational education facility at Stead Air Force Base; (7) State Department of Conservation and Natural Resources for cost of acquiring land for Lake Tahoe State Park; (8) State Division of Water Resources for inventory of water usage and water rights in Lake Tahoe Basin; (9) Nevada State Prison for an additional dormitory and dining facility, additional staff, and other operational expenses; (10) Nevada State Hospital for capital improvements and additional staff; (11) Child Welfare Services budget to bring foster home care payments back to former level; (12) State Board of Examiners Emergency Fund to bring fund back to its authorized balance; (13) Nevada Highway Patrol for 15 additional patrolmen and Nevada participation in law enforcement communication systems; (14) State Buildings and Grounds Division for the State's share of the sewer

charges in Carson City; and (15) Legislative Fund to defray expenses of the special session.

2. Authorizations for: (1) Transferring portion of money appropriated for Aid to Blind and Aid to Dependent Children to Old-Age Assistance and Medical Assistance to the Aged; (2) University of Nevada to issue revenue bonds for construction of a dormitory and dining facility on its Reno campus; and (3) State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners to borrow from its current revenues to enable completion of reconstruction at the fish hatchery at Ruby Lake, Elko County.

3. Corrective legislation relative to: (1) Fund reversion date for University of Nevada dormitory furnishings; (2) liquor credit law inequities; (3) motor vehicle fuel tax refund inequities; (4) moratorium on sale of State lands to provide for exceptions; (5) Henderson Charter technical errors; (6) North Las Vegas Charter technical error; and (7) Sparks Charter technical error.

4. General legislation relative to: (1) Property tax exemption for Vietnam veterans; (2) basic science examination reciprocity provisions; (3) Local Government Bond Validation Act; (4) State Superintendent of Public Instruction salary increase; (5) extending optional County Motor Vehicle Fuel Tax Law to counties under 25,000 population; and (6) lowering the mobile home property tax penalty.

Other matters presented to the Legislature for consideration during the course of the session were as follows:

May 10: Authorization for issuance of revenue bonds for construction of the student union building at Nevada Southern University.

May 16: (1) Inequities in benefits payable to permanently and totally disabled pensioners; and (2) increasing Nevada Industrial Commission benefits in other areas.

May 20: Enabling legislation authorizing and directing the counties to accelerate and implement the provisions of Title XIX of the Social Security Act with respect to medical care of indigent persons.

May 24: (1) Legislation to assist in control of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD) and other hallucinatory drugs; and (2) disposition of funds from sale of the Churchill County telephone and telegraph system.

FIFTY–FOURTH SESSION—1967

SENATE

HON. ED FIKE, *President*

HON. B. MAHLON BROWN, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Alleman, Alfred J.* (D)	Clark, No. 2
Bailey, James C.* (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Brown, B. Mahlon[1]* (D)	Clark, No. 4
Bunker, Vernon E. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Christensen, M. J. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Dodge, Carl F.[2] (R)	Churchill-Lyon
Farr, Francis W. (R)	Sparks-Sun-Valley-Roop
Fisher, G. F.* (D)	Lincoln-White Pine
Fransway, John* (R)	Eureka-Humboldt-Lander-Pershing
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Hecht, Chic (R)	Clark, No. 3
Herr, Helen* (D)	Clark, No. 3
Hug, Procter R., Sr.* (D)	Storey-Washoe
Lamb, Floyd R.* (D)	Clark, No. 3
Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Douglas-Ormsby
Slattery, James (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Swobe, Coe (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Titlow, Emerson* (D)	Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye
Young, Clarence Clifton* (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
*Served two-year term pursuant to lots drawn during the redistricting process of the Eleventh Special Session.

ASSEMBLY

HON. MELVIN D. CLOSE, JR., *Speaker*

HON. AUSTIN H. BOWLER, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 4
Bishop, Marvin M. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Bowler, Austin H. (D)	Clark, No. 5
Brookman, Eileen B. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Close, Melvin D., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 5
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon
Dungan, Flora (D)	Clark, No. 4
Espinoza, Arthur (D)	Clark, No. 3
Foote, Margie (D)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
Frazzini, Mary (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Garfinkle, Bud (D)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Getto, Virgil (R)	Churchill
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Elko
Hafen, Bryan K. (R)	Clark, No. 1
Hafen, M. Kent (Tim) (R)	Esmeralda-Nye-Mina Tnsp (Mineral)
Harris, Leonard H. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Hilbrecht, Norman T. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Homer, Dr. John H. (R)	Douglas-Ormsby
Howard, Melvin B. (R)	Humboldt
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Douglas-Ormsby
Kean, Thomas M. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Lowman, Zelvin D. (R)	Clark, No. 4
Manning, Boyd (D)	Lincoln-White Pine
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 2
McKissick, Howard F. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Mello, Donald (D)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
Prince, Rawson (D)	Lincoln-White Pine
Schouweiler, Bart M. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Smith, Robert (Hal) (R)	Clark, No. 5
Swackhamer, William D.[1] (D)	Eureka-Lander-Pershing
Torvinen, Roy (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Tyson, Geraldine B. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Viani, G. Joe (D)	Mineral (Hawthorne-Schurz Tnsp.)
Webb, Douglas J. (R)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
White, Marvin (D)	Clark, No. 2
Wilson, Woodrow (R)	Clark, No. 4
Wood, James E.[2] (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Wooster, Clinton E. (D)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Young, Frank (R)	Clark, No. 4
Young, Roy (R)	Elko

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

THIRTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION—1968

The special session of 1968 began on Monday, February 5, and ended on Saturday, February 24. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 1967 Regular Session with the following exceptions: In the Senate, Len Harris in the place of James C. Bailey; in the Assembly, C. W. (Corky) Lingenfelter in place of Len Harris and Angelo D. Petrini in place of Clinton E. Wooster.

Governor Paul Laxalt called the special session and asked that the following matters be considered:

1. Appropriations for: (1) Title XIX; (2) School District Emergency Relief Fund; (3) mental commitment proceedings and financial responsibility; and (4) cost of extradition proceedings;
2. Authorizations for: (1) Lake Tahoe Regional Agency; (2) Department of Motor Vehicle budget adjustment; (3) University of Nevada revenue bonds; (4) University of Nevada land foundation; (5) authorization of shop, warehouse building (NSU); (6) authorization to Clark County Commission for sale of McCarran Airport; and (7) State Park System engineer;
3. Corrective legislation relative to: (1) meat plant inspection; (2) clarification of State's present ad valorem rate; (3) removing legal obstacle to Elko County Hospital expansion; (4) providing irrigation district liability limit; and (5) number of Nevada highway patrolmen; and
4. General legislation relative to: (1) Elko Community College pilot project; and (2) North Las Vegas annexation.

Other matters presented to the Legislature for consideration during the course of the session were as follows: (1) limitation of liability in tort actions for recreational property use; (2) establishment of community colleges; (3) detention and treatment of insane criminals; (4) transfer of mentally retarded children from the Nevada State hospital to a cottage-type group facility; and (5) establishment of town board form of government by initiative petition.

FIFTY–FIFTH SESSION—1969

SENATE

HON. ED FIKE, *President*

HON. FLOYD R. LAMB, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Brown, B. Mahlon[1] (D)	Clark, No. 4
Bunker, Vernon E. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Christensen, M. J. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Churchill-Lyon
Farr, Francis W. (R)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
Fransway, John (R)	Eureka-Humboldt-Lander-Pershing
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Harris, Leonard H. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Hecht, Chic[2] (R)	Clark, No. 3
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark, No. 3
Hug, Procter R., Sr. (D)	Storey-Washoe
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Manning, Boyd (D)	Lincoln-White Pine
Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Carson City-Douglas
Slattery, James (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Swobe, Coe (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Titlow, Emerson (D)	Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye
White, Marvin L.[3] (D)	Clark, No. 2
Young, Clarence Clifton (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
[3]Resigned December 1, 1970. Lee E. Walker appointed.

ASSEMBLY

HON. HOWARD F. McKISSICK, JR., *Speaker*

HON. LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 4
Bowler, Austin H. (D)	Clark, No. 5
Branch, Dave (D)	Clark, No. 2
Brookman, Eileen B. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Bryan, Richard (D)	Clark, No. 4
Capurro, Randall V. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Close, Melvin D., Jr.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 5
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon
Espinoza, Arthur (D)	Clark, No. 3
Foote, Margie (D)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
Frazzini, Mary (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Fry, Leslie (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Getto, Virgil (R)	Churchill
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Elko
Hafen, Bryan K. (R)	Clark, No. 1
Hafen, M. Kent (Tim) (R)	Esmeralda-Nye-Mina Tnsp. (Mineral)
Hilbrecht, Norman T. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Homer, Dr. John H. (R)	Douglas-Ormsby
Howard, Melvin B. (R)	Humboldt
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Douglas-Ormsby
Kean, Thomas M. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Lingenfelter, C. W. (Corky) (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Lowman, Zelvin D.[2] (R)	Clark, No. 4
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 2
McKissick, Howard F., Jr. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
Prince, Rawson M. (D)	Lincoln-White Pine
Reid, Harry M. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Schouweiler, Bart M. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Smith, Robert (Hal) (R)	Clark, No. 3
Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Eureka-Lander-Pershing
Swallow, Grover (R)	Lincoln-White Pine
Torvinen, Roy (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Tyson, Geraldine B. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Viani, G. Joe (D)	Mineral (Hawthorne-Schurz Tnsp.)
Webb, Douglas J. (R)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
Wilson, Woodrow (R)	Clark, No. 4
Wood, James E. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Young, Frank (R)	Clark, No. 4
Young, Roy (R)	Elko

[1]Minority Floor Leader.
[2]Majority Floor Leader.

FIFTY–SIXTH SESSION—1971

SENATE

HON. HARRY M. REID, *President*

HON. FLOYD R. LAMB, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Brown, B. Mahlon[1] (D)	Clark, No. 4
Close, Melvin D., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Churchill-Lyon
Drakulich, Stanley J. (D)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
Foley, John P. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Fransway, John (R)	Eureka-Humboldt-Lander-Pershing
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Harris, Leonard H. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Hecht, Chic (R)	Clark, No. 3
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark, No. 3
Hug, Procter R., Sr. (D)	Storey-Washoe
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Manning, Boyd (Red) (D)	Lincoln-White Pine
Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Elko
Pozzi, Archie, Jr. (R)	Carson City-Douglas
Swobe, Coe[2] (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Titlow, Emerson F. (D)	Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye
Walker, Lee E. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (Spike), II (D)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Young, Clarence Clifton (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, *Speaker*

HON. M. KENT HAFEN, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 5
Branch, David R. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Brookman, Eileen B. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	Clark, No. 5
Capurro, Randall V. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon
Dreyer, Darrell H. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Foote, Margie (D)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
Frazzini, Mary (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Fry, Leslie Mack (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Getto, Virgil (R)	Churchill
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Elko
Hafen, M. Kent (Tim) (R)	Esmeralda-Nye, Mina Tnsp. (Mineral)
Hawkins, Frances (D)	Mineral (Hawthorne and Schurz Tnsp.)
Hilbrecht, Norman Ty[1] (D)	Clark, No. 4
Homer, Dr. John H. (R)	Carson City-Douglas
Howard, Melvin (Bode) (R)	Humboldt
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Carson City Douglas
Kean, Thomas M. (R)	Reno-N.Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Lauri, Nick (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Lingenfelter, C. W. (Corky) (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Lowman, Zelmin D. (R)	Clark No. 4
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 2
McKissick, Howard F., Jr. (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
Olsen, Arthur (Art) (D)	Clark, No. 4
Poggione, P. Daniel (Dan) (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Prince, Rawson M. (D)	Lincoln-White Pine
Ronzone, R. J. (Dick) (R)	Clark, No. 4
Schofield, Jack (D)	Clark, No. 4
Smalley, James E. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Smith, Robert (Hal)[2] (R)	Clark, No. 3
Swackhamer, William D. (D)	Eureka-Lander-Pershing
Swallow, Grover (R)	Lincoln-White Pine
Torvinen, Roy L.[3] (R)	Reno-N. Tahoe-Verdi-Storey
Valentine, Artie D. (D)	Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop
White, Juanita Greeer (R)	Clark, No. 1
Wilson, Woodrow (R)	Clark, No. 4
Young, Frank (R)	Clark, No. 4
Young, Roy (R)	Elko

[1]Minority Floor Leader.
[2]After election recount, incumbent Arthur Espinoza (D) had 2,088 votes to Smith's 2,072. Smith contested the election of Espinoza based on a faulty voting machine in the City of Henderson. An Assembly special committee verified that 62 people had voted for Smith on the faulty machine but that only 8 of those votes were recorded. On January 26, 1971, the Assembly unanimously accepted the committee's report; Espinoza conceded the election and Smith was seated.
[3]Majority Floor Leader.

FIFTY–SEVENTH SESSION—1973

SENATE

HON. HARRY M. REID, *President*

HON. FLOYD R. LAMB, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Blakemore, Richard E. (D)	Central Nevada [Esmeralda, Lincoln, White Pine, Mineral, Nye]
Brown, B. Mahlon[1] (D)	Clark, No. 3
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Close, Melvin D. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Western Nevada [Churchill, Lyon, Storey, Carson City (Part)]
Drakulich, Stan J. (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Echols, Eugene V. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Foley, John P. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Hecht, Chic (R)	Clark, No. 3
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark, No. 3
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Northern Nevada [Elko, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing, Eureka]
Neal, Joe (D)	Clark, No. 4
Pozzi, Archie, Jr.[2] (R)	Capital [Douglas, Carson City (Part)]
Raggio, William J. (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Swobe, Coe (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Walker, Lee E. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1
Young, Clarence Clifton (R)	Washoe, No. 1

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. KEITH ASHWORTH, *Speaker*

HON. JOSEPH E. DINI, JR., *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 8
Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Barengo, Robert R. (D)	Washoe, No. 29
Bennett, Rev. Marion D. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Bickerstaff, William (R)	Washoe, No. 32
Bremner, Douglas Roger (D)	Clark, No. 3
Broadbent, Robert V. (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Brookman, Eileen B. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Capurro, Randall V. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Craddock, Robert G. (D)	Clark, No. 20
Crawford, Cranford L., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Demers, Daniel J. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Carson City
Dreyer, Darrell H.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 14
Foote, Margie (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Ford, Jean E. (R)	Clark, No. 15
Fry, Leslie Mack (R)	Washoe, No. 27
Getto, Virgil (R)	Churchill
Glover, Alan (D)	Carson City
Gojack, Mary (D)	Washoe, No. 23
Hafen, M. Kent (Tim) (R)	Esmeralda, Nye, Mineral
Hayes, Keith C. (D)	Clark, No. 13
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Howard, Melvin (Bode) (R)	Eureka, Lander, Humboldt, Pershing
Huff, Darrell W. (R)	Clark, No. 2
Jacobsen, Lawrence E.[2] (R)	Douglas, Carson City
Lowman, Zelvin D. (R)	Clark, No. 5
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 19
McNeel, Richard K. (R)	Clark, No. 17
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Prince, Rawson M. (D)	Lincoln, White Pine
Robinson, Dr. Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Schofield, Jack (D)	Clark, No. 12
Smalley, James E. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Smith, Robert (Hal) (R)	Clark, No. 22
Torvinen, Roy L. (R)	Washoe, No. 28
Ullom, James N. (D)	Clark, No. 16
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Wittenberg, Albert (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Young, Roy (R)	Elko

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

FIFTY–EIGHTH SESSION—1975

SENATE

HON. ROBERT E. ROSE, *President*

HON. WARREN L. MONROE, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Blakemore, Richard E. (D)	Central Nevada District [Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine]
Brown, B. Mahlon* (D)	Clark, No. 3
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Close, Melvin D., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Western Nevada District, [Churchill, Lyon, Storey, Carson City (Part)]
Echols, Eugene V. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Foote, Margie (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Gibson, James I. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Gojack, Mary L. (D)	Washoe, No. 1
Herr, Helen (D)	Clark, No. 3
Hilbrecht, Norman Ty (D)	Clark, No. 3
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Monroe, Warren L. (D)	Northern Nevada District [Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing]
Neal, Joe (D)	Clark No. 4
Raggio, William J. (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Schofield, Jack L. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Sheerin, Gary A. (D)	Capital [Douglas, Carson City]
Walker, Lee E. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1
Young, Clarence Clifton** (R)	Washoe, No. 1

*Majority Floor Leader.

**Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. KEITH ASHWORTH, *Speaker*

HON. DARRELL H. DREYER, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 8
Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Barengo, Robert R. (D)	Washoe, No. 29
Benkovich, Robert M. (R)	Washoe, No. 32
Bennett, Marion D. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Bremner, Douglas Roger (D)	Clark, No. 3
Brookman, Eileen B. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Chaney, Lonie (D)	Clark, No. 7
Christensen, Chester S. (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Coulter, Steven A. (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Craddock, Robert Glen (D)	Clark, No. 20
Demers, Daniel J. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Dini, Joseph E., Jr.[1] (D)	Lyon, Storey, Churchill (Part)
Dreyer, Darrell H. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Ford, Jean E. (R)	Clark, No. 15
Getto, Virgil M.[2] (R)	Pershing, Churchill (Part)
Glover, Alan (D)	Carson City (Part)
Harmon, Harley L. (D)	Clark, No. 16
Hayes, Karen W. (D)	Clark, No. 13
Heaney, Robert E. (D)	Washoe, No. 26
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Howard, Melvin (Bode) (R)	Humboldt, Eureka, Lander, Carlin
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Douglas, Carson City (Part)
Jeffrey, John E. (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 22
Lowman, Zelvin D. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Mann, Lloyd W. (D)	Clark. No. 2
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 19
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Moody, Don A. (D)	Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye
Murphy, Patrick M. (D)	Washoe, No. 28
Polish, John (D)	Lincoln, White Pine
Price, Robert E. (Bob) (D)	Clark, No. 17
Robinson, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Schofield, James W. (D)	Clark, No. 12
Sena, Nash M. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Weise, Robert L. (R)	Washoe, No. 23
Wittenberg, Albert M. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Young, Roy (R)	Elko, less Carlin Township

[1]Majority Floor Leader.

[2]Minority Floor Leader.

FIFTY–NINTH SESSION—1977

SENATE

HON. ROBERT E. ROSE, *President*

HON. MELVIN D. CLOSE, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 3
Blakemore, Richard E. (D)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Close, Melvin D., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
Echols, Eugene V. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Faiss, Wilbur (D)	Clark, No. 2
Foote, Margie (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Gibson, James I.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 1
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Gojack, Mary L. (D)	Washoe, No. 1
Hernstadt, William H. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Hilbrecht, Norman Ty (D)	Clark, No. 3
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Neal, Joe (D)	Clark, No. 4
Raggio, William J.[2] (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Schofield, Jack L. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Sheerin, Gary A. (D)	Capital Senatorial District
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1
Young, Clarence Clifton (R)	Washoe, No. 1

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JOSEPH E. DINI, JR., *Speaker*

HON. HARLEY L. HARMON, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Barengo, Robert R. (D)	Washoe, No. 29
Bennett, Marion D. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Bremner, Douglas Roger (D)	Clark, No. 3
Brookman, Eileen B. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Chaney, Lonie (D)	Clark, No. 7
Coulter, Steven A. (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Craddock, Robert Glen (D)	Clark, No. 20
Demers, Daniel J.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 1
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	District No. 38 (Lyon-Storey-part of Churchill)
Dreyer, Darrell H. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Glover, Alan (D)	District No. 40 (part of Carson City)
Gomes, Nancy A. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Goodman, Dale (D)	Washoe, No. 26
Harmon, Harley L. (D)	Clark, No. 16
Hayes, Karen W. (D)	Clark, No. 13
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Horn, Nicholas J. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Howard, Melvin (Bode)[2] (R)	District No. 34 (Eureka-Humboldt-Lander-Carlin Township)
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	District No. 39 (Douglas-part of Carson City)
Jeffrey, John E. (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 22
Kissam, William A. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Kosinski, James N. (D)	Washoe, No. 32
Mann, Lloyd W. (D)	Clark, No. 2
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 19
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Moody, Don A. (D)	District No. 36 (Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye)
Murphy, Patrick M. (D)	Washoe, No. 17
Polish, John (D)	District No. 35 (Lincoln-White Pine)
Price, Robert (Bob) E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	District No. 33 (Elko-less Carlin Township)
Robinson, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Ross, R. Ian (D)	Clark, No. 5
Schofield, James W. (D)	Clark, No. 12
Sena, Nash M. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Serpa, John (D)	District No. 37 (Pershing-part of Churchill)
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Weise, Robert L.[3] (R)	Washoe, No. 23
Westall, Peggy (D)	Washoe, No. 31

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Melvin (Bode) Howard, District No. 34, died April 23, 1977. Marion Howard appointed to unexpired term.
[3]Minority Floor Leader.

SIXTIETH SESSION—1979

SENATE

HON. MYRON E. LEAVITT, *President*

HON. FLOYD R. LAMB, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Ashworth, Don (D)	Clark, No. 3
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 3
Blakemore, Richard E. (D)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Close, Melvin D. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
Echols, Eugene V. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Faiss, Wilbur (D)	Clark, No. 2
Ford, Jean (D)	Clark, No. 3
Gibson, James I.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 1
Glaser, Norman (D)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Hernstadt, William H. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Jacobsen, Lawrence (R)	Capital Senatorial District
Kosinski, James (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3
McCorkle, Clifford (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Neal, Joe (D)	Clark, No. 4
Raggio, William J.[2] (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Sloan, M. H. Mike[3] (D)	Clark, No. 3
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1
Young, Clarence Clifton (R)	Washoe, No. 1

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
[3]Appointed to fill unexpired term of Richard H. Bryan, who was elected Attorney General in 1978.

ASSEMBLY

HON. PAUL W. MAY, JR., *Speaker*

HON. ROBERT R. BARENGO, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Barengo, Robert R. (D)	Washoe, No. 29
Bedrosian, Tod (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Bennett, Marion D. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Bergevin, Louis W. (R)	Douglas, Carson City (part), No. 39
Brady, Bill D. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Bremner, Douglas Roger (D)	Clark, No. 3
Cavnar, Peggy (R)	Clark, No. 1
Chaney, Lonie (D)	Clark, No. 7
Coulter, Steven A. (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Craddock, Robert G. (D)	Clark, No. 20
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Churchill (part), No. 38
Fielding, Jack F. (D)	Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
FitzPatrick, Michael T. (R)	Clark, No. 12
Getto, Virgil M. (R)	Pershing, Churchill (part), No. 37
Glover, Alan (D)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Harmon, Harley L.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 16
Hayes, Karen W. (D)	Clark, No. 13
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Horn, Nicholas J. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Jeffrey, John E. (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 22
Malone, Mike (R)	Clark, No. 4
Mann, Lloyd W. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Marvel, John (R)	Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Carlin Township, No. 34
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 19
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Polish, John M. (D)	Lincoln, White Pine No. 35
Prengaman, Paul (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Elko, less Carlin Township, No. 33
Robinson, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Rusk, Robert F. (R)	Washoe, No. 28
Sena, Nash M. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Stewart, Janson F. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Tanner, Darrell D. (R)	Clark, No. 9
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Webb, Doug (R)	Washoe, No. 32
Weise, Robert L.[2] (R)	Washoe, No. 23
Westall, Peggy (D)	Washoe, No. 31

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

FOURTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION—1980

The special session of 1980 began and ended on Saturday, September 13. This session lasted just over four hours, making it the second shortest legislative session in Nevada's history. Membership and officers were the same as in the 1979 Regular Session.

Governor Robert List called the special session to consider an amendment to the bi-state Tahoe Regional Planning Compact. The amendment was actually a major redraft of the bi-state compact between Nevada and California that originally had been approved in 1969.

SIXTY–FIRST SESSION—1981

SENATE

HON. MYRON E. LEAVITT, *President*

HON. MELVIN D. CLOSE, JR., *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Ashworth, Don W. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 3
Bilbray, James H. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Blakemore, Richard E. (D)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Close, Melvin D., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Echols, Eugene V. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Faiss, Wilbur (D)	Clark, No. 2
Ford, Jean (D)	Clark, No. 3
Getto, Virgil M.* (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
Gibson, James I.** (D)	Clark, No. 1
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Hernstadt, William H. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Jacobsen, Lawrence E.*** (R)	Capital Senatorial District
Kosinski, James N. (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Lamb, Floyd R. (D)	Clark, No. 3
McCorkle, Clifford E. (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Neal, Joe (D)	Clark, No. 4
Raggio, William J. (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1

*Appointed to fill vacancy created when Carl F. Dodge resigned in December 1980 to serve on the Nevada Gaming Commission. Virgil Getto had been re-elected to the Nevada Assembly in November 1980.

**Majority Floor Leader.

***Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. ROBERT R. BARENGO, *Speaker*

HON. KAREN W. HAYES, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Barengo, Robert R. (D)	Washoe, No. 29
Bennett, Marion D. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Bergevin, Louis W. (R)	Douglas, Carson City (part), No. 39
Beyer, Erik (R)	Washoe, No. 24
Brady, William D. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Bremner, Douglas Roger (D)	Clark, No. 3
Cafferata, Patty D. (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Chaney, Lonie (D)	Clark, No. 7
Coulter, Steven A. (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Craddock, Robert G. (D)	Clark, No. 20
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey Churchill (part), No. 38
DuBois, John B. (R)	Clark, No. 2
Foley, Helen A. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Glover, Alan (D)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Ham, Jane F. (R)	Clark, No. 16
Hayes, Karen W. (D)	Clark, No. 13
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Horn, Nicholas J. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Jeffrey, John E. (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 22
Kovacs, Edward J. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Malone, Mike (R)	Clark, No. 4
Marvel, John W. (R)	Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Carlin Township, No. 34
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 19
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Nicholas, David D. (R)	Washoe, No. 23
Polish, John M. (D)	Lincoln, White Pine, No. 35
Prengaman, Paul (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Rackley, Ira V.[1] (R)	Pershing (part), Churchill, No. 37
Redelsperger, Kenneth K. (R)	Esmeralda, Nye, Mineral, No. 36
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Elko, less Carlin Township, No. 33
Robinson, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Rusk, Robert F.[2] (R)	Washoe, No. 28
Sader, Robert M. (D)	Washoe, No. 32
Schofield, James W. (D))	Clark, No. 12
Stewart, Janson F. (D))	Clark, No. 14
Thompson, Danny L. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Vergiels, John M.[3] (D)	Clark, No. 10
Westall, Peggy (D)	Washoe, No. 31

[1]Appointed to fill vacancy created when Virgil M. Getto was appointed to the Senate in December 1980.

[2]Minority Floor Leader.

[3]Majority Floor Leader.

SIXTY–SECOND SESSION—1983

SENATE

HON. ROBERT A. CASHELL, *President*

HON. KEITH ASHWORTH, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Ashworth, Keith (D)	Clark, No. 6
Bilbray, James H. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Blakemore, Richard E. (D)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Faiss, Wilbur (D)	Clark, No. 2
Foley, Helen A. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Gibson, James I.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 1
Glaser, Norman D. (D)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Glover, Alan H. (D)	Capital Senatorial District
Hernstadt, William H. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Horn, Nicholas J. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
Lamb, Floyd R.[2] (D)	Clark, No. 5
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Neal, Joe (D)	Clark, No. 4
Raggio, William J.[3] (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Robinson, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Ryan, Robert (R)	Clark, No. 5
Townsend, Randolph J. (D)	Washoe, No. 3
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Resigned September 26, 1983.
[3]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JOHN M. VERGIELS, *Speaker*

HON. JAMES W. SCHOFIELD, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Bergevin, Louis W. (R)	Douglas (part), No. 39
Berkley, Shelley L. (D)	Clark, No. 13
Beyer, Erik (R)	Washoe, No. 24
Bilyeu, Byron (Bill) (R)	Elko, Eureka (part), No. 33
Bogaert, Bruce R. (R)	Washoe, No. 27
Bourne, Charles G. (D)	Washoe, No. 29
Brady, William D.* (R)	Clark, No. 5
Bremner, Douglas Roger (D)	Clark, No. 3
Chaney, Lonie (D)	Clark, No. 7
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 9
Collins, Eugene (D)	Clark, No. 6
Craddock, Robert G. (D)	Clark, No. 20
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Churchill (part), Douglas (part), No. 38
DuBois, John B. (R)	Clark, No. 2
Fay, Robert W. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Francis, Steven C. (R)	Clark, No. 41
Getto, Virgil M. (R)	White Pine, Churchill (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Ham, Jane F. (R)	Clark, No. 16
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Jeffrey, John E. (Jack)** (D)	Clark, No. 22
Joerg, Charles W. (R)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Kerns, Bob L. (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Kovacs, Edward J. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Malone, Mike (R)	Clark, No. 4
Marvel, John W. (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Lander (part), Washoe (part), No. 34
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 19
Nevin, Leonard V. (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Nicholas, David D. (R)	Washoe, No. 23
Perry, Charles C., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 42
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Redelsperger, Kenneth K. (R)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Sader, Robert M. (D)	Washoe, No. 32
Schofield, James W. (D)	Clark, No. 12
Sedway, Marvin M. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Stewart, Janson F. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Stone, James A. (R)	Washoe, No. 30
Swain, Courtenay C.*** (D)	Washoe, No. 28
Thomas, Robert (R)	Carson City (part), Washoe (part), No. 37
Thompson, Danny L. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Zimmer, Barbara (R)	Clark, No. 8

*Minority Floor Leader.
**Majority Floor Leader.
***Elected as Courtenay C. Jameson.

FIFTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION—1984

The special session of 1984 began on Thursday, March 29, and ended on Friday, March 30. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 1983 Regular Session with the following exceptions: M. H. (Mike) Sloan in place of Floyd R. Lamb in the Senate; and Steve McGinty in place of Edward J. Kovacs in the Assembly; and Senator Thomas R. C. Wilson was excused.

Governor Richard H. Bryan called the special session to consider amendments to the *Nevada Revised Statutes* relative to banks, banking, and the extension of credit. Legislation was enacted to allow a bank holding company domiciled in another state to acquire a limited service bank in Nevada. The law also made certain changes and clarifications pertaining to retail installment contracts.

SIXTY–THIRD SESSION—1985

SENATE

HON. ROBERT A. CASHELL, *President*

HON. THOMAS R. C. WILSON, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Bilbray, James H.* (D)	Clark, No. 7
Foley, Helen A. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Gibson, James I.** (D)	Clark, No. 1
Glover, Alan H.*** (D)	Capital Senatorial District
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Horn, Nicholas J. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Neal, Joe (D)	Clark, No. 4
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark, No. 5
Raggio, William J.**** (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Redelsperger, Kenneth K. (R)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Robinson, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Ryan, Robert (R)	Clark, No. 5
Shaffer, Raymond C. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Townsend, Randolph J. (D)	Washoe, No. 3
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Wilson, Thomas R. C. (D)	Washoe, No. 1

*Resigned December 1986, after his election to U.S. House of Representatives.
**Majority Floor Leader.
***Resigned December 2, 1985.
****Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. BYRON (BILL) BILYEU, *Speaker*

HON. CHARLES W. JOERG, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Arberry, Morse, Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Bergevin, Louis W. (R)	Douglas (part), No. 39
Beyer, Erik (R)	Washoe, No. 24
Bilyeu, Byron (Bill) (R)	Elko, Eureka (part), No. 33
Bogaert, Bruce R. (R)	Washoe, No. 27
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 9
Collins, Eugene[1] (D)	Clark, No. 6
Craddock, Robert G. (D)	Clark, No. 20
Dini, Joseph E., Jr.[2] (D)	Lyon, Storey, Churchill (part), Douglas (part), No. 38
DuBois, John B. (R)	Clark, No. 2
Fairchild, Jerry J. (R)	Clark, No. 1
Francis, Steven C.[3] (R)	Clark, No. 41
Getto, Virgil M. (R)	White Pine, Churchill (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Ham, Jane F. (R)	Clark, No. 16
Horne, O. Charles (R)	Clark, No. 3
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Jeffrey, John E. (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 22
Joerg, Charles W. (R)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Kerns, Bob L. (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Lambert, Joan A. (R)	Washoe, No. 29
Little, Patricia L. (D)	Clark, No. 19
Malone, Mike (R)	Clark, No. 4
Marvel, John W. (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Lander (part), Washoe (part), No. 34
McGaughey, James W. (R)	Clark, No. 13
Nevin, Leonard V. (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Nicholas, David D. (R)	Washoe, No. 23
O'Donnell, William R. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Rader, Art (R)	Clark, No. 14
Roberts, Gary Lee (D)	Clark, No. 18
Sader, Robert M. (D)	Washoe, No. 32
Schofield, James W. (D)	Clark, No. 12
Sedway, Marvin M. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Spriggs, Gaylyn J. (R)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Stone, James A. (R)	Washoe, No. 30
Swain, Courtenay C. (D)	Washoe, No. 28
Tebbs, Terry (R)	Clark, No. 42
Thomas, Robert (R)	Carson City (part), Washoe (part), No. 37
Thompson, Danny L. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Williams, Myrna (D)	Clark, No. 10
Zimmer, Barbara A. (R)	Clark, No. 8

[1]Changed party affiliation to Republican in August 1985.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
[3]Majority Floor Leader.

SIXTY-FOURTH SESSION—1987

SENATE

HON. ROBERT J. MILLER, *President*

HON. LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Beyer, Erik (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 3
Gibson, James I.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 1
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Horn, Nicholas J. (Nick) (D)	Clark, No. 7
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
Joerg, Charles W. (R)	Capital Senatorial District
Jones, Herbert M.[2] (D)	Clark, No. 7
Malone, Mike (R)	Clark, No. 6
Mello, Donald R. (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Neal, Joe (D)	Clark No. 4
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark, No. 5
O'Donnell, Bill R. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Raggio, William J.[3] (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Redelsperger, Kenneth K. (R)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Shaffer, Raymond C. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 3

[1]Minority Floor Leader. Died August 13, 1988.
[2]Appointed December 26, 1986, to fill vacancy due to resignation of Senator James Hubert Bilbray.
[3]Majority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JOSEPH E. DINI, JR., *Speaker*

HON. JAMES (JIM) W. SCHOFIELD, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Adler, Ernest E. (D)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Arberry, Morse, Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Banner, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Bergevin, Louis W.[1] (R)	Douglas (part), No. 39
Brookman, Eileen B. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Callister, Matthew Q. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Carpenter, John C. (R)	Elko and Eureka (part), No. 33
Craddock, Robert G. (D)	Clark, No. 20
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Churchill (part), Douglas (part), No. 38
DuBois, John (R)	Clark, No. 2
Evans, Jan (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Fay, Robert W. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Freeman, Vivian L. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Garner, Val Z. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Gaston, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 16
Getto, Virgil M. (R)	White Pine, Churchill (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Haller, Ken (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Jeffrey, John E.[2] (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 22
Kerns, Bob L. (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Kissam, William A. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Lambert, Joan A. (R)	Washoe, No. 29
Marvel, John W. (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Lander (part), Washoe (part), No. 34
May, Paul W., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 19
McGaughey, James W. (R)	Clark, No. 13
Nevin, Leonard V. (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Nicholas, David D. (R)	Washoe, No. 23
Porter, Gene T. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Sader, Robert M. (D)	Washoe, No. 32
Schofield, James (Jim) W. (D)	Clark, No. 12
Sedway, Marvin M. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Spinello, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 41
Spriggs, Gaylyn J. (R)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Swain, Courtenay C. (D)	Washoe, No. 28
Tebbs, Terry (R)	Clark, No. 42
Thomas, Bob (R)	Carson City (part) Washoe (part), No. 37
Thompson, Danny L. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Triggs, Vincent L. (D)	Clark, No. 5
Williams, Myrna T. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Williams, Wendell P. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Wisdom, Jane A. (D)	Clark, No. 3

[1]Minority Floor Leader.
[2]Majority Floor Leader.

SIXTY–FIFTH SESSION—1989

SENATE

HON. ROBERT J. MILLER, *President*

HON. LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Beyer, Erik (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 3
Getto, Virgil N. (R)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Horn, Nicholas J. (Nick) (D)	Clark, No. 7
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
Joerg, Charles W. (R)	Capital Senatorial District
Malone, Mike (R)	Clark, No. 6
Mello, Donald R.* (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Neal, Joe** (D)	Clark No. 4
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark, No. 5
O'Donnell, Bill R. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Raggio, William J.*** (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Shaffer, Raymond C. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Smith, R. Hal (R)	Clark, No. 1
Titus, Dina (D)	Clark, No. 7
Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Vergiels, John M. (D)	Clark, No. 3
Wagner, Sue (R)	Washoe, No. 3

*Resigned October 1, 1989.
**Minority Floor Leader.
***Majority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JOSEPH E. DINI, JR., *Speaker*

HON. MYRNA T. WILLIAMS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Adler, Emest E. (D)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Arberry, Morse, Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Banner, James J.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 11
Bergevin, Louis W.[2] (R)	Douglas (part), No. 39
Bogaert, Bruce R. (R)	Washoe, No. 27
Brookman, Eileen B. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Callister, Matthew Q. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Carpenter, John C. (R)	Elko and Eureka (part), No. 33
Chowning, Vonne Stout (D)	Clark, No. 19
Diamond, Renee L. (D)	Clark, No. 42
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Churchill (part), Douglas (part), No. 38
DuBois, John (R)	Clark, No. 2
Evans, Jan (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Fay, Robert W. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Freeman, Vivian L. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Garner, Val Z. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Gaston, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 16
Gibbons, James (Jim) A. (R)	Washoe, No. 23
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Jeffrey, John E. (Jack)[3] (D)	Clark, No. 22
Kerns, Bob L. (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Kissam, William A. (Bill) (D)	Clark, No. 4
Lambert, Joan A. (R)	Washoe, No. 29
Marvel, John W. (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Lander (part), Washoe (part), No. 34
McGaughey, James W. (R)	Clark, No. 13
McGinness, Joseph M. (Mike) (R)	White Pine, Churchill (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Nevin, Leonard V. (D)	Washoe, No. 2
Porter, Gene T. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Regan, John B. (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 20
Sader, Robert M. (D)	Washoe, No. 32
Schofield, James (Jim) W. (D)	Clark, No. 12
Sedway, Marvin M. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Sheerin, Gary A. (D)	Carson City (part), Washoe (part), No. 37
Spinello, James J. (D)	Clark, No. 41
Spriggs, Gaylyn J. (R)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Swain, Courtenay C. (D)	Washoe, No. 28
Thompson, Danny L. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Triggs, Vincent L. (D)	Clark, No. 5
Williams, Myrna T. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Williams, Wendell P. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Wisdom, Jane A.[4] (D)	Clark, No. 3

[1]Resigned September 1, 1989.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
[3]Majority Floor Leader.
[4]Resigned April 5, 1990.

SIXTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION—1989

The special session of 1989 began and ended on Tuesday, November 21. This session lasted just over two hours, making it the shortest in Nevada's history. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 1989 Regular Session with the following exceptions: Margaret E. O'Neill in place of Donald R. Mello in the Senate, and Fon J. Warburton in place of James J. Banner in the Assembly.

Acting Governor Bob Miller called the special session to consider a repeal of the provisions of Assembly Bill 820 (Chapter 481, *Statutes of Nevada*) of the 65th Session, which related to the Legislators' Retirement Law, including the reduction of any benefits paid pursuant to those provisions and the refund of monies received by the public employees' retirement fund pursuant to those provisions for the purchase of additional service credit.

SIXTY–SIXTH SESSION—1991

SENATE

HON. SUE WAGNER, *President*

HON. JOSEPH M. NEAL, JR., *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Adler, Ernest E. (D)	Capital Senatorial District
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 3
Cook, Ronald V. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Getto, Virgil M. (R)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Glomb, Diana M. (D)	Washoe, No. 1
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Horn, Nicholas J. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
Neal, Joseph M., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Nevin, Leonard V. (D)	Washoe, No. 2
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark. No. 5
O'Donnell, William R. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Raggio, William J.[1] (R)	Washoe, No. 1
Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Shaffer, Raymond C. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Smith, R. Hal (R)	Clark, No. 1
Titus, Dina (D)	Clark, No. 7
Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe. No. 3
Tyler, Stephanie S.[2] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Vergiels, John M.[3] (D)	Clark, No. 3

[1]Minority Floor Leader.
[2]Appointed to fill vacancy created by Sue Wagner's election to Lieutenant Governor.
[3]Majority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JOSEPH E. DINI, JR., *Speaker*

HON. MYRNA T. WILLIAMS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Arberry, Morse, Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Bache, Douglas Albert (D)	Clark, No. 11
Bayley, John W. (R)	Clark, No. 42
Bennett, Rick Charles (D)	Clark, No. 16
Bergevin, Louis W. (R)	Douglas (part), No. 39
Callister, Matthew Q. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Carpenter, John C. (R)	Elko, Eureka (part), No. 33
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Churchill (part), Douglas (part), No. 38
Elliott, Joe (R)	Carson City (part), Washoe (part), No. 37
Evans, Jan (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Freeman, Vivian L. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Garner, Val Z. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Gibbons, James A.[1] (R)	Washoe, No. 23
Giunchigliani, Christina R. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Goetting, Bradley I. (R)	Clark, No. 4
Gregory, William David (R)	Clark, No. 5
Haller, Ken (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Hardy, Warren B. (R)	Clark, No. 20
Heller, Dean (R)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Johnson, Joseph (D)	Washoe, No. 28
Kerns, Bob L. (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Krenzer, Saundra (D)	Clark, No. 3
Lambert, Joan A. (R)	Washoe, No. 29
Little, Patricia (D)	Clark, No. 19
Marvel, John W. (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Lander (part), Washoe (part), No. 34
McGaughey, James W.[2] (R)	Clark, No. 13
McGinness, Joseph M. (Mike) (R)	White Pine, Churchill (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Norton, John L. (D)	Clark, No. 12
Petrak, William A. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Pettyjohn, J. Coy (R)	Clark, No. 21
Porter, Gene T.[3] (D)	Clark, No. 8
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Sader, Robert M. (D)	Washoe, No. 32
Scherer, Scott (R)	Clark, No. 2
Spitler, Larry L. (D)	Clark, No. 41
Spriggs, Gaylyn J. (R)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Stout, Phil (R)	Clark, No. 22
Williams, Myrna T. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Williams, Wendell P. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Wong, Robert A. (R)	Clark, No. 15

[1]Resigned January 17, 1991, when assigned to active duty in Operation Desert Storm; wife T. Dawn Gibbons appointed. She resigned April 16, 1991, when Mr. Gibbons returned; he was appointed to complete term.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
[3]Majority Floor Leader.

SIXTY-SEVENTH SESSION—1993

SENATE

HON. SUE WAGNER, *President*

HON. LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Adler, Ernest E. (D)	Capital Senatorial District
Brown, Lori L. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Callister, Matthew Q. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 3
Glomb, Diana M. (D)	Washoe, No. 1
Hickey, Thomas J. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
James, Mark A. (R)	Clark, No. 8
Lowden, Sue (R)	Clark, No. 3
McGinness, Joseph M. (Mike) (R)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Neal, Joseph M., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 4
Nevin, Leonard V. (Len) (D)	Washoe, No. 2
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark, No. 5
O'Donnell, William R. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Raggio, William J.[1] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Shaffer, Raymond C. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Smith, R. Hal (R)	Clark, No. 1
Titus, Dina[2] (D)	Clark, No. 7
Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 4

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JOSEPH E. DINI, JR., *Speaker*

HON. MYRNA T. WILLIAMS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Arberry, Morse, Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Augustine, Kathy M. (R)	Clark, No. 12
Bache, Douglas Albert (D)	Clark, No. 11
Bennett, Rick C. (D)	Clark, No. 16
Bonaventura, John (D)	Clark, No. 3
Carpenter, John C. (R)	Elko, (part), No. 33
Chowning, Vonne S. (D)	Clark, No. 28
Collins, Clarence W., Jr. (Tom) (D)	Clark, No. 1
de Braga, Marcia (D)	Churchill, White Pine, Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Carson City (part), No. 38
Ernaut, Peter G. (R)	Carson City (part), Washoe (part), No. 37
Evans, Jan (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Freeman, Vivian L. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Garner, Val Z. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Gibbons, James A. (R)	Washoe, No. 23
Giunchigliani, Christina R. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Gregory, William David (R)	Clark, No. 5
Haller, Ken (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Heller, Dean (R)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Hettrick, Lynn (R)	Douglas, Carson City (part), No. 39
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Kenny, Erin (D)	Clark, No. 4
Lambert, Joan A. (R)	Washoe, No. 29
Marvel, John W.[1] (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Elko (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 34
McGaughey, James W. (R)	Clark, No. 13
Neighbors, P. M. (Roy) (D)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Perkins, Richard (D)	Clark, No. 23
Petrak, William A. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Porter, Gene T.[2] (D)	Clark, No. 8
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Regan, John B. (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 19
Sader, Robert M. (D)	Washoe, No. 32
Scherer, Scott (R)	Clark, No. 2
Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 42
Segerblom, Gene Wines (D)	Clark, No. 22
Smith, Stephanie (D)	Clark, No. 20
Spitler, Larry L. (D)	Clark, No. 41
Tiffany, Sandra (R)	Clark, No. 21
Toomin, Louis A. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Williams, Myrna T. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Williams, Wendell P. (D)	Clark, No. 6

[1]Minority Floor Leader.
[2]Majority Floor Leader.

SIXTY–EIGHTH SESSION—1995

SENATE

HON. LONNIE L. HAMMARGREN, M.D., *President*
HON. LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Adler, Ernest E. (D)	Capital Senatorial District
Augustine, Kathy M. (R)	Clark, No. 7
Callister, Matthew Q.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 8
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 3
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
James, Mark A. (R)	Clark, No. 8
Lowden, Sue (R)	Clark, No. 3
Mathews, Bernice (D)	Washoe, No. 1
McGinness, Joseph M. (Mike) (R)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Neal, Joseph M., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 4
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark, No. 5
O'Donnell, William R. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Porter, Jon C. (R)	Clark, No. 1
Raggio, William J.[2] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Regan, John B. (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 2
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Shaffer, Raymond C. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Titus, Dina[3] (D)	Clark, No. 7
Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 4
Washington, Maurice E. (R)	Washoe, No. 2

[1]Resigned January 12, 1995, to accept appointment to Las Vegas City Council; O. C. Lee appointed.
[2]Majority Floor Leader.
[3]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY[1]

HON. JOSEPH E. DINI, JR., *Speaker*
HON. LYNN C. HETTRICK, *Speaker*
HON. JAN EVANS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*
HON. SANDRA TIFFANY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Allard, Dennis L. (R)	Clark, No. 20
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Arberry, Morse, Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Bache, Douglas Albert (D)	Clark, No. 11
Batten, Thomas (R)	Washoe, No. 27
Bennett, Max (R)	Clark, No. 14
Braunlin, Deanna (R)	Clark, No. 4
Brower, Maureen E. (R)	Clark, No. 3
Buckley, Barbara E. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Carpenter, John C. (R)	Elko, (part), No. 33
Chowning, Vonne S. (D)	Clark, No. 28
Close, Jack (R)	Clark, No. 15
de Braga, Marcia (D)	Churchill, White Pine , Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Carson City (part), No. 38
Ernaut, Peter G.[2] (R)	Carson City (part), Washoe (part), No. 37
Evans, Jan (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Fettic, Thomas W. (R)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Freeman, Vivian L. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Giunchigliani, Christina R. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Goldwater, David (D)	Clark, No. 10
Harrington, William Z. (R)	Clark, No. 2
Hettrick, Lynn (R)	Douglas, Carson City (part), No. 39
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Krenzer, Saundra (D)	Clark, No. 19
Lambert, Joan A. (R)	Washoe, No. 29
Manendo, Mark (D)	Clark, No. 18
Marvel, John W. (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Elko (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 34
Monaghan, Jan (R)	Clark, No. 1
Neighbors, P. M. (Roy) (D)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Nolan, Dennis (R)	Clark, No. 13
Ohrenschall, Genie (D)	Clark, No. 12
Perkins, Richard[3] (D)	Clark, No. 23
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Sandoval, Brian (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 42
Segerblom, Gene Wines (D)	Clark, No. 22
Spitler, Larry L. (D)	Clark, No. 41
Steel, Dianne (R)	Clark, No. 16
Stroth, Jeannine (R)	Clark, No. 5
Tiffany, Sandra (R)	Clark, No. 21
Tripple, Patricia (R)	Washoe, No. 32
Williams, Wendell P. (D)	Clark, No. 6

[1]Party distribution was evenly split. All leadership positions and standing committee chairs were shared, one from each party.
[2]Republican Floor Leader.
[3]Democrat Floor Leader.

SIXTY–NINTH SESSION—1997

SENATE

HON. LONNIE L. HAMMARGREN, M.D., *President*

HON. LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Adler, Ernest E. (D)	Capital Senatorial District
Augustine, Kathy M. (R)	Clark, No. 7
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 3
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada Senatorial District
James, Mark A. (R)	Clark, No. 8
Mathews, Bernice (D)	Washoe, No. 1
McGinness, Joseph M. (Mike) (R)	Central Nevada Senatorial District
Neal, Joseph M., Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 4
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark, No. 5
O'Donnell, William R. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Porter, Jon C. (R)	Clark, No. 1
Raggio, William J.[1] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Regan, John B. (Jack) (D)	Clark, No. 2
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada Senatorial District
Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Shaffer, Raymond C. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Titus, Dina[2] (D)	Clark, No. 7
Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 4
Washington, Maurice E. (R)	Washoe, No. 2
Wiener, Valerie (D)	Clark, No. 3

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JOSEPH E. DINI, JR., *Speaker*

HON. JAN EVANS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Amodei, Mark (R)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Arberry, Morse, Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Bache, Douglas Albert (D)	Clark, No. 11
Berman, Merle (R)	Clark, No. 2
Braunlin, Deanna (R)	Clark, No. 4
Buckley, Barbara E. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Carpenter, John C. (R)	Elko (part), No. 33
Cegavske, Barbara (R)	Clark, No. 5
Chowning, Vonne S. (D)	Clark, No. 28
Close, Jack (R)	Clark, No. 15
Collins, Tom (D)	Clark, No. 1
de Braga, Marcia (D)	Churchill, White Pine, Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Dini, Joseph E., Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Carson City (part), No. 38
Ernaut, Peter G. (R)	Carson City (part), Washoe (part), No. 37
Evans, Jan (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Freeman, Vivian L. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Giunchigliani, Christina R. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Goldwater, David (D)	Clark, No. 10
Gustavson, Don (R)	Washoe, No. 32
Herrera, Dario (D)	Clark, No. 16
Hettrick, Lynn[1] (R)	Douglas, Carson City (part), No. 39
Hickey, Pat (R)	Washoe, No. 27
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Koivisto, Ellen (D)	Clark, No. 14
Krenzer, Saundra (D)	Clark, No. 19
Lambert, Joan A. (R)	Washoe, No. 29
Lee, John (D)	Clark, No. 3
Manendo, Mark (D)	Clark, No. 18
Marvel, John W. (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Elko (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 34
Mortenson, Harry (D)	Clark, No. 42
Neighbors, P. M. (Roy) (D)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Nolan, Dennis (R)	Clark, No. 13
Ohrenschall, Genie (D)	Clark, No. 12
Parks, David (D)	Clark, No. 41
Perkins, Richard[2] (D)	Clark, No. 23
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Sandoval, Brian (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Segerblom, Gene Wines (D)	Clark, No. 22
Tiffany, Sandra (R)	Clark, No. 21
Von Tobel, Kathy (R)	Clark, No. 20
Williams, Wendell P. (D)	Clark, No. 6

[1]Minority Floor Leader.
[2]Majority Floor Leader.

SEVENTIETH SESSION—1999

SENATE

HON. LORRAINE HUNT, *President*

HON. LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Amodei, Mark E. (R)	Capital
Care, Terry (D)	Clark, No. 7
Carlton, Maggie (D)	Clark, No. 2
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 3
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada
James, Mark A. (R)	Clark, No. 8
Matthews, Bernice (D)	Washoe, No. 1
McGinness, Mike (R)	Central Nevada
Neal, Joseph M. (D)	Clark, No. 4
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark, No. 5
O'Donnell, William R. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Porter, Jon C. (R)	Clark, No. 1
Raggio, William J.[1] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada
Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Shaffer, Raymond C. (D)	Clark, No. 2
Titus, Dina[2] (D)	Clark, No. 7
Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 4
Washington, Maurice E. (R)	Washoe, No. 2
Wiener, Valerie (D)	Clark, No. 3

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. JOSEPH E. DINI, JR., *Speaker*

HON. JAN EVANS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Angle, Sharron E. (R)	Washoe, No. 29
Arberry, Morse Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Bache, Douglas Albert (D)	Clark, No. 11
Beers, Bob (R)	Clark, No. 4
Berman, Merle (R)	Clark, No. 2
Brower, Greg (R)	Carson City (part), Washoe (part), No. 37
Buckley, Barbara E. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Carpenter, John C. (R)	Elko (part), No. 33
Cegavske, Barbara (R)	Clark, No. 5
Chowning, Vonne S. (D)	Clark, No. 28
Claborn, Jerry D. (D)	Clark, No. 19
Collins, Tom (D)	Clark, No. 1
de Braga, Marcia (D)	Churchill, White Pine, Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Dini, Joseph E. Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Carson City (part), No. 38
Evans, Jan[1] (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Freeman, Vivian L. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Gibbons, Dawn (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Giunchigliani, Christina R. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Goldwater, David (D)	Clark, No. 10
Gustavson, Don (R)	Washoe, No. 32
Hettrick, Lynn[2] (R)	Douglas (part), Carson City (part), No. 39
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Koivisto, Ellen (D)	Clark, No. 14
Lee, John (D)	Clark, No. 3
Leslie, Sheila (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Manendo, Mark (D)	Clark, No. 18
Marvel, John W. (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Elko (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 34
McClain, Kathy A. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Mortenson, Harry (D)	Clark, No. 42
Neighbors, P.M. (Roy) (D)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Nolan, Dennis (R)	Clark, No. 13
Ohrenschall, Genie (D)	Clark, No. 12
Parks, David (D)	Clark, No. 41
Parnell, Bonnie (D)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Perkins, Richard[3] (D)	Clark, No. 23
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Segerblom, Gene Wines (D)	Clark, No. 22
Thomas, Kelly (D)	Clark, No. 16
Tiffany, Sandra J. (R)	Clark, No. 21
Von Tobel, Kathy A. (R)	Clark, No. 20
Williams, Wendell P. (D)	Clark, No. 6

[1]Died in office on April 24, 2000.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
[3]Majority Floor Leader.

SEVENTY–FIRST SESSION—2001

SENATE

HON. LORRAINE HUNT, *President*

HON. LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Amodei, Mark E. (R)	Capital
Care, Terry (D)	Clark, No. 7
Carlton, Maggie (D)	Clark, No. 2
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 3
Jacobsen, Lawrence E. (R)	Western Nevada
James, Mark A. (R)	Clark, No. 8
Matthews, Bernice (D)	Washoe, No. 1
McGinness, Mike (R)	Central Nevada
Neal, Joseph M. (D)	Clark, No. 4
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark, No. 5
O'Donnell, William R. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Porter, Jon C. (R)	Clark, No. 1
Raggio, William J.[1] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada
Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 8
Shaffer, Raymond C.[2] (R)	Clark, No. 2
Titus, Dina[3] (D)	Clark, No. 7
Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 4
Washington, Maurice E. (R)	Washoe, No. 2
Wiener, Valerie (D)	Clark, No. 3

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Won election as a Democrat and then switched party affiliation following election.
[3]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. RICHARD PERKINS, *Speaker*

HON. WENDELL P. WILLIAMS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31
Angle, Sharron E. (R)	Washoe, No. 29
Arberry, Morse Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Bache, Douglas Albert (D)	Clark, No. 11
Beers, Bob (R)	Clark, No. 4
Berman, Merle (R)	Clark, No. 2
Brower, Greg (R)	Carson City (part), Washoe (part) No. 37
Brown, David F. (R)	Clark, No. 22
Buckley, Barbara E.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 8
Carpenter, John C. (R)	Elko (part), No. 33
Cegavske, Barbara (R)	Clark, No. 5
Chowning, Vonne S. (D)	Clark, No. 28
Claborn, Jerry D. (D)	Clark, No. 19
Collins, Tom (D)	Clark, No. 1
de Braga, Marcia (D)	Churchill, White Pine, Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 35
Dini, Joseph E. Jr. (D)	Lyon, Storey, Carson City (part), No. 38
Freeman, Vivian L. (D)	Washoe, No. 24
Gibbons, Dawn (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Giunchigliani, Christina R. (D)	Clark, No. 9
Goldwater, David (D)	Clark, No. 10
Gustavson, Don (R)	Washoe, No. 32
Hettrick, Lynn[2] (R)	Douglas, Carson City (part), No. 39
Humke, David E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Koivisto, Ellen (D)	Clark, No. 14
Lee, John (D)	Clark, No. 3
Leslie, Sheila (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Manendo, Mark (D)	Clark, No. 18
Marvel, John W. (R)	Humboldt, Pershing, Elko (part), Eureka (part), Lander (part), No. 34
McClain, Kathy A. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Mortenson, Harry (D)	Clark, No. 42
Neighbors, P.M. (Roy) (D)	Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, No. 36
Nolan, Dennis (R)	Clark, No. 13
Oceguera, John (D)	Clark, No. 16
Ohrenschall, Genie (D)	Clark, No. 12
Parks, David (D)	Clark, No. 41
Parnell, Bonnie (D)	Carson City (part), No. 40
Perkins, Richard (D)	Clark, No. 23
Price, Robert E. (D)	Clark, No. 17
Smith, Debbie (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Tiffany, Sandra J. (R)	Clark, No. 21
Von Tobel, Kathy A. (R)	Clark, No. 20
Williams, Wendell P. (D)	Clark, No. 6

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

SEVENTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION—2001

The special session of 2001 began on Thursday, June 14, and ended on Friday, June 15 (one "legislative" day). Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2001 Regular Session with the exception of Assemblyman Morse Arberry Jr., who was excused from the special session.

Governor Kenny Guinn called the special session to approve redistricting plans required by law for the State of Nevada, and to reconsider matters within legislation approved during the 71st Regular Session between 12 a.m. and 1 a.m. on June 5, 2001.

EIGHTEENTH SPECIAL SESSION—2002

The special session of 2002 began on Monday, July 29, and ended on Thursday, August 1. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2001 Regular Session with the following exceptions: Christine A. Milburn in place of Jon C. Porter, and Jesse C. Paulk in place of Mark A. James in the Senate.

Governor Kenny Guinn called the special session to consider legislation relating to medical malpractice insurance and the consideration of a cap on the amount a person can receive for damages in a malpractice action in the State of Nevada.

SEVENTY–SECOND SESSION—2003

SENATE

HON. LORRAINE HUNT, *President*

HON. MARK E. AMODEI, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Amodei, Mark E. (R)	Capital	Raggio, William J.[1] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Care, Terry (D)	Clark, No. 7	Rawson, Raymond D. (R)	Clark, No. 6
Carlton, Maggie (D)	Clark, No. 2	Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada
Cegavske, Barbara K. (R)	Clark, No. 8	Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 10	Shaffer, Raymond C. (R)	Clark, No. 1
Hardy, Warren B. II (R)	Clark, No. 12	Tiffany, Sandra J. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Matthews, Bernice (D)	Washoe, No. 1	Titus, Dina[2] (D)	Clark, No. 7
McGinness, Mike (R))	Central Nevada	Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 4
Neal, Joseph M. (D)	Clark, No. 4	Washington, Maurice E. (R)	Washoe, No. 2
Nolan, Dennis (R)	Clark, No. 9	Wiener, Valerie (D)	Clark, No. 3
O'Connell, Ann (R)	Clark, No. 5		

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. RICHARD PERKINS, *Speaker*

HON. WENDELL P. WILLIAMS, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31	Gustavson, Don (R)	Washoe, No. 30
Andonov, Walter (R)	Clark, No. 21	Hardy, Joseph, M.D. (R)	Clark, No. 20
Angle, Sharron E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26	Hettrick, Lynn[2] (R)	District No. 39
Arberry, Morse Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7	Horne, William C. (D)	Clark, No. 34
Atkinson, Kelvin D. (D)	Clark, No. 17	Knecht, Ronald L. (R)	District No. 40
Beers, Bob (R)	Clark, No. 4	Koivisto, Ellen (D)	Clark, No. 14
Brown, David F. (R)	Clark, No. 22	Leslie, Sheila (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Buckley, Barbara E.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 8	Mabey, R. Garn, Jr. MD (R)	Clark, No. 2
Carpenter, John C. (R)	District No. 33	Manendo, Mark (D)	Clark, No. 18
Chowning, Vonne (D)	Clark, No. 28	Marvel, John W. (R)	District No. 32
Christensen, Chad (R)	Clark, No. 13	McClain, Kathy A. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Claborn, Jerry D. (D)	Clark, No. 19	McCleary, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 11
Collins, Tom (D)	Clark, No. 1	Mortenson, Harry (D)	Clark, No. 42
Conklin, Marcus L. (D)	Clark, No. 37	Oceguera, John (D)	Clark, No. 16
Geddes, Jason (R)	Washoe, No. 24	Ohrenschall, Genie (D)	Clark, No. 12
Gibbons, Dawn (R)	Washoe, No. 25	Parks, David (D)	Clark, No. 41
Giunchigliani, Christina R. (D)	Clark, No. 9	Perkins, Richard (D)	Clark, No. 23
Goicoechea, Peter J. (R)	District No. 35	Pierce, Peggy (D)	Clark, No. 3
Goldwater, David (D)	Clark, No. 10	Sherer, Roderick R. (R)	District No. 36
Grady, Thomas J. (R)	District No. 38	Weber, Valerie E. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Griffin, Joshua B. (R)	Clark, No. 29	Williams, Wendell P. (D)	Clark, No. 6

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

NINETEENTH SPECIAL SESSION—2003

The first special session of 2003 began on Tuesday, June 3, and ended on Thursday, June 12. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2003 Regular Session.

Agreement of a tax plan to fund education and the general budget was not achieved by the last day of the 2003 regular session. Therefore, Governor Kenny Guinn immediately called a special session to consider the issue and to develop a tax plan sufficient to meet all the appropriations and other spending measures that were passed during the 72nd Session of the Nevada Legislature. A bill regarding the federal No Child Left Behind Act was approved. An impasse on budget and taxation matters resulted in the Governor dissolving the 19th Special Session—a first in Nevada history.

TWENTIETH SPECIAL SESSION—2003

The second special session of 2003 began on Wednesday, June 25, and ended on Tuesday, July 22, making it the longest special session (27 days) in Nevada history. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2003 Regular Session.

Governor Kenny Guinn called the special session as an extension of the 19th Special Session when legislators were not able to reach consensus on a tax plan sufficient to meet all the appropriations and other spending measures passed during the 72nd Session of the Nevada Legislature. A final tax plan, a technical corrections bill, and other measures concerning business activities, gaming, and motor vehicle dealers were approved.

TWENTY–FIRST SPECIAL SESSION—2004

The special session of 2004 began on Wednesday, November 10, and ended on Saturday, December 4. Since the special session took place after the 2004 General Election, membership was the same as that in the 2005 Regular Session. Officers of the 21st Special Session were the same as those in the 2003 Regular Session with the following exception: Bernie Anderson as Speaker Pro Tempore in place of Wendell P. Williams.

Governor Kenny Guinn called the special session to consider all matters relating to the impeachment proceedings concerning State Controller Kathy Augustine. This was the first time the Nevada State Legislature considered impeachment proceedings. On November 11, 2004, the Assembly adopted three Articles of Impeachment. Controller Augustine pleaded not guilty to these Articles on November 29, 2004, resulting in several days of hearings by the Senate. On December 4, 2004, the Senate voted to dismiss the first Article of Impeachment and "not sustain" the second Article. The Senate "sustained" the third Article and approved Senate Resolution No. 5 (File No. 10, *Statutes of Nevada 2004*, *21st Special Session*), censuring State Controller Augustine. During the 21st Special Session, the Legislature actually met on only 8 legislative days during the 25-day period.

SEVENTY-THIRD SESSION—2005

SENATE

HON. LORRAINE HUNT, *President*

HON. MARK E. AMODEI, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Amodei, Mark E. (R)	Capital	McGinness, Mike (R)	Central Nevada
Beers, Bob (R)	Clark, No. 6	Nolan, Dennis (R)	Clark, No. 9
Care, Terry (D)	Clark, No. 7	Raggio, William J.[1] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Carlton, Maggie (D)	Clark, No. 2	Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Northern Nevada
Cegavske, Barbara K. (R)	Clark, No. 8	Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 10	Tiffany, Sandra J. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Hardy, Warren B. II (R)	Clark, No. 12	Titus, Dina[2] (D)	Clark, No. 7
Heck, Joseph J. (R)	Clark, No. 5	Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 4
Horsford, Steven A. (D)	Clark, No. 4	Washington, Maurice E. (R)	Washoe, No. 2
Lee, John Jay (D)	Clark, No. 1	Wiener, Valerie (D)	Clark, No. 3
Matthews, Bernice (D)	Washoe, No. 1		

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

HON. RICHARD PERKINS, *Speaker*

HON. CHRISTINA R. GIUNCHIGLIANI, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Allen, Francis O. (R)	Clark, No. 4	Kirkpatrick, Marilyn (D)	Clark, No. 1
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31	Koivisto, Ellen (D)	Clark, No. 14
Angle, Sharron E. (R)	Washoe, No. 26	Leslie, Sheila (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Arberry, Morse Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7	Mabey, R. Garn, Jr. M.D. (R)	Clark, No. 2
Atkinson, Kelvin D. (D)	Clark, No. 17	Manendo, Mark (D)	Clark, No. 18
Buckley, Barbara E.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 8	Marvel, John W. (R)	District No. 32
Carpenter, John C. (R)	District No. 33	McClain, Kathy A. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Christensen, Chad (R)	Clark, No. 13	McCleary, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 11
Claborn, Jerry D. (D)	Clark, No. 19	Mortenson, Harry (D)	Clark, No. 42
Conklin, Marcus L. (D)	Clark, No. 37	Munford, Harvey J. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Denis, Moises (D)	Clark, No. 28	Oceguera, John (D)	Clark, No. 16
Gansert, Heidi S. (R)	Washoe, No. 25	Ohrenschall, Genie (D)	Clark, No. 12
Gerhardt, Susan I. (D)	Clark, No. 29	Parks, David (D)	Clark, No. 41
Giunchigliani, Christina R. (D)	Clark, No. 9	Parnell, Bonnie (D)	District No. 40
Goicoechea, Peter J. (R)	District No. 35	Perkins, Richard (D)	Clark, No. 23
Grady, Thomas J. (R)	District No. 38	Pierce, Peggy (D)	Clark, No. 3
Hardy, Joseph, M.D. (R)	Clark, No. 20	Seale, Robert L. (R)	Clark, No. 21
Hettrick, Lynn[2] (R)	District No. 39	Sherer, Roderick R.[3] (R)	District No. 36
Hogan, Joseph M. (D)	Clark, No. 10	Sibley, Scott A. (R)	Clark, No. 22
Holcomb, Brooks S. (R)	Washoe, No. 24	Smith, Debbie (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Horne, William C. (D)	Clark, No. 34	Weber, Valerie E. (R)	Clark, No. 5

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
[3]Resigned July 11, 2005.

TWENTY–SECOND SPECIAL SESSION—2005

The special session of 2005 began and ended on Tuesday, June 7. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2005 Regular Session.

Governor Kenny Guinn called the special session to consider matters related to the Millennium Scholarship program, purchasing prescription drugs from Canadian pharmacies, energy issues, full-day kindergarten, and other significant matters unresolved at the conclusion of the 2005 Regular Session.

SEVENTY–FOURTH SESSION—2007

SENATE

BRIAN K. KROLICKI, *President*

MARK E. AMODEI, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Amodei, Mark E. (R)	Capital	McGinness, Mike (R)	Central Nevada
Beers, Bob (R)	Clark, No. 6	Nolan, Dennis (R)	Clark, No. 9
Care, Terry (D)	Clark, No. 7	Raggio, William J.[1] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Carlton, Maggie (D)	Clark, No. 2	Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Rural Nevada
Cegavske, Barbara K. (R)	Clark, No. 8	Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 10	Titus, Dina[2] (D)	Clark, No. 7
Hardy, Warren B., II (R)	Clark, No. 12	Townsend, Randolph J. (R)	Washoe, No. 4
Heck, Joseph J. (R)	Clark, No. 5	Washington, Maurice E. (R)	Washoe, No. 2
Horsford, Steven A. (D)	Clark, No. 4	Wiener, Valerie (D)	Clark, No. 3
Lee, John J. (D)	Clark, No. 1	Woodhouse, Joyce (D)	Clark, No. 5
Mathews, Bernice (D)	Washoe, No. 1		

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

BARBARA E. BUCKLEY, *Speaker*

BERNIE ANDERSON, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Allen, Francis (R)	Clark, No. 4	Kihuen, Ruben (D)	Clark, No. 11
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31	Kirkpatrick, Marilyn (D)	Clark, No. 1
Arberry, Morse Jr. (D)	Clark, No. 7	Koivisto, Ellen M. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Atkinson, Kelvin D. (D)	Clark, No. 17	Leslie, Sheila (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Beers, Bob (R)	Clark, No. 21	Mabey, Garn[1] (R)	Clark, No. 2
Bobzien, David (D)	Washoe, No. 24	Manendo Mark A. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Buckley, Barbara E. (D)	Clark, No. 8	Marvel, John W. (R)	Dist. No. 32
Carpenter, John C. (R)	Dist. No. 33	McClain, Kathy A. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Christensen, Chad (R)	Clark, No. 13	Mortenson, Harry (D)	Clark, No. 42
Claborn, Jerry D. (D)	Clark, No. 19	Munford, Harvey J. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Cobb, Ty (R)	Washoe, No. 26	Oceguera, John[2] (D)	Clark, No. 16
Conklin, Marcus (D)	Clark, No. 37	Ohrenschall, James (D)	Clark, No. 12
Denis, Moises (D)	Clark, No. 28	Parks, David R. (D)	Clark, No. 41
Gansert, Heidi S. (R)	Washoe, No. 25	Parnell, Bonnie (D)	Dist. No. 40
Gerhardt, Susan (D)	Clark, No. 29	Pierce, Peggy (D)	Clark, No. 3
Goedhart, Ed (R)	Dist. No. 36	Segerblom, Tick (D)	Clark, No. 9
Goicoechea, Pete (R)	Dist. No. 35	Settelmeyer, James (R)	Dist. No. 39
Grady, Tom (R)	Dist. No. 38	Smith, Debbie (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Hardy, Joe (R)	Clark, No. 20	Stewart, Lynn (R)	Clark, No. 22
Hogan, Joe (D)	Clark, No. 10	Weber, Valerie E. (R)	Clark, No. 5
Horne, William (D)	Clark, No. 34	Womack, RoseMary (D)	Clark, No. 23

[1]Minority Floor Leader.
[2]Majority Floor Leader.

TWENTY–THIRD SPECIAL SESSION—2007

The special session of 2007 began and ended on Tuesday, June 5. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2007 Regular Session.

Governor Jim Gibbons called the special session primarily to address funding for various education programs and secondarily to address several minor issues that remained unresolved when the regular session ended, including special license plates, interim studies, and funding for certain restoration projects.

TWENTY–FOURTH SPECIAL SESSION—2008

The first special session of 2008 began and ended on Friday, June 27. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2007 Regular Session with the following exceptions: Steven A. Horsford as Minority Floor Leader in place of Dina Titus in the Senate, and Heidi S. Gansert as Minority Floor Leader in place of Garn Mabey in the Assembly.

Governor Jim Gibbons called the special session to address a shortfall in General Fund revenue projected to total approximately $1.2 billion over the biennium.

TWENTY–FIFTH SPECIAL SESSION—2008

The second special session of 2008 began and ended on Monday, December 8. Because the special session took place after the 2008 General Election, membership and officers were the same as those in the 2009 Regular Session.

Governor Jim Gibbons called the special session to address an additional $340 million shortfall in General Fund revenue for the biennium.

SEVENTY–FIFTH SESSION—2009

SENATE

BRIAN K. KROLICKI, *President*

MICHAEL A. SCHNEIDER, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Amodei, Mark E. (R)	Capital	McGinness, Mike (R)	Central Nevada
Breeden, Shirley A. (D)	Clark, No. 5	Nolan, Dennis (R)	Clark, No. 9
Care, Terry (D)	Clark, No. 7	Parks, David R. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Carlton, Maggie (D)	Clark, No. 2	Raggio, William J.[3] (R)	Washoe, No. 3
Cegavske, Barbara K. (R)	Clark, No. 8	Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Rural Nevada
Coffin, Bob (D)	Clark, No. 10	Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Copening, Allison (D)	Clark, No. 6	Townsend, Randolph J.[4] (R)	Washoe, No. 4
Hardy, Warren B., II[1] (R)	Clark, No. 12	Washington, Maurice E. (R)	Washoe, No. 2
Horsford, Steven A.[2] (D)	Clark, No. 4	Wiener, Valerie (D)	Clark, No. 3
Lee, John J. (D)	Clark, No. 1	Woodhouse, Joyce (D)	Clark, No. 5
Mathews, Bernice (D)	Washoe, No. 1		

[1]Resigned June 16, 2009. Stan R. Olsen appointed.
[2]Majority Floor Leader.
[3]Minority Floor Leader.
[4]Resigned April 28, 2010.

ASSEMBLY

BARBARA E. BUCKLEY, *Speaker*

BERNIE ANDERSON, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Aizley, Paul (D)	Clark, No. 41	Horne, William (D)	Clark, No. 34
Anderson, Bernie (D)	Washoe, No. 31	Kihuen, Ruben (D)	Clark, No. 11
Arberry, Morse Jr.[1] (D)	Clark, No. 7	Kirkpatrick, Marilyn (D)	Clark, No. 1
Atkinson, Kelvin (D)	Clark, No. 17	Koivisto, Ellen M. (D)	Clark, No. 14
Bobzien, David (D)	Washoe, No. 24	Leslie, Sheila (D)	Washoe, No. 27
Buckley, Barbara E. (D)	Clark, No. 8	Manendo Mark A. (D)	Clark, No. 18
Carpenter, John C. (R)	District No. 33	Mastroluca, April (D)	Clark, No. 29
Christensen, Chad (R)	Clark, No. 13	McArthur, Richard (R)	Clark, No. 4
Claborn, Jerry D. (D)	Clark, No. 19	McClain, Kathy A. (D)	Clark, No. 15
Cobb, Ty (R)	Washoe, No. 26	Mortenson, Harry (D)	Clark, No. 42
Conklin, Marcus (D)	Clark, No. 37	Munford, Harvey J. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Denis, Moises (Mo) (D)	Clark, No. 28	Oceguera, John[3] (D)	Clark, No. 16
Dondero Loop, Marilyn (D)	Clark, No. 5	Ohrenschall, James (D)	Clark, No. 12
Gansert, Heidi S.[2] (R)	Washoe, No. 25	Parnell, Bonnie (D)	District No. 40
Goedhart, Ed (R)	District No. 36	Pierce, Peggy (D)	Clark, No. 3
Goicoechea, Pete (R)	District No. 35	Segerblom, Tick (D)	Clark, No. 9
Grady, Tom (R)	District No. 38	Settelmeyer, James (R)	District No. 39
Gustavson, Don (R)	District No. 32	Smith, Debbie (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Hambrick, John (R)	Clark, No. 2	Spiegel, Ellen B. (D)	Clark, No. 21
Hardy, Joe (R)	Clark, No. 20	Stewart, Lynn (R)	Clark, No. 22
Hogan, Joseph M. (D)	Clark, No. 10	Woodbury, Melissa (R)	Clark, No. 23

[1]Resigned August 31, 2010.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
[3]Majority Floor Leader.

TWENTY–SIX SPECIAL SESSION—2010

The special session of 2010 began on Tuesday, February 23, and ended on Monday, March 1. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2009 Regular Session with the following exception: Stan R. Olsen in place of Warren B. Hardy II in the Senate.

Governor Jim Gibbons called the special session to address a shortfall in General Fund revenue of approximately $890 million.

SEVENTY–SIXTH SESSION—2011

SENATE

BRIAN K. KROLICKI, *President*

MICHAEL A. SCHNEIDER, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Breeden, Shirley A. (D)	Clark, No. 5	Lee, John J. (D)	Clark, No. 1
Brower, Greg (R)	Washoe, No. 3	Leslie, Sheila[3] (D)	Washoe, No. 1
Cegavske, Barbara K. (R)	Clark, No. 8	Manendo, Mark A. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Copening, Allison (D)	Clark, No. 6	McGinness, Mike[4] (R)	Central Nevada
Denis, Moises (Mo) (D)	Clark, No. 2	Parks, David R. (D)	Clark, No. 7
Gustavson, Don (R)	Washoe, No. 2	Rhoads, Dean A. (R)	Rural Nevada
Halseth, Elizabeth[1] (R)	Clark, No. 9	Roberson, Michael (R)	Clark, No. 5
Hardy, Joe (R)	Clark, No. 12	Schneider, Michael A. (D)	Clark, No. 11
Horsford, Steven A.[2] (D)	Clark, No. 4	Settelmeyer, James A. (R)	Capital
Kieckhefer, Ben (R)	Washoe, No. 4	Wiener, Valerie (D)	Clark, No. 3
Kihuen, Ruben J. (D)	Clark, No. 10		

[1]Resigned February 17, 2012. Justin C. Jones elected.
[2]Majority Floor Leader.
[3]Resigned February 14, 2012. Debbie Smith elected.
[4]Minority Floor Leader.

ASSEMBLY

JOHN OCEGUERA, *Speaker*

DEBBIE SMITH, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Aizley, Paul (D)	Clark, No. 41	Hansen, Ira (R)	District No. 32
Anderson, Elliot T. (D)	Clark, No. 15	Hardy, Cresent (R)	Clark, No. 20
Atkinson, Kelvin (D)	Clark, No. 17	Hickey, Pat (R)	Washoe, No. 25
Benitez-Thompson, Teresa (D)	Washoe, No. 27	Hogan, Joseph M. (D)	Clark, No. 10
Bobzien, David P. (D)	Washoe, No. 24	Horne, William C. (D)	Clark, No. 34
Brooks, Steven J. (D)	Clark, No. 19	Kirkpatrick, Marilyn (D)	Clark, No. 1
Bustamante Adams, Irene (D)	Clark, No. 42	Kirner, Randy (R)	Washoe, No. 26
Carlton, Maggie (D)	Clark, No. 14	Kite, Kelly (R)	District No. 39
Carrillo, Richard (D)	Clark, No. 18	Livermore, Peter (R)	District No. 40
Conklin, Marcus[1] (D)	Clark, No. 37	Mastroluca, April (D)	Clark, No. 29
Daly, Richard (Skip) (D)	Washoe, No. 31	McArthur, Richard (R)	Clark, No. 4
Diaz, Olivia (D)	Clark, No. 11	Munford, Harvey J. (D)	Clark, No. 6
Dondero Loop, Marilyn (D)	Clark, No. 5	Neal, Dina (D)	Clark, No. 7
Ellison, John C. (R)	District No. 33	Oceguera, John (D)	Clark, No. 16
Flores, Lucy (D)	Clark, No. 28	Ohrenschall, James (D)	Clark, No. 12
Frierson, Jason M. (D)	Clark, No. 8	Pierce, Peggy (D)	Clark, No. 3
Goedhart, Ed (R)	District No. 36	Segerblom, Tick (D)	Clark, No. 9
Goicoechea, Pete[2] (R)	District No. 35	Sherwood, Mark (R)	Clark, No. 21
Grady, Tom (R)	District No. 38	Smith, Debbie (D)	Washoe, No. 30
Hambrick, John (R)	Clark, No. 2	Stewart, Lynn (R)	Clark, No. 22
Hammond, Scott (R)	Clark, No. 13	Woodbury, Melissa (R)	Clark, No. 23

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.

SEVENTY–SEVENTH SESSION—2013

SENATE

BRIAN K. KROLICKI, *President*

DAVID R. PARKS, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Atkinson, Kelvin (D)	No. 4	Kieckhefer, Ben (R)	No. 16
Brower, Greg (R)	No. 15	Kihuen, Ruben J. (D)	No. 10
Cegavske, Barbara K. (R)	No. 8	Manendo, Mark A. (D)	No. 21
Denis, Moises (Mo)[1] (D)	No. 2	Parks, David R. (D)	No. 7
Ford, Aaron D. (D)	No. 11	Roberson, Michael[3] (R)	No. 20
Goicoechea, Pete (R)	No. 19	Segerblom, Tick (D)	No. 3
Gustavson, Donald (Don) G. (R)	No. 14	Settelmeyer, James A. (R)	No. 17
Hammond, Scott (R)	No. 18	Smith, Debbie[4] (D)	No. 13
Hardy, Joseph (Joe) P. (R)	No. 12	Spearman, Patricia (Pat) (D)	No. 1
Hutchison, Mark[2] (R)	No. 6	Woodhouse, Joyce (D)	No. 5
Jones, Justin C. (D)	No. 9		

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Resigned December 1, 2014, after elected Lieutenant Governor. Mark Lipparelli appointed.
[3]Minority Floor Leader.
[4]Elected November 6, 2012, to fill vacancy due to resignation of Senator Sheila Leslie.

ASSEMBLY

MARILYN KIRKPATRICK, *Speaker*

PAUL AIZLEY, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	*District*	*Name and Party*	*District*
Aizley, Paul (D)	No. 41	Hansen, Ira (R)	No. 32
Anderson, Elliot T. (D)	No. 15	Hardy, Cresent (R)	No. 19
Anderson, Paul (R)	No. 13	Healey, James (D)	No. 35
Benitez-Thompson, Teresa (D)	No. 27	Hickey, Pat[3] (R)	No. 25
Bobzien, David P. (D)	No. 24	Hogan, Joseph M.[4] (D)	No. 10
Brooks, Steven J.[1] (D)	No. 17	Horne, William C.[5] (D)	No. 34
Bustamante Adams, Irene (D)	No. 42	Kirkpatrick, Marilyn (D)	No. 1
Carlton, Maggie (D)	No. 14	Kirner, Randy (R)	No. 26
Carrillo, Richard (D)	No. 18	Livermore, Peter[6] (R)	No. 40
Cohen, Lesley E.[2] (D)	No. 29	Martin, Andrew (D)	No. 9
Daly, Skip (D)	No. 31	Munford, Harvey J. (D)	No. 6
Diaz, Olivia (D)	No. 11	Neal, Dina (D)	No. 7
Dondero Loop, Marilyn (D)	No. 5	Ohrenschall, James (D)	No. 12
Duncan, Wesley (R)	No. 37	Oscarson, James (R)	No. 36
Eisen, Andy (D)	No. 21	Pierce, Peggy[7] (D)	No. 3
Ellison, John (R)	No. 33	Spiegel, Ellen (D)	No. 20
Fiore, Michele (R)	No. 4	Sprinkle, Michael (D)	No. 30
Flores, Lucy (D)	No. 28	Stewart, Lynn D. (R)	No. 22
Frierson, Jason (D)	No. 8	Swank, Heidi (D)	No. 16
Grady, Tom (R)	No. 38	Wheeler, Jim (R)	No. 39
Hambrick, John (R)	No. 2	Woodbury, Melissa (R)	No. 23

[1]Expelled March 28, 2013. Tyrone Thompson appointed on April 16, 2013.
[2]Appointed December 18, 2012, to fill vacancy due to resignation of Assemblywoman April Mastroluca.
[3]Minority Floor Leader.
[4]Died in office on October 17, 2014.
[5]Majority Floor Leader.
[6]Died in office on October 20, 2014.
[7]Died in office on October 10, 2013.

TWENTY–SEVENTH SPECIAL SESSION—2013

The special session of 2013 began and ended on Tuesday, June 4. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2013 Regular Session with the exceptions of Joyce Woodhouse in the Senate and Peter Livermore and Peggy Pierce in the Assembly who were excused from the special session.

Governor Brian Sandoval called the special session to address several issues that remained unresolved when the regular session ended, including legislative approval for an increase in the Clark County Sales and Use Tax, economic development, class-size reduction, charter schools, and an appropriation for the Millennium Scholarship.

TWENTY–EIGHTH SPECIAL SESSION—2014

The special session of 2014 began on Wednesday, September 10, and ended on Thursday, September 11. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2013 Regular Session with the following exceptions: the seat previously held by Assemblywoman Peggy Pierce was vacant, and Assemblyman Joseph M. Hogan was excused from the special session.

Governor Brian Sandoval called the special session to expand incentives for certain businesses to locate to Nevada in alignment with Nevada's economic development policy (Tesla Motors), revise provisions concerning the Economic Development Electric Rate Rider Program, limit the availability of certain insurance premium tax credits, and provide for the direct sale of electric vehicles by manufacturers in certain instances.

SEVENTY–EIGHTH SESSION—2015

SENATE

MARK HUTCHISON, *President*

JOSEPH (JOE) P. HARDY, *President Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	District	Name and Party	District
Atkinson, Kelvin (D)	No. 4	Kihuen, Ruben J. (D)	No. 10
Brower, Greg[1] (R)	No. 15	Lipparelli, Mark[3] (R)	No. 6
Denis, Moises (Mo) (D)	No. 2	Manendo, Mark A. (D)	No. 21
Farley, Patricia (R)	No. 8	Parks, David R. (D)	No. 7
Ford, Aaron D.[2] (D)	No. 11	Roberson, Michael[4] (R)	No. 20
Goicoechea, Pete (R)	No. 19	Segerblom, Tick (D)	No. 3
Gustavson, Donald (Don) G. (R)	No. 14	Settelmeyer, James A. (R)	No. 17
Hammond, Scott (R)	No. 18	Smith, Debbie[5] (D)	No. 13
Hardy, Joseph (Joe) P. (R)	No. 12	Spearman, Patricia (Pat) (D)	No. 1
Harris, Becky (R)	No. 9	Woodhouse, Joyce (D)	No. 5
Kieckhefer, Ben (R)	No. 16		

[1]Resigned February 20, 2016, to take a job with the U.S. Department of Justice.
[2]Minority Floor Leader.
[3]Appointed December 2, 2014, to fill vacancy due to resignation of Senator Mark Hutchison.
[4]Majority Floor Leader.
[5]Died in office on February 21, 2016.

ASSEMBLY

JOHN HAMBRICK, *Speaker*

JOHN C. ELLISON, *Speaker Pro Tempore*

Name and Party	District	Name and Party	District
Anderson, Elliot T. (D)	No. 15	Kirkpatrick, Marilyn[4] (D)	No. 1
Anderson, Paul[1] (R)	No. 13	Kirner, Randy (R)	No. 26
Araujo, Nelson (D)	No. 3	Moore, John[5] (R)	No. 8
Armstrong, Derek (R)	No. 21	Munford, Harvey J. (D)	No. 6
Benitez-Thompson, Teresa (D)	No. 27	Neal, Dina (D)	No. 7
Bustamante Adams, Irene (D)	No. 42	Nelson, Erven T.[6] (R)	No. 5
Carlton, Maggie (D)	No. 14	O'Neill, Philip (P. K.) (R)	No. 40
Carrillo, Richard (D)	No. 18	Ohrenschall, James (D)	No. 12
Diaz, Olivia (D)	No. 11	Oscarson, James (R)	No. 36
Dickman, Jill (R)	No. 31	Seaman, Victoria (R)	No. 34
Dooling, Victoria A. (R)	No. 41	Shelton, Shelly M. (R)	No. 10
Edwards, Chris (R)	No. 19	Silberkraus, Stephen H. (R)	No. 29
Ellison, John (R)	No. 33	Spiegel, Ellen (D)	No. 20
Fiore, Michele (R)	No. 4	Sprinkle, Michael (D)	No. 30
Flores, Edgar (D)	No. 28	Stewart, Lynn D. (R)	No. 22
Gardner, David M. (R)	No. 9	Swank, Heidi (D)	No. 16
Hambrick, John (R)	No. 2	Thompson, Tyrone (D)	No. 17
Hansen, Ira (R)	No. 32	Titus, Robin L. (R)	No. 38
Hickey, Pat[2] (R)	No. 25	Trowbridge, Glenn E.[7] (R)	No. 37
Joiner, Amber[3] (D)	No. 24	Wheeler, Jim (R)	No. 39
Jones, Brent A. (R)	No. 35	Woodbury, Melissa (R)	No. 23

[1]Majority Floor Leader.
[2]Resigned January 12, 2016, to accept appointment to the State Board of Education.
[3]Appointed December 30, 2014, to fill vacancy due to resignation of Assemblyman David P. Bobzien.
[4]Minority Floor Leader. Resigned August 19, 2015, to accept appointment to the Clark County Commission.
[5]Changed party affiliation to Libertarian February 8, 2016.
[6]Resigned February 10, 2016.
[7]Appointed December 16, 2014, to fill vacancy due to resignation of Assemblyman Wesley Duncan.

TWENTY–NINTH SPECIAL SESSION—2015

The special session of 2015 began on Wednesday, December 16, and ended on Saturday, December 19. Membership and officers were the same as those in the 2015 Regular Session with the following exceptions: Senator Debbie Smith was excused from the special session, and the seat previously held by Assemblywoman Marilyn Kirkpatrick was vacant, as was the position of Minority Floor Leader.

Governor Brian Sandoval called the special session to provide incentives for certain businesses to locate to Nevada in alignment with the State's economic development plan (Faraday Future), revise provisions concerning workforce development programs, and address associated water rights applications and water service.

THIRTIETH SPECIAL SESSION—2016

The special session of 2016 began on Monday, October 10, and ended on Friday, October 14. Membership was the same as those in the 2015 Regular Session with the following exceptions: Jesse Haw in place of Greg Brower and Julia Ratti in place of Debbie Smith in the Senate; Dominic Brunetti in place of Pat Hickey, Stephanie S. Smith in place of Marilyn Kirkpatrick, and Kyle J. Stephens in place of Erven T. Nelson in the Assembly. Additionally, officers were the same as those in the 2015 Regular Session with the following exceptions: Kelvin D. Atkinson as Assistant Minority Floor Leader in place of Debbie Smith and Joyce Woodhouse as Co-Minority Whip in place of Kelvin D. Atkinson in the Senate; and the position of Minority Floor Leader was vacant in the Assembly.

Governor Brian Sandoval called the special session to finance the expansion and renovation of the Las Vegas Convention Center, provide a method to finance the construction and operation of a National Football League stadium project or a college football stadium project in Clark County, and authorize the Clark County Board of Commissioners to increase the sales and use tax in order to employ and equip additional law enforcement officers.

Political History of Nevada

Chapter 8

Legislative Redistricting

CHAPTER 8: LEGISLATIVE REDISTRICTING

Legislative Redistricting

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

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

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

Lack of Conflict in the 1980s

In contrast to the earlier redistricting efforts, the 1981 reapportionment of the Nevada Legislature was relatively free of conflict. Key legislators from the major urban and rural areas worked with their colleagues to resolve differences between district boundaries. The politics of incumbency again

was the major factor in the development of plans. No court challenges were discussed or filed pertaining to any of the redistricting plans adopted by the 1981 Nevada Legislature.

General agreement occurred early in the session to increase the size of the Legislature by 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

Year	***Senate***	***Assembly***
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

Counties	***Senators***	***Assembly Members***
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

Counties	***Senators***	***Assembly Members***
Churchill	1	1
Clark	1	...
Assembly District No. l	...	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

Senate District	***Senators***
Churchill County and Lyon County	1
Clark County (8)—	
Senatorial District No. 1—	
Goodsprings, Henderson, Nelson, Searchlight (Townships)	1
Senatorial District No. 2—	
City of North Las Vegas	1
Senatorial District No. 3—	
Bunkerville, Las Vegas, Logan, Mesquite, Moapa, Overton (Townships) and North Las Vegas Township (outside city)	5
Senatorial District No. 4—	
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)—	
Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey Legislative District—	
Storey County, and Reno, Verdi (Townships)	4
Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop Legislative District—	
Bald Mountain, Gerlach, Sparks, Wadsworth (Townships)	1
At Large (Floterial District)—	
Storey County and Washoe County	1
Total	**20**

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION *(continued)*

1 at-large Floterial District—
Storey and Washoe Counties

1 at-large Floterial District—
Clark County

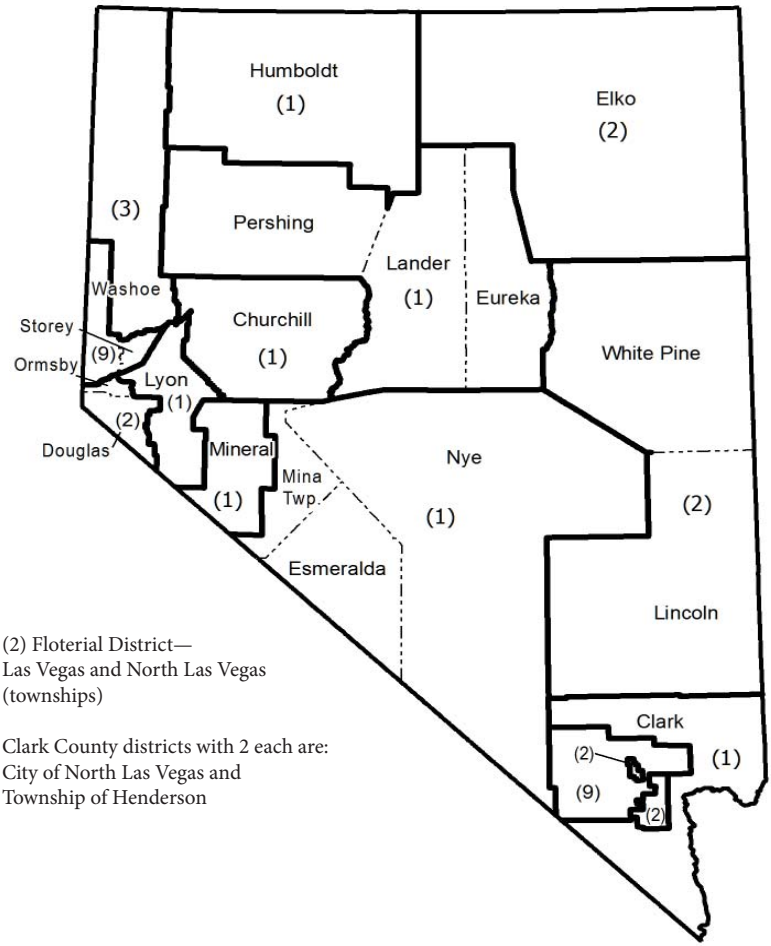
Clark County small district with
(1) is City of North Las Vegas

SENATE DISTRICTS (20 Senators)

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION

Assembly District	***Assembly Members***
Churchill County	1
Clark County (16)	
Assembly District No. 1—	
Bunkerville, Goodsprings, Logan, Mesquite, Moapa, Nelson, Overton, Searchlight (townships)	1
Assembly District No. 2—	
City of North Las Vegas	2
Assembly District No. 3—	
Henderson Township	2
Assembly District No. 4—	
Las Vegas Township, North Las Vegas Township (outside city)	9
Assembly District No. 5—	
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)	
Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey Legislative District—	
Storey County, and Reno, Verdi (townships)	9
Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop Legislative District—	
Bald Mountain, Gerlach, Sparks, Wadsworth (townships)	3
Total	**40**

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1965 SPECIAL SESSION *(continued)*



(2) Floterial District—
Las Vegas and North Las Vegas
(townships)

Clark County districts with 2 each are:
City of North Las Vegas and
Township of Henderson

ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (40 Assembly Members)

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

Senatorial District	***1970 Pop.***	***Senators***	***Pop. per Senator***
Churchill, Lyon, Storey counties; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11	20,977	1	20,977
Clark County (11)—			
Senatorial District No. 1—Bunkerville, Goodsprings, Henderson, Logan, Mesquite, Moapa, Nelson, Overton, Searchlight Townships)	25,787	1	25,787
Senatorial District No. 2—North Las Vegas Township, less enumeration districts in District No. 4	46,855	2	23,428
Senatorial District No. 3—Las Vegas Township, less enumeration districts in District No. 4	176,507	7	25,215
Senatorial District No. 4—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)—			
Senatorial District No. 1—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
Senatorial District No. 2—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)

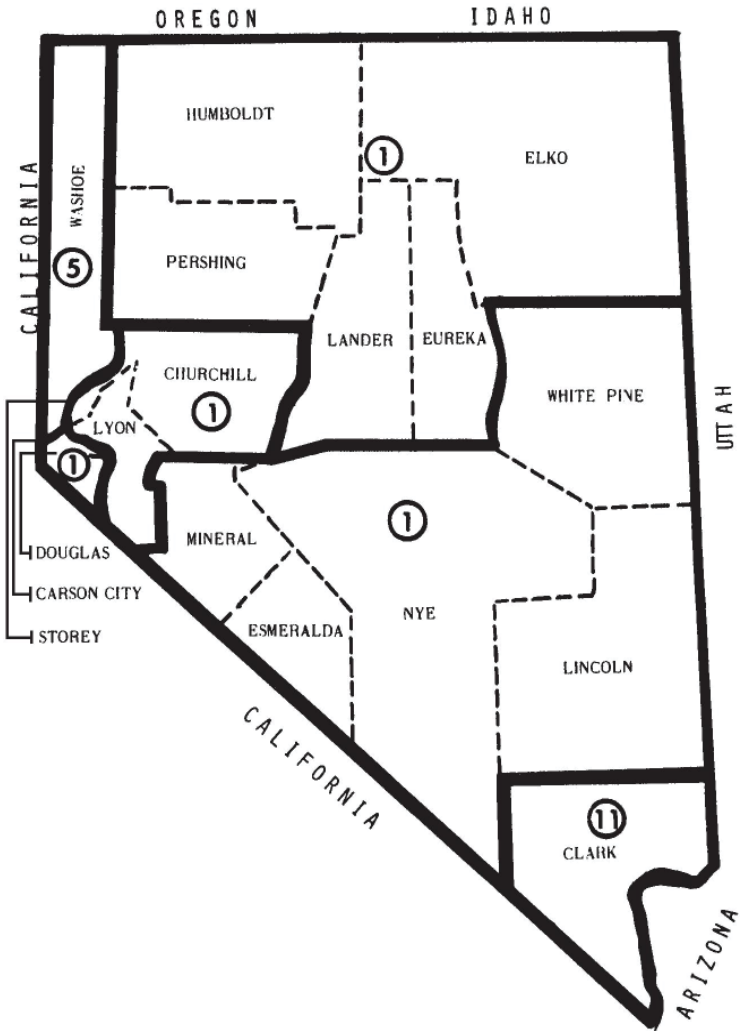
Elko, Eureka, Humboldt, Lander, Pershing Counties..... [26,617]
Douglas County; Carson City, excluding Enumeration Districts Nos. 2, 11..... [20,802]
1.2795 to 1 or 28 percent

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 257,940 of 488,738 = 52.8 percent	**11 seats**	**257,940**

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



SENATE DISTRICTS (20 Senators)

NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1971 SESSION

Assembly District	*Assembly Members*
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

District	*1970 Population*	*Assembly Members*	*Pop. per Assembly Member*
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)

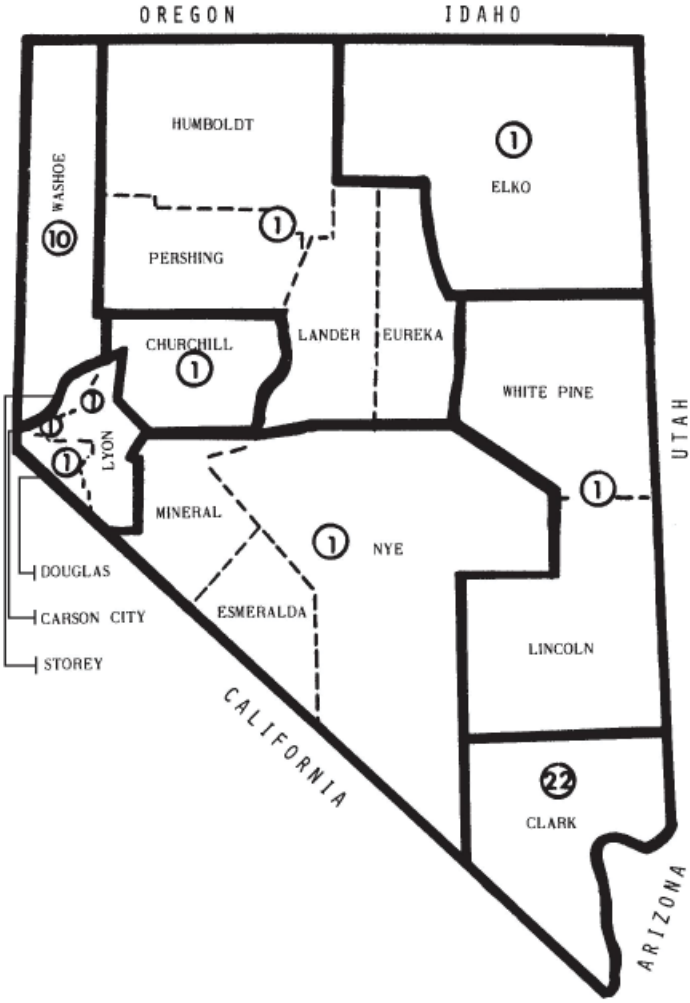
Elko County ..... [13,958]
Douglas County; Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 12..... [10,086] 1.3839 to 1 or 38.4 percent

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 249,801 of 488,738 = 51.1 percent	**21 seats**	**249,801**

*Average district.

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



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (40 Assembly Members)

NEVADA SENATE AS REAPPORTIONED BY THE 1973 SESSION

District	*1970 Population*	*Senators*	*1973 Pop. per Senator*
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)

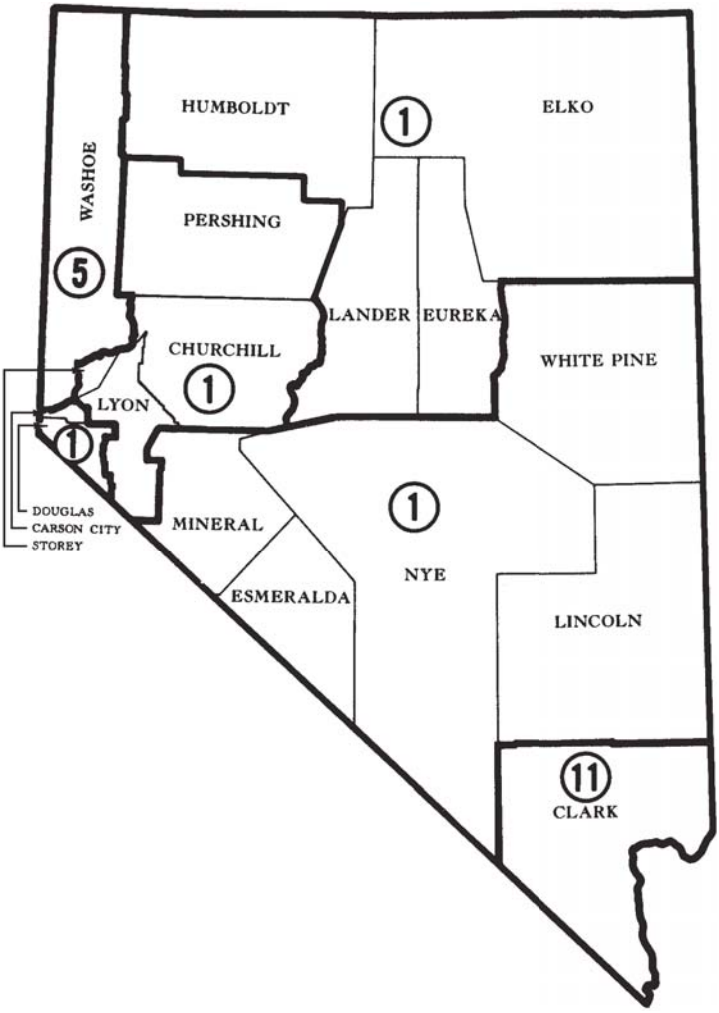
Esmeralda, Lincoln, Mineral, Nye, White Pine Counties ..... [25,986]
Churchill, Lyon, Pershing Counties ..... [22,099]
1.1758 to 1 or 17.6 percent

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

District	*1970 Population*	*Assembly Members*	*Pop. per Assembly Member*
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)

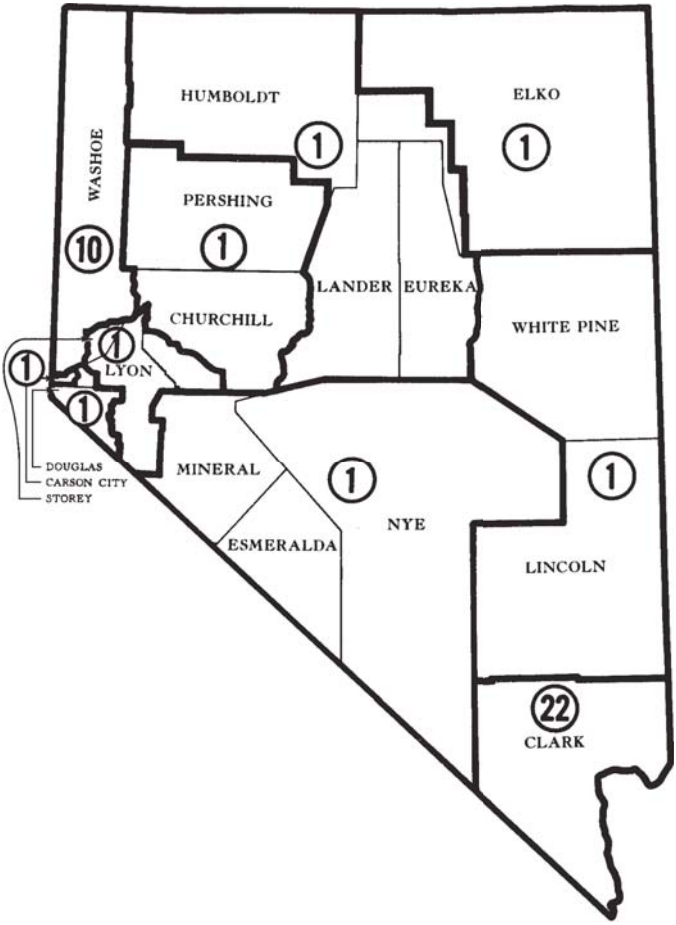
Esmeralda, Mineral, Nye Counties. ..... [13,279]
Douglas County, Carson City Enumeration Districts Nos. 1, 2, 3..... [10,974]
1.21 to 1 or 21 percent

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 251,394 of 488,738 = 51.4 percent	**21 seats**	**251,394**

*Average district.

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*)

District	***1980 Population***	***Senators***	***Pop. per Senator***
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)

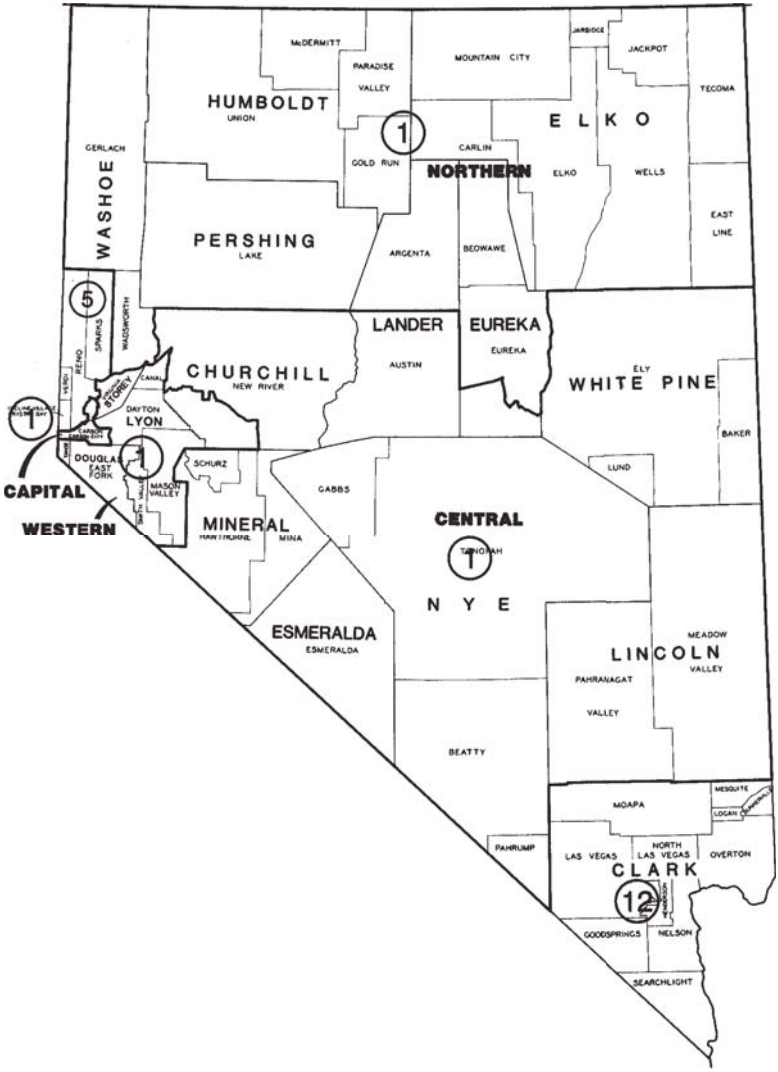
Central Nevada Senatorial District.....[39,638]
Northern Nevada Senatorial District.....[36,527]
1.0852 to 1 or 8.5 percent

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 411,512 of 799,184 = 51.5 percent	**11 seats**	**411,512**

*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*)

District	*1980 Population*	*Assembly Members*	*Pop. per Assembly Member*
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

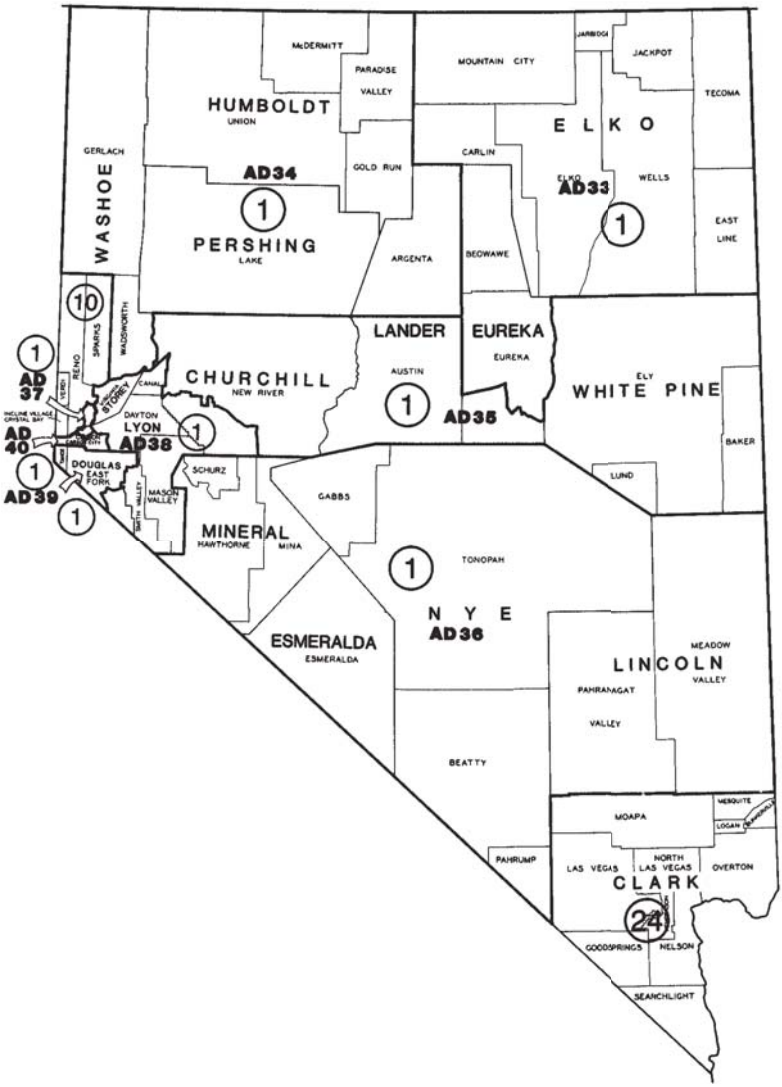
NEVADA ASSEMBLY AS REAPPORTIONED
BY THE 1981 SESSION (*continued*)

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 409,137 of 799,184 = 51.2 percent	**22 seats**	**409,137**

*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*)

District	***1990 Population***	***Senators***	***Pop. per Senator***
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

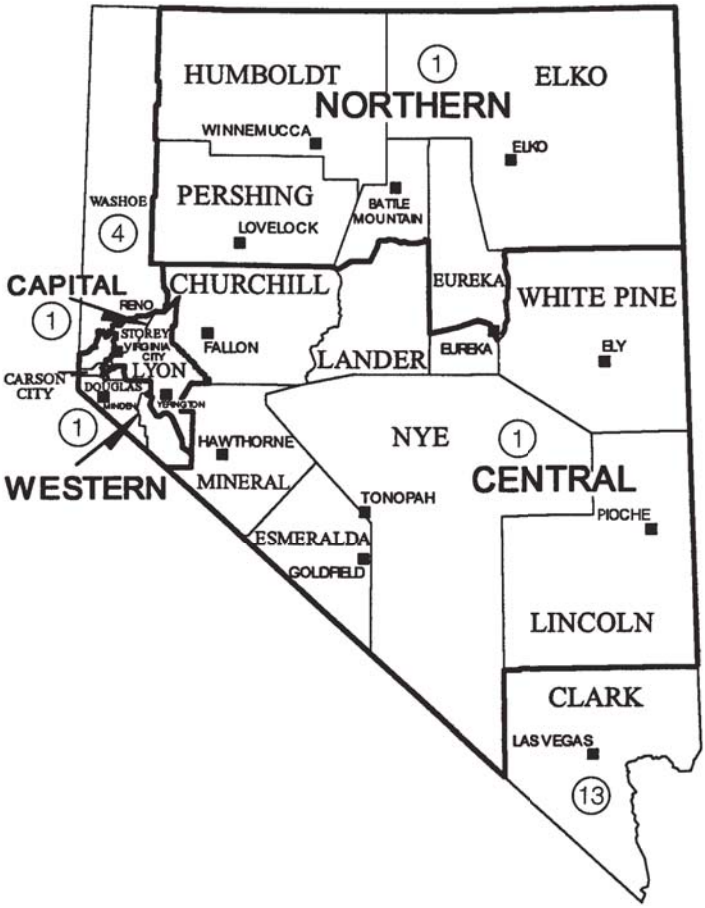
Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

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 625,786 of 1,201,833 = 52.1 percent	**11 seats**	**625,786**

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*)

District	***1990 Population***	***Assembly Members***	***Pop. per Assembly Member***
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

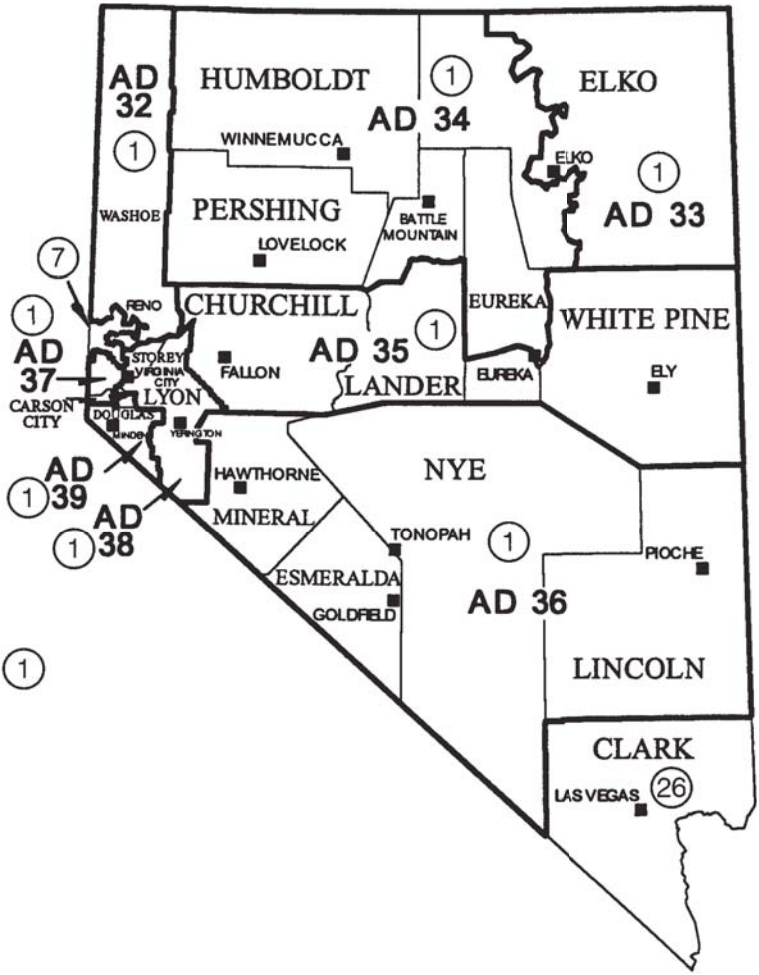
Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

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 624,163 of 1,201,833 = 51.9 percent	**22 seats**	**624,163**

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*)

District	***2000 Population***	***Senators***	***Pop. per Senator***
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

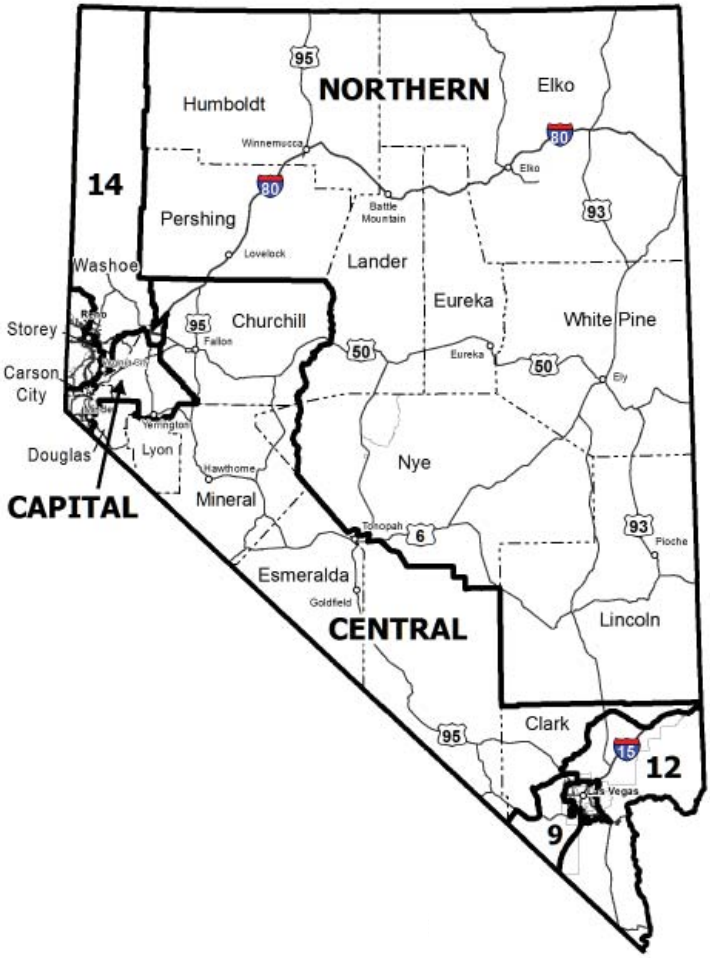
Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

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 1,011,155 of 1,998,257 = 50.6 percent	**11 seats**	**1,011,153**

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*)

District	***2000 Population***	***Assembly Members***	***Pop. per Assembly Member***
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

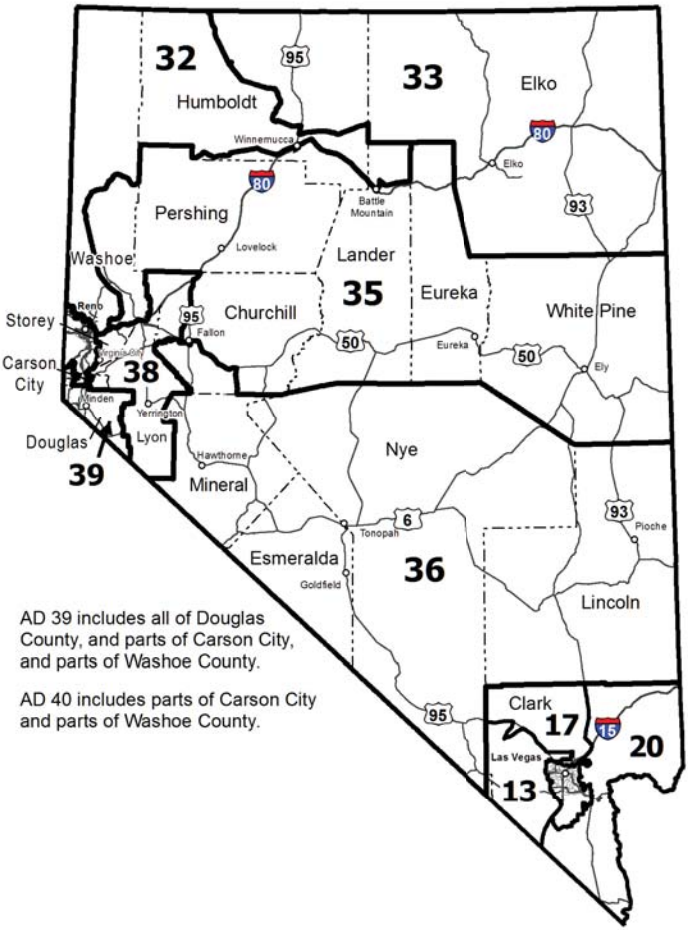
Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

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 1,041,080 of 1,998,257 = 52 percent	**22 seats**	**1,041,080**

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



ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS (42 Assembly Members)

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)

District	***2010 Population***	***Senators***	***Pop. per Senator***
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

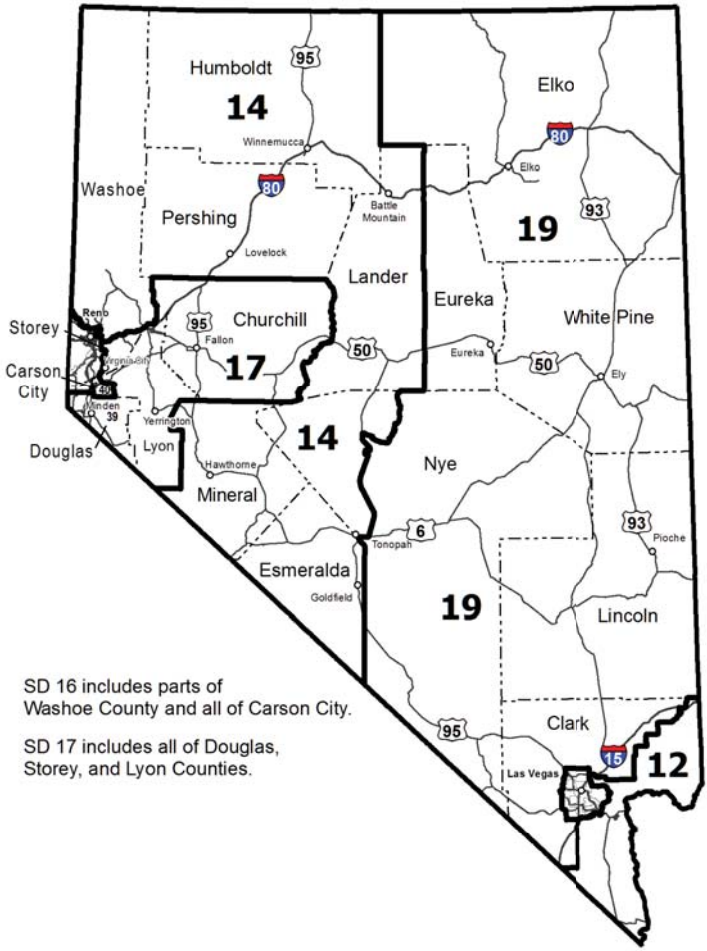
Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

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 1,412,725 of 2,700,551 = 52.3 percent	**11 seats**	**1,412,725**

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)

District	***2010 Population***	***Assembly Members***	***Pop. per Assembly Member***
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

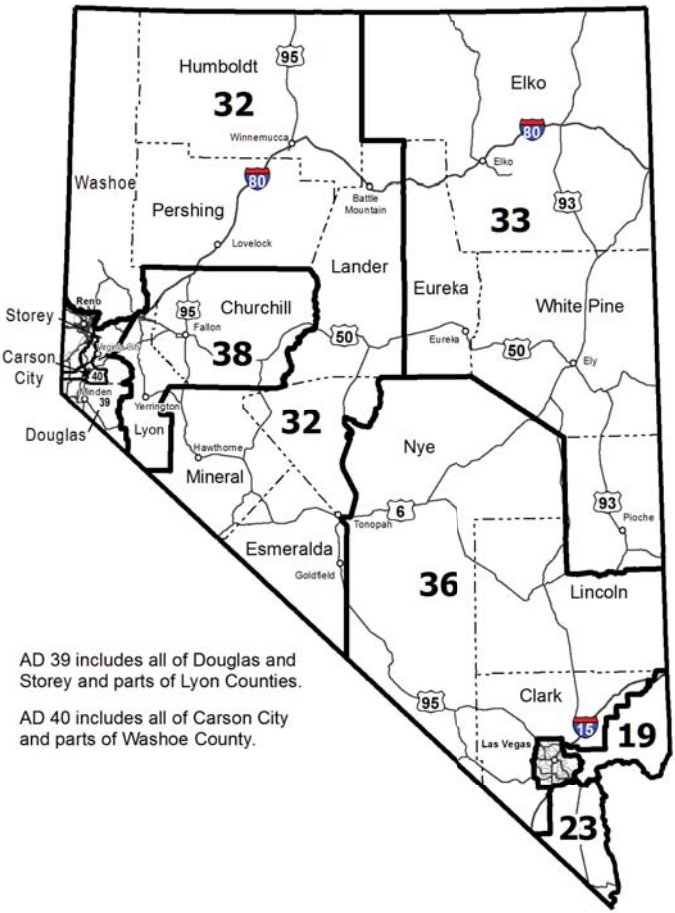
Largest Ratio of Disparity (Between Largest and Smallest District)

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 1,347,641 of 2,700,551 = 49.9 percent	**22 seats**	**1,347,641**

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)

Political History of Nevada

Chapter 9

Election Results

CHAPTER 9: ELECTION RESULTS

State Elections

Over the course of Nevada's history, the State has remained fairly balanced in its political leanings. In 39 presidential campaigns, the Republican candidate won the State 21 times, the Democrat nominee 17 times, and the Populist Party contender once. In 31 of those presidential races, Nevada backed the eventual winner. Of 25 U.S. Senators to serve Nevada in Washington, D.C., 12 have been Democrats and 13 Republicans, with 2 of those Republican Senators also being elected as a member of the Silver Party as well. Nevada has been represented by 38 Congressmen or Congresswomen, 20 Republicans, 18 Democrats, 3 of which may have run as a member of the Silver-Democrat Party. Thirty men have held the position of Governor in Nevada: 14 Republicans, 11 Democrats, and 2 each from the Silver and Silver-Democrat parties (NOTE: James W. Nye served as acting Governor of Nevada without party affiliation before the State's first election in 1864).

Primary Elections in Nevada

The "direct primary system," as adopted by the Legislature of 1909 (Chapter 294, *Nevada Revised Statutes*), is a method of selecting party candidates by direct action of the voters. The system does not affect independent candidates who, as always, may enter the elections by petition. Primary elections are held on the first Tuesday in September prior to the general elections. The returns on all State primaries to date are listed before the results of general elections.

NATIONAL CANDIDATES FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT SINCE THE ADMISSION OF NEVADA TO THE UNION

Republican	*Year*	*Democrat*
Lincoln and A. Johnson*‡	1864	McClellan and Pendleton
Grant and Colfax*‡	1868	Seymour and Blair
Grant and Wilson*‡	1872	Greeley and Brown
Hayes and Wheeler*‡	1876	Tilden and Hendricks
Garfield and Arthur‡	1880	Hancock and English*
Blaine and Logan*	1884	Cleveland and Hendricks‡
Harrison and Morton*‡	1888	Cleveland and Thurman
Harrison and Reid	1892†	Cleveland and Stevenson‡
McKinley and Hobart‡	1896	W. J. Bryan and Sewall*
McKinley and T. Roosevelt‡	1900	W. J. Bryan and A. Stevenson I*
T. Roosevelt and Fairbanks*‡	1904	Parker and Davis
Taft and Sherman‡	1908	W. J. Bryan and Kern*
Taft and Butler	1912	Wilson and Marshall*‡
Hughes and Fairbanks	1916	Wilson and Marshall*‡
Harding and Coolidge*‡	1920	Cox and F. D. Roosevelt
Coolidge and Dawes*‡	1924	Davis and C. W. Bryan
Hoover and Curtis*‡	1928	Smith and Robinson
Hoover and Curtis	1932	F. D. Roosevelt and Garner*‡
Landon and Knox	1936	F. D. Roosevelt and Garner*‡
Willkie and McNary	1940	F. D. Roosevelt and Wallace*‡
Dewey and Bricker	1944	F. D. Roosevelt and Truman*‡
Dewey and Warren	1948	Truman and Barkley*‡
Eisenhower and Nixon*‡	1952	A. Stevenson II and Sparkman
Eisenhower and Nixon*‡	1956	A. Stevenson II and Kefauver
Nixon and Lodge	1960	Kennedy and L. B. Johnson*‡
Goldwater and Miller	1964	L. B. Johnson and Humphrey*‡
Nixon and Agnew*‡	1968	Humphrey and Muskie
Nixon and Agnew*‡	1972	McGovern and Shriver
Ford and Dole*	1976	Carter and Mondale‡
Reagan and G. H. W. Bush*‡	1980	Carter and Mondale
Reagan and G. H. W. Bush*‡	1984	Mondale and Ferraro
G. H. W. Bush and Quayle*‡	1988	Dukakis and Bentsen
G. H. W. Bush and Quayle	1992	W. J. Clinton and Gore*‡
Dole and Kemp	1996	W. J. Clinton and Gore*‡
G. W. Bush and Cheney*‡	2000	Gore and Lieberman
G. W. Bush and Cheney*‡	2004	Kerry and Edwards
McCain and Palin	2008	Obama and Biden*‡
Romney and Ryan	2012	Obama and Biden*‡
Trump and Pence‡	2016	H. R. Clinton and Kaine*

*Carried Nevada.

†Nevada carried in 1892 by Weaver and Field (Peoples Party), endorsed by Silver Party.

‡Elected.

Election Results:
General and Special Election Results, 1864-2016
With Primary Election Results, 1910-2016

The "Margin of Victory" columns in the following tables show the number of votes by which the prevailing candidates won election. In certain races, more than one candidate can secure an office. In those instances, the margin of victory of each winning candidate is calculated by determining the difference between the number of votes for that candidate and the number of votes received by the person among the losing candidates who had the highest number of votes. Where a candidate ran unopposed, no margin of victory is shown.

Since the 1976 elections, voters in Nevada have had the option to vote for "None of these candidates" for any statewide office or for President and Vice President of the United States. Only votes cast for the named candidates are counted in determining nomination or election to these offices (see *Nevada Revised Statutes* [NRS] 293.269), and in calculating the margin of victory.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1864

HIGH VOTE 16,420 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*	*Candidates*	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Presidential Electors[1]—			*State Controller*—		
Baldwin, A. W. (R)	9,826		Nightingill, A. W. (R)	9,842	3,365
Gage, Stephen T. (R)	9,822		Gallagher, J. P. (D)	6,477	
Peck, A. S. (R)	9,822		*Attorney General*—		
Jones, H. M. (D)	6,594		Nourse, G. A. (R)	9,798	3,288
Angell, J. F. (D)	6,587		Rhodes, W. H. (D)	6,510	
Bonnifield, M. S. (D)	6,590		*Surveyor General*—		
Representative in Congress—			Marlette, S. H. (R)	9,828	3,330
Worthington, H. G. (R)	9,776	3,224	Ostrom, John (D)	6,498	
Bradford, A. C. (D)	6,552		*Supt. Public Instruction*—		
Governor—			White, A. F. (R)	9,823	3,315
Blasdel, H. G. (R)	9,834	3,279	Chinn, J. B. (D)	6,508	
Buell, D. E. (D)	6,555		*Supreme Court Justice*—		
Lieutenant Governor—			Brosnan, C. M. (R)	9,838	3,298
Crosman, J. S. (R)	9,786	3,224	Beatty, H. O. (R)	9,804	3,264
Arick, R. E. (D)	6,562		Lewis, J. F. (R)	9,826	3,286
Secretary of State—			McKinstry, E. W. (D)	6,540	
Noteware, C. N. (R)	9,839	3,343	Wallace, W. C. (D)	6,520	
Ellis, R. B. (D)	6,496		McConnell, J. R. (D)	6,476	
State Treasurer—			*Supreme Court Clerk*—		
Rhodes, Eben (R)	9,824	3,333	Helm, Alfred (R)	9,846	3,382
Maroney, Paul (D)	6,491		Robinson, Tod (D)	6,464	

[1]Average 3,233 more votes in favor of Republicans.

At this election the soldier vote cast outside of the regular county precincts amounted to 576. Of these, 510 were Republicans and 66 Democrats.

SPECIAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1865

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Ashley, D. R. (R)	3,691	1,476
Mitchell, H. K. (D)	2,215	
Sumner, Charles A.	1	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1866

HIGH VOTE 9,273 (STATE PRINTER)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Ashley, D. R. (R)	5,047	878
Mitchell, H. K. (D)	4,169	
Governor—		
Blasdel, H. G. (R)	5,125	1,020
Winters, John D. (D)	4,105	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Slingerland, J. S. (R)	5,211	1,220
Bonnifield, M. S. (D)	3,991	
Ackerman, Jac (Ind)	6	
Secretary of State—		
Noteware, C. N. (R)	5,207	1,157
Coffey, G. W. (D)	4,050	
State Treasurer—		
Rhoades, Eben (R)	5,157	1,075
Gardner, M. C. (D)	4,082	
State Controller—		
Parkinson, W. K. (R)	5,203	1,149
King, Wm. B. (D)	4,054	
Attorney General—		
Clarke, R. M. (R)	5,193	1,137
Rhodes, W. H. (D)	4,056	
State Printer—		
Eckley, J. E. (R)	5,208	1,143
Jones, O. E. (D)	4,065	
Surveyor General—		
Marlette, S. H. (R)	5,209	1,162
Mason, E. L. (D)	4,047	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Fisher, A. N. (R)	5,218	1,186
Robey, H. L. (D)	4,032	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Lewis, James F. (R)	5,183	1,100
Wallace, W. C. (D)	4,083	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Helm, Alfred (R)	5,096	930
Belknap, C. H. (D)	4,166	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1868

HIGH VOTE 11,698 (SUPREME COURT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]*—*		
De Long, Chas. E. (R)	6,474	
Page, A. L. (R)	6,476	
Haines, J. W. (R)	6,480	
Ellis, R. B. (D)	5,215	
Seawell, Wm. M. (D)	5,218	
Woodburn, Wm. (D)	5,215	
Representative in Congress—		
Fitch, Thomas (R)	6,230	881
Anderson, W. F. (D)	5,349	
State Printer—		
Mighels, H. R. (R)	6,425	1,161
Perkins, C. L. (D)	5,264	
Surveyor General, Unexpired term—		
Day, John (R)	6,391	1,105
Reed, T. J. (D)	5,286	
Supreme Court Justice, Full term—		
Whitman, B. C. (R)	6,476	1,254
Taylor, R. H. (D)	5,222	
Supreme Court Justice, Unexpired term—		
Johnson, J. Neely (R)	6,398	1,164
Clayton, P. H. (D)	5,234	

[1]Average 1,261 more votes in favor of Republicans.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1870

HIGH VOTE 13,375 (SURVEYOR GENERAL)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Fitch, Thomas (R)	6,491	
Kendall, C. W. (D)	6,821	330
Governor—		
Tritle, F. A. (R)	6,148	
Bradley, L. R. (D)	7,200	1,052
Lieutenant Governor—		
Slingerland, J. S. (R)	6,620	
Denver, F. (D)	6,689	69
Secretary of State—		
Minor, J. D. (R)	6,786	232
Driesbach, J. (D)	6,554	
State Treasurer—		
Wines, L. (R)	6,391	
Schooling, J. (D)	6,942	551
State Controller—		
Hobart, W. W. (R)	6,770	187
Stampley, O. K. (D)	6,583	
Attorney General—		
Campbell, W. (R)	6,622	
Buckner, Luther A. (D)	6,650	28
Surveyor General—		
Day, John (R)	6,902	429
Rock, A. D. (D)	6,473	
Supt. Public Instruction—		220
Fisher, A. N. (R)	6,793	
Cutler, C. T. (D)	6,573	
State Mineralogist—		
Whitehill, H. R. (R)	6,711	59
Keys, W. S. (D)	6,652	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Slawson, J. S. (R)	6,562	
Garber, J. (D)	6,787	225
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Helm, Alfred (R)	6,801	237
Grimes, W. C. (D)	6,564	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1872

HIGH VOTE 15,021 (SUPREME COURT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]		
Mills, John H. (R)	8,403	
Taylor, Wm. B. (R)	8,413	
Haines, Jas. W. (R)	8,392	
Clarke, R. M. (D)	6,235	
Lightner, C. W. (D)	6,232	
Stone, M. N. (D)	6,236	
Representative in Congress—		
Goodwin, C. C. (R)	7,146	
Kendall, Chas. W. (D)	7,847	701
State Printer—		
Putnam, C. A. V. (R)	8,179	1,350
Lewis, John C. (D)	6,829	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Hawley, Thos. P. (R)	8,193	1,365
Seawell, W. M. (D)	6,828	

[1]Average 2,168 more votes in favor of Republicans.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1874

HIGH VOTE 18,095 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Woodburn, Wm. (R)	9,240	613
Ellis, A. C. (D)	8,627	
Governor—		
Hazlett, J. C. (R)	7,785	
Bradley, L. R. (D)	10,310	2,525
Lieutenant Governor—		
Bowman, John (R)	7,930	
Adams, Jewett W. (D)	9,529	1,599
Hatch, A. J.	601	
Secretary of State—		
Minor, J. D. (R)	10,592	3,093
Spires, Chas. D. (D)	7,499	
State Treasurer—		
Tully, George (R)	8,467	
Schooling, Jerry (D)	9,494	1,027
Hogel, L. I.	118	
State Controller—		
Hobart, W. W. (R)	11,019	4,101
Cranley, T. R. (D)	6,918	
Attorney General—		
Tebbs, Moses (R)	8,956	
Kittrell, John R. (D)	9,050	94
State Printer—		
Powning, C. C. (R)	8,967	
Hill, J. J. (D)	9,071	104
Surveyor General—		
Day, John (R)	10,078	2,173
Haist, Gotth (D)	7,905	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Kelly, S. P. (R)	9,070	637
Willis, A. H. (D)	8,433	
Spencer, E.	327	
Howe, H. H.	35	
State Mineralogist—		
Whitehill, H. R. (R)	9,043	140
Stewart, F. W. (D)	8,903	
Supreme Court Justice, Full term—		
Beatty, W. H. (R)	9,932	1,776
Hillhouse, A. M. (D)	8,156	
Supreme Court Justice, Unexpired term—		
Earll, Warner (R)	9,322	580
Belknap, C. H. (D)	8,742	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Bicknell, C. F. (R)	9,209	380
Hereford, B. H. (D)	8,829	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1876

HIGH VOTE 19,691 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]*—*		
Daggett, R. M. (R)	10,360	
Tufly, George (R)	10,383	
Bishop, W. W. (R)	10,369	
Currie, J. C. (D)	9,308	
Blennerhassett, E. (D)	9,294	
Hagerman, J. C. (D)	9,291	
Representative in Congress—		
Wren, Thos. (R)	10,241	911
Ellis, A. C. (D)	9,330	
Beck, H. H. (D)	2	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Leonard, O. R. (R)	10,111	581
Kirkpatrick, M. (D)	9,530	
Constitutional Convention—		
Yes	4,091	
No	8,032	3,941

[1]Average 1,073 more votes in favor of Republicans.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1878

HIGH VOTE 19,022 (CONTROLLER)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Representative in Congress—		
Daggett, R. M. (R)	9,811	663
Deal, W. E. F. (D)	9,148	
Governor—		
Kinkead, John H. (R)	9,747	495
Bradley, L. R. (D)	9,252	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Mighels, H. R. (R)	9,021	
Adams, J. W. (D)	9,877	856
Secretary of State—		
Babcock, Jasper (R)	10,139	1,318
Baker, Geo. W. (D)	8,821	
State Treasurer—		
Crockett, L. L. (R)	9,813	645
Jones, Jos. E. (D)	9,168	
State Controller—		
Hallock, Jas. F. (R)	10,193	1,364
Elstner, M. R. (D)	8,829	
Attorney General—		
Murphy, M. A. (R)	9,995	1,038
Kittrell, John R. (D)	8,957	
Surveyor General—		
Hatch, A. J. (R)	9,799	590
Day, S. H. (D)	9,209	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Hammond, J. D. (R)	9,193	
Sessions, D. R. (D)	9,742	549
Supreme Court Justice—		
Hawley, Thos. P. (R)	10,447	1,898
Cole, Fred W. (D)	8,549	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Bicknell, C. F. (R)	9,825	662
Rule, Richard (D)	9,163	
Question No. 1—Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	5,073	4,736
No	337	
Question No. 2—Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	3,357	3,266
No	91	
Question No. 3—Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	2,429	2,407
No	22	

[1]Add Article 18, granting rights of suffrage and office-holding to male citizens regardless of color or previous condition of servitude.
[2]Add Article 11, Sec. 10, forbidding the use of public funds for sectarian purposes.
[3]Amend Article 9, Sec. 1, changing the fiscal year.

Apparently, the foregoing amendments were submitted by mistake in some counties, as none of the three had (in 1878) passed the Legislature twice, as required by the *Constitution*. The first two passed the 1877 and 1879 Sessions and finally were approved at the 1880 election. The third passed the 1875 Session but was lost at the 1877 Session.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 1880

HIGH VOTE 18,393 (CONGRESS)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Presidential Electors[1]*—*		
Grey, O. H. (R)	8,732	
Taylor, R. H. (R)	8,725	
Morton, E. A. (R)	8,732	
Dennis, John H. (D)	9,611	
McTarnahan, J. C. (D)	9,609	
Deal, W. E. F. (D)	9,613	
Representative in Congress—		
Daggett, R. M. (R)	8,578	
Cassidy, Geo. W. (D)	9,815	1,237
Supreme Court Justice—		
Beatty, W. H. (R)	8,251	
Belknap, C. H. (D)	10,116	1,865
Question No. 1—Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	14,848	14,288
No	560	
Question No. 2—Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	14,215	13,545
No	672	
Question No. 3—Amend Constitution[4]		
Yes	14,215	13,862
No	353	
Question No. 4—Chinese Immigration:		
Yes	183	
No	17,259	17,076

[1]Average 881 more votes in favor of Democrats.
[2]Add Article 11, Sec. 10, forbidding the use of public funds for sectarian purposes.
[3]Add Article 18, granting rights of suffrage and office-holding to male citizens regardless of color or previous condition of servitude.
[4]Amend Article 2, Sec. 1, by eliminating the word "white."

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1882

HIGH VOTE 14,359 (SUPERINTENDENT OF STATE PRINTING)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—			*Attorney General—*		
Powning, C. C. (R)	6,462		Davenport, W. H. (R)	7,181	65
Cassidy, Geo. W. (D)	7,720	1,258	Merrill, G. W. (D)	7,116	
Governor—			*Supt. State Printing—*		
Strother, Enoch (R)	6,535		Harlow, J. C. (R)	7,800	1,241
Adams, Jewett W. (D)	7,770	1,235	McCarthy, A. J. (D)	6,559	
Lieutenant Governor—			*Surveyor General—*		
Laughton, C. E. (R)	7,362	456	Preble, C. S. (R)	7,512	736
Burke, William (D)	6,906		Ernst, George (D)	6,776	
Secretary of State—			*Supt. Public Instruction—*		
Dormer, John M. (R)	7,737	1,167	Young, C. S. (R)	7,551	809
Richards, J. W. (D)	6,570		Kaye, A. E. (D)	6,742	
State Treasurer—			*Supreme Court Justice—*		
Tufly, George (R)	7,654	1,016	Leonard, O. R. (R)	7,728	1,183
Sadler, Reinhold (D)	6,638		Stone, M. N. (D)	6,545	
State Controller—			*Supreme Court Clerk—*		
Hallock, J. F. (R)	7,451	623	Bicknell, C. F. (R)	7,683	1,057
Dunne, P. J. (D)	6,828		Ham, T. L. (D)	6,626	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1884

HIGH VOTE 12,799 (CONGRESS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]*—*			*Representative in Congress—*		
Derby, C. (R)	7,176		Woodburn, Wm. (R)	6,797	795
Davis, H. C. (R)	7,193		Cassidy, Geo. W. (D)	6,002	
Campbell, T. (R)	7,164		*Supreme Court Justice—*		
Deal, W. E. F. (D)	5,577		Hawley, Thos. P. (R)	6,755	712
Ellis, A. C. (D)	5,578		Seawell, W. M. (D)	6,043	
Ernst, George (D)	5,569		*Constitutional Convention—*		
Holcomb, G. R. (Grbkr)[2]	26		Yes	2,933	
Hill, George B. (Grbkr)	26		No	4,156	1,223
Cook, Frank (Grbkr)	26				

[1]Average 1,603 more votes in favor of Republicans.

[2]"Grbkr" is meant for Greenbacker, Benjamin F. Butler, having been a candidate for president on the Greenback and Antimonopolist ticket, carrying no state.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1886

HIGH VOTE 12,374 (SURVEYOR GENERAL)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Woodburn, Wm. (R)	6,700	1,030
MacMillan, J. H. (D)	5,670	
Governor—		
Stevenson, C. C. (R)	6,463	594
Adams, Jewett W. (D)	5,869	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Davis, H. C. (R)	6,911	1,459
Bell, T. J. (D)	5,452	
Secretary of State—		
Dormer, J. M. (R)	6,568	785
Brady, J. T. (D)	5,783	
State Treasurer—		
Tufly, George (R)	6,664	960
Schooling, J. (D)	5,704	
State Controller—		
Hallock, J. F. (R)	6,364	407
Sadler, Reinhold (D)	5,957	
Attorney General—		
Alexander, J. F. (R)	6,857	1,364
Boller, J. F. (D)	5,493	
Supt. State Printing—		
Harlow, J. C. (R)	6,828	1,284
Duffy, H. (D)	5,544	
Surveyor General—		
Jones, J. E. (R)	6,945	1,516
Day, S. H. (D)	5,429	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Dovey, W. C. (R)	6,846	1,338
Kaye, A. E. (D)	5,508	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Edwards, T. D. (R)	5,929	
Belknap, C. H. (D)	6,429	500
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Bicknell, Chas. F. (R)	6,658	957
McKernan, John (D)	5,701	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	9,135	8,006
No	1,129	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	7,471	5,745
No	1,726	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	9,624	8,995
No	629	

[1]Article 16, Secs. 1 and 2, methods of amending the *Constitution*.
[2]Article 2, Sec. 1, qualifications of electors.
[3]Article 11, Sec. 3, revenues pledged to educational purposes.

The Supreme Court held these amendments inoperative, not having been properly entered in legislative journals (19 Nev. p. 391).

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1888

HIGH VOTE 12,603 (CONGRESS)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Presidential Electors[1]—		
Cleveland, A. C. (R)	7,079	
Robinson, E. N. (R)	7,087	
Turrittin, G. F. (R)	7,088	
Thomas, C. C. (D)	5,107	
Hardin, Jas. A. (D)	5,149	
Winters, Theo. (D)	5,126	
Representative in Congress—		
Bartine, H. F. (R)	6,921	1,239
Cassidy, Geo. W. (D)	5,682	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Murphy, M. A. (R)	6,467	345
Seawell, W. M. (D)	6,122	
Regents State University, Long term—		
Wells, Thos. H. (R)	7,077	1,730
Fish, H. L. (R)	7,150	1,803
King, J. D. (D)	5,347	
Bonnifield, M. S. (D)	5,284	
Regent State University, Short term—		
George, E. T. (R)	7,150	1,883
Edmunds, F. M. (D)	5,267	
Question No. 1—Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	7,553	7,051
No	502	
Question No. 2—Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	7,452	6,939
No	516	
Question No. 3—Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	7,380	6,837
No	543	
Question No. 5—Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	7,146	6,693
No	453	
Question No. 8—Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	5,441	3,394
No	2,047	
Question No. 9—Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	5,611	3,646
No	1,965	
Question No. 20—Amend Constitution:[8]		
Yes	7,143	6,750
No	393	
Question No. 23—Amend Constitution:[9]		
Yes	7,485	6,940
No	545	
Question No. 24—Amend Constitution:[10]		
Yes	7,492	6,965
No	527	
Question No. 25—Amend Constitution:[11]		
Yes	5,132	2,325
No	2,807	
Question No. 27—Amend Constitution:[12]		
Yes	3,122	
No	4,228	1,106
Question No. 19—Constitutional Convention:		
Yes	1,644	
No	2,740	1,096

[1]Average 1,957 more votes in favor of Republicans.
[2]Article 4, Sec. 2, legislative sessions.
[3]Article 4, Sec. 6, powers of Legislature.
[4]Article 4, Sec. 20, special laws.
[5]Article 4, Sec. 33, compensation of legislators.
[6]Article 5, Sec. 17, repealing section on Lieutenant Governor.
[7]Article 5, Sec. 18, gubernatorial succession.
[8]Article 7, Sec. 1, impeachment procedure.
[9]Article 11, Sec. 3, revenues pledged to educational purposes.
[10]Article 11, Sec. 6, special school tax.
[11]Article 13, Sec. 3, indigent persons.
[12]Article 16, Sec. 1, amending the *Constitution*.

The Supreme Court held the 10 amendments approved by the voters inoperative, the statutes requiring publication not having been complied with (20 Nev. p. 220).

SPECIAL ELECTION—FEBRUARY 11, 1889

SET BY STATUTE FOR VOTE ON CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS

(CHAPTER IV, *STATUTES OF NEVADA 1889*)

Constitutional Questions	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
Constitutional Amendments—		
No. 1. Art. 4, Sec. 2:[1]		
Yes	4,709	1,480
No	3,229	
No. 2. Art. 4, Sec. 6:[2]		
Yes	1,797	
No	6,143	4,346
No. 3. Art. 4, Sec. 20:[3]		
Yes	4,215	622
No	3,593	
No. 6. Art. 4, Sec. 33:[4]		
Yes	2,926	
No	4,967	2,041
No. 8. Art. 5, Sec. 17:[5]		
Yes	1,507	
No	6,460	4,953
No. 9. Art. 5, Sec. 18:[6]		
Yes	1,818	
No	6,071	4,253
No. A9. Art. 4, Sec. 32:[7]		
Yes	4,800	1,686
No	3,114	
Constitutional Amendments—		
No. 19. Art. 15, Sec. 3:[8]		
Yes	4,441	963
No	3,478	
No. 20. Art. 7, Sec. 1:[9]		
Yes	1,722	
No	6,081	4,359
No. 22. Art. 4, Sec. 24:[10]		
Yes	3,671	
No	4,523	852
No. 23. Art. 11, Sec. 3:[11]		
Yes	5,627	3,052
No	2,575	
No. 24. Art. 11, Sec. 6:[12]		
Yes	4,691	1,352
No	3,359	
No. 25. Art. 13, Sec. 3:[13]		
Yes	3,176	
No	4,777	1,601
No. 27. Art. 16, Sec. 1:[14]		
Yes	3,819	
No	4,044	225

[1]Legislative sessions.
[2]Powers of Legislature.
[3]Special laws.
[4]Compensation of legislators.
[5]Repealing section on Lieutenant Governor.
[6]Gubernatorial succession.
[7]Powers of Legislature.
[8]Qualifications of electors.
[9]Impeachment procedure.
[10]Provisions for a lottery.
[11]Revenues pledged to educational purposes.
[12]Special school tax.
[13]Indigent persons.
[14]Amending the *Constitution*.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1890

HIGH VOTE 12,408 (SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION)

Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
Representative in Congress—		
Bartine, H. F. (R)	6,610	874
Cassidy, Geo. W. (D)	5,736	
Governor—		
Colcord, R. K. (R)	6,601	810
Winters, Theo. (D)	5,791	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Poujade, Jos. (R)	6,605	844
Sadler, Reinhold (D)	5,761	
Secretary of State—		
Grey, O. H. (R)	6,506	685
Brady. J. T. (D)	5,821	
State Treasurer—		
Egan, J. F. (R)	6,519	770
Mason, N. H. A. (D)	5,749	
State Controller—		
Horton, R. L. (R)	6,616	862
May, A. C. (D)	5,754	
Attorney General—		
Torreyson, J. D. (R)	7,163	1,988
Love, W. C. (D)	5,175	
Supt. State Printing—		
Eckley, J. E. (R)	6,609	870
Mackey, W. V. (D)	5,739	
Surveyor General—		
Jones, J. E. (R)	7,270	2,144
Stewart, T. K. (D)	5,126	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Ring, Orvis (R)	7,243	2,078
Hyde, W. G. (D)	5,165	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Bigelow, R. R. (R)	7,037	1,690
MacMillan, J. H. (D)	5,347	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Josephs, Joe (R)	6,434	546
Booher, W. W. (D)	5,888	
Regents State University, Long term—		
Haines, James. W. (R)	6,998	1,657
Osborn, R. S. (D)	5,341	
Regents State University, Short term—		
George, E. T. (R)	6,804	1,256
Deal, W. E. F. (D)	5,548	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1892

HIGH VOTE 10,878 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*	*Candidates*	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Presidential Electors[1]—			*Representative in Congress*—		
Cleveland, A. C. (R)	2,811		Newlands, F. G. (S)	7,171	4,876
Bliss, D. L. (R)	2,811		Gardiner, C. H. (Prohib)	67	
Farrell, J. R. (R)	2,788		Woodburn, Wm. (R)	2,295	
Winters, Theo. (D)	703		Hagerman, J. C. (D)	345	
Ryan, Jos. R. (D)	714		*Supreme Court Justice*—		
Riley, B. F. (D)	689		Belknap, C. H. (D)	7,495	
Banta, Abram (Prohib)	86		*Regents State University, Long term*—		
Moore, Chas. F. (Prohib)	89		Fish, H. L. (S)	6,021	3,214
Wilson, Wm. (Prohib)	86		Rule, H. B. (R)	2,807	
Wren, Thomas (S)	7,226		Lemmon, F. (D)	767	
Powning, C. C. (S)	7,264		*Regents State University, Short term*—		
Bonnifield, M. S. (S)	7,255		Mack, Chas. E. (S)	5,884	3,146
			Kinkead, John H. (R)	2,738	
			Douglas, J. F., Sr. (D)	790	

[1]Average 4,445 more votes in favor of Silver Party.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1894

HIGH VOTE 10,473 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Bartine, H. F. (R)	2,774	
Doughty, Jas. C. (P)	2,751	
Newlands, F. G. (S)	4,581	1,807
Riley, B. F. (D)	217	
Governor—		
Cleveland, A. C. (R)	3,861	
Peckham, Geo. E. (P)	711	
Jones, J. E. (S)	5,223	1,362
Winters, Theo. (D)	678	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Emmitt, J. F. (R)	4,088	
Sadler, Reinhold (S)	5,967	1,879
Secretary of State—		
Vanderlieth, E. D. (R)	3,681	
Howell, Eugene (S)	5,559	1,878
Bridges, L. S. (D)	745	
State Treasurer—		
Richard, G. W. (R)	3,624	
Dungan, G. W. (P)	221	
Westerfield, W. J. (S)	5,326	1,702
Thompson, W. G. (D)	823	
State Controller—		
Grey, O. H. (R)	3,342	
Steele, C. H. (P)	1,090	
LaGrave, C. A. (S)	5,019	1,677
Hall, D. H. (D)	632	
Attorney General—		
Torreyson, J. D. (R)	3,484	
Sawyer, G. S. (P)	1,144	
Beatty, R. M. (S)	5,007	1,523
Grimes, W. C. (D)	501	
Supt. State Printing—		
Eckley, J. E. (R)	3,546	
Dooley, N. P. (P)	1,220	
McCarthy, J. G. (S)	4,710	1,164
Morris, J. (D)	588	
Surveyor General—		
Folsom, G. N. (R)	3,863	
Pratt, A. C. (S)	5,793	1,930
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Ring, Orvis (R)	4,578	
Kaye, A. E. (P)	164	
Cutting, H. C. (S)	4,744	166
Sears, S. S. (D)	504	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Murphy, M. A. (R)	4,293	
Bonnifield, M. S. (S)	5,613	1,320
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Rising, R. (R)	1,753	
Mack, C. E. (S)	1,976	223
Dist. 2:		
Dodge, E. R. (R)	648	
Curler, Benjamin (P)	760	
Cheney, A. E. (S)	1,541	781
Dist. 3:		
Fitzgerald, A. L. (S)	1,048	
Dist. 4:		
Poujade, J. (R)	495	
Talbot, G. F. (S)	1,519	1,024
Regents State University, Long term—		
Haines, James W. (R)	2,986	
Webster, Wm. (P)	541	
Deal, W. E. F. (S)	5,621	2,635
Hyslop, J. W. (D)	667	
Regents State University, Short term—		
Patterson, W. H. (R)	3,603	
Starrett, H. S. (S)	5,279	1,676
Wiseman, A. H. (D)	746	
Direct Election of U.S. Senator—		
For	7,208	6,765
Against	443	
Question No. 21—*		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	664	
No	3,782	3,118
Question No. 22—*		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	560	
No	3,660	3,100

*Question numbers are those identifying constitutional amendment totals on the certified copy of election returns.

[1]Article 2, Sec. 1, qualifications of electors.

[2]Article 4, Sec. 6, powers of Legislature.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1894 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 10,473 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Question No. 24—*		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	569	
No	3,618	3,049
Question No. 25—*		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	569	
No	3,668	3,099
Question No. 26—*		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	536	
No	3,656	3,120
Question No. 27—*		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	503	
No	3,672	3,169
Question No. 28—*		
Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	507	
No	3,672	3,165
Question No. 29—*		
Amend Constitution:[8]		
Yes	557	
No	3,639	3,082
Question No. 30—*		
Amend Constitution:[9]		
Yes	548	
No	3,627	3,079
Question No. 31—*		
Amend Constitution:[10]		
Yes	555	
No	3,695	3,140
Question No. 32—*		
Amend Constitution:[11]		
Yes	536	
No	3,629	3,093
Question No. 33—*		
Amend Constitution:[12]		
Yes	521	
No	3,646	3,125
Question No. 34—*		
Amend Constitution:[13]		
Yes	516	
No	3,624	3,108
Question No. 35—*		
Amend Constitution:[14]		
Yes	513	
No	3,631	3,118
Question No. 36—*		
Amend Constitution:[15]		
Yes	508	
No	3,639	3,131
Question No. 37—*		
Amend Constitution:[16]		
Yes	476	
No	3,738	3,262
Question No. 39—*		
Amend Constitution:[17]		
Yes	452	
No	3,787	3,335
Question No. 41—*		
Amend Constitution:[18]		
Yes	504	
No	3,601	3,097
Question No. 44—*		
Amend Constitution:[19]		
Yes	564	
No	3,602	3,038
Question No. 45—*		
Amend Constitution:[20]		
Yes	517	
No	3,595	3,078
Question No. 46—*		
Amend Constitution:[21]		
Yes	528	
No	3,584	3,056

*Question numbers are those identifying constitutional amendment totals on the certified copy of election returns.

[3]Article 4, Sec. 33, compensation of legislators.
[4]Article 4, Sec. 35, Governor's action on bills.
[5]Article 5, Sec. 4, disposition of election returns.
[6]Article 5, Sec. 14, personnel of the Board of Pardons.
[7]Article 5, Sec. 16, grants in name of State.
[8]Article 5, Sec. 17, repealing section on Lieutenant Governor.
[9]Article 5, Sec. 18, gubernatorial succession.
[10]Article 5, Sec. 19, State officers' terms of office.
[11]Article 5, Sec. 20, duties of Secretary of State.
[12]Article 5, Sec. 21, personnel of Board of State Prison Commissioners and Board of Examiners.
[13]Article 5, Sec. 22, duties of certain State officers.
[14]Article 7, Sec. 1, impeachment procedure.
[15]Article 7, Sec. 3, removal of judicial officers.
[16]Article 8, Sec. 10, limitation of local indebtedness.
[17]Article 11, Sec. 3, revenues pledged to educational purposes.
[18]Article 15, Sec. 12, certain offices at capitol.
[19]Article 6, Sec. 2, Supreme Court, how constituted.
[20]Articie 6, Sec. 3, Justices of Supreme Court: election; terms; chief justice.
[21]Article 6, Sec. 11, judges ineligible to other offices.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1894 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 10,473 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Question No. 47—*			*Question No. 4*—*		
Amend Constitution: [22]			Amend Constitution:[24]		
Yes	532		Yes	1,492	
No	3,583	3,051	No	3,114	1,622
Question No. 51—*			*Question No. 7*—*		
Amend Constitution: [23]			Amend Constitution:[25]		
Yes	1,050		Yes	715	
No	3,413	2,363	No	3,436	2,721

*Question numbers are those identifying constitutional amendment totals on the certified copy of election returns.

[22]Article 6, Sec. 15, compensation of judges.

[23]Article 18, add new section to require knowledge of English for registering and voting.

[24]Article 10, Sec. 1, taxation.

[25]Article 2, Sec. 7, poll tax.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1896

HIGH VOTE 10,314 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]—			*Lieutenant Governor[2]—*		
Leete, B. F. (S-D)	7,802		Cummings, Geo. (P)	1,076	
Russell, George (S-D)	7,758		Hardin, C. H. E. (S-D)	6,237	3,826
Ryan, J. R. (S-D)	7,722		Moore, J. B. (R)	2,411	
Dangberg, H. C. (P)	546		*Supreme Court Justice—*		
Peckham, Geo. E. (P)	549		Curler, B. F. (P)	2,262	
Steele, Chas. H. (P)	574		Massey, W. A. (S-D)	5,307	2,890
Bragg, Allen C. (R)	1,938		Murphy, M. A. (R)	2,417	
Lewis, J. A. (R)	1,917		*Regents State University, Long term—*		
Pierce, Z. (R)	1,906		Evans, J. N. (S-D)	5,370	2,564
Representative in Congress—			Fulton, J. M. (R)	2,806	
Davis, M. J. (R)	1,319		McGill, Thomas (P)	1,396	
Doughty, Jas. C. (P)	1,948		*Regents State University, Short term—*		
Newlands, F. G. (S-D)	6,529	4,581	McDiarmid, F. C. (R)	2,545	
			Starrett, H. S. (S-D)	6,467	3,922

[1]Average 5,840 more votes in favor of Silver-Democrats.

[2]Governor Sadler declined to issue certificate of election, holding that there was no vacancy. The Supreme Court sustained him (23 Nev. p. 356).

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1898

HIGH VOTE 10,008 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Newlands, F. G. (S-D)	5,766	2,655
Wren, Thos. (P)	3,111	
Governor[1]*—*		
McCullough, J. B. (P)	833	
McMillan, Wm. (R)	3,548	
Russell, George (D)	2,057	
Sadler, Reinhold (S)	3,570	22
Lieutenant Governor—		
Coffey, W. H. (P)	773	
Ferguson, J. W. (R)	3,198	
Grimes, W. C. (D)	2,038	
Judge, Jas. R. (S)	3,663	465
Secretary of State—		
Howell, Eugene (S)	4,318	1,158
Littell, F. L. (R)	3,160	
Weber, John (D)	2,215	
State Treasurer—		
Button, F. J. (R)	3,415	
Ryan, D. M. (S)	4,731	1,316
Thompson, W. G. (D)	1,492	
State Controller—		
Beck, H. P. (P)	644	
Davis, S. P. (S)	2,918	419
Humphreys, G. M. (D)	2,065	
LaGrave, C. A. (Ind)	1,575	
Turrittin, Geo. F. (R)	2,499	
Attorney General—		
Chartz, A. (P)	1,403	
Jones, W. D. (S)	4,407	657
Murphy, M. A. (R)	3,750	
Supt. State Printing—		
Eckley, J. E. (R)	3,130	
Hogan, H. H. (P)	932	
Maute, Andrew (S)	3,619	489
Morris, James (D)	1,888	
Surveyor General—		
Bragg, A. C. (R)	2,434	
Kelley, E. D. (S)	3,610	1,176
Pratt, A. C. (P)	1,743	
Stewart, T. K. (D)	1,887	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Cutting, H. C. (S)	4,168	
Ring, Orvis (R)	5,346	1,178
Supreme Court Justice—		
Belknap, C. H. (S-D)	6,898	4,824
Price, M. Z. (P)	2,074	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Grey, O. H. (R)	741	
Mack, C. E. (S)	1,954	1,213
Torreyson, J. D. (Ind)	694	
Dist. 2:		
Curler, B. F. (S)	734	84
Julien, T. V. (P)	409	
Webster, Wm. (D)	650	
Dist. 3:		
Fitzgerald, A. L. (S)	1,067	
Dist. 4:		
Talbot, G. F. (S)	2,092	
Dist. 5:		
Bonnifield, S. J., Jr. (S)	625	323
Buckner, L. A. (S)	302	
Regents State University, Long term—		
Booher, W. W. (D)	1,852	
Colcord, R. K. (R)	2,997	
Deal, W. E. F. (S)	3,892	895
Peckham, Geo. E. (P)	718	
Regents State University, Short term—		
Haist, Gotth (D)	1,039	
O'Brien, J. W. (R)	3,188	
Starrett, H. S. (S)	4,217	1,029
Question No. 1—		
Consolidation of Storey, Ormsby, Lyon, and Douglas Counties:		
Yes	780	
No	1,421	641
Question No. 2—		
Division of Lincoln County:		
Yes	67	
No	486	419

[1]Subsequent to certification of election totals, quo warranto proceedings were filed in the Nevada Supreme Court, which later sustained Sadler's election by a majority of 63 votes.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1900

HIGH VOTE 10,196 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]*—*		
Dennis, J. H. (S-D)	6,347	
Kirman, R. (S-D)	6,338	
Weber, J. (S-D)	6,302	
Bray, Simon (R)	3,849	
Lyman, D. B. (R)	3,804	
Strother, E. (R)	3,756	
Representative in Congress—		
Farrington, E. S. (R)	4,190	
Newlands, F. G. (S-D)	5,975	1,785
Supreme Court Justice—		
Coffin, Trenmor (R)	3,558	
Fitzgerald, A. L. (S-D)	6,508	2,950
Regents State University, Long term—		
Evans, J. N. (S-D)	5,362	962
Turrittin, Geo. F. (R)	2,499	
Regents State University, Short term—		
Averill, Mark (R)	4,107	
Booher, W. W. (S-D)	5,451	1,344

[1]Average 2,526 more votes in favor of Silver-Democrats.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1902

HIGH VOTE 11,318 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Van Duzer, C. D. (S-D)	5,848	775
Farrington, E. S. (R)	5,073	
Governor—		
Sparks, John (S-D)	6,540	1,762
Cleveland, A. C. (R)	4,778	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Allen, Lem (S-D)	6,296	1,568
Button, T. J. (R)	4,728	
Secretary of State—		
Douglas, W. G. (R)	5,611	166
Howell, E. (S-D)	5,445	
State Treasurer—		
Ryan, D. M. (S-D)	6,145	1,231
Bray, Simon (R)	4,914	
State Controller—		
Davis, S. P. (S-D)	5,705	422
McMillan M. C. (R)	5,283	
Attorney General—		
Sweeney, J. G. (S-D)	6,268	1,471
Platt, Samuel (R)	4,797	
Supt. State Printing—		
Maute, Andrew (S-D)	6,226	1,581
Booth, W. W. (R)	4,645	
Surveyor General—		
Kelley, E. D. (S-D)	6,441	1,936
Gayhart, W. C. (R)	4,505	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Ring, Orvis (R)	5,478	11
Bray, J. E. (S-D)	5,467	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Talbot, G. F. (S-D)	6,305	1,523
Bowler, P. M., Jr. (R)	4,782	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Woodburn, Wm. (S-D)	1,462	
Murphy, M. A. (R)	1,728	266
Dist. 2:		
Curler, B. F. (S-D)	1,277	91
Norcross, F. H. (R)	1,186	
Dist. 3:		
Breen, Peter (S-D)	1,235	731
Johns, R. L. (R)	504	
Dist. 4:		
Brown, G. S. (S-D)	1,489	489
Osborne, T. J. (R)	1,000	
Dist. 5:		
Bonnifield, S. J. (S-D)	826	
Regents State University, Long term—		
Booher, W. W. (S-D)	5,815	935
Dodge, E. R. (R)	4,880	
Regents State University, Short term—		
Kirman, R. (S-D)	6,106	1,563
Springmeyer, H. H. (R)	4,543	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	3,945	3,331
No	614	

[1]Amending Article 10, Sec. 1, which was subsequently re-amended in 1906. This amendment permits taxation of patented mining claims.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1904

HIGH VOTE 12,150 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]—		
Ahern, C. A. (R)	6,864	
Butler, Jas. L. (R)	6,850	
Plumb, W. L. (R)	6,768	
Clark, E. W. (D-S)	3,982	
Hesson, A. W. (D-S)	3,947	
Kendall, Zeb (D-S)	3,982	
Beck, H. P. (S-S)	344	
McCullough, J. B. (S-S)	326	
McCormack, J. M. (S-S)	328	
Cordill, W. H. (Soc)	925	
Anderson, A. B. (Soc)	924	
Rose, V. L. (Soc)	909	
Representative in Congress—		
Sadler, R. (S-S)	572	
Van Duzer, C. D. (S-D)	5,525	224
Yerington, J. A. (R)	5,301	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Bartine, H. F. (D-S)	5,588	
Norcross, F. H. (R)	6,030	442
Regents State University, Long term—		
Circe, W. J. (D-S)	5,262	
Smith, O. J. (R)	5,874	612
Regents State University, Short term—		
Boyle, Emmet D. (D-S)	5,396	
Starrett, H. S. (R)	5,611	215
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	4,404	3,610
No	794	

[1]Average 2,857 more votes in favor of Republicans.
[2]Added Article 19, Secs. 1 and 2, initiative and referendum.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1906

HIGH VOTE 14,837 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Barlett, Geo. A. (D-S)	7,320	1,655
Jardine, H. T. (Soc)	1,251	
Smith, O. J. (R)	5,665	
Governor—		
Sparks, John (D-S)	8,686	3,350
Mitchell, Jas. F. (R)	5,336	
Casey, Thos. B. (Soc)	815	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Dickerson, D. S. (D-S)	6,849	709
Mills, Geo. T. (R)	6,140	
Hendricks, Jas. B. (Soc)	1,286	
Secretary of State—		
Douglass, W. G. (R)	6,866	583
Mannix, Frank (D-S)	6,283	
Kilker, W. F. (Soc)	1,214	
State Treasurer—		
Ryan, D. M. (D-S)	7,321	1,676
Cutts, E. (R)	5,645	
Smith, Jos. W. (Soc)	1,380	
State Controller—		
Eggers, J. (R)	6,710	475
Raftice, Robt. (D-S)	6,235	
Knust, J. C. (Soc)	1,274	
Attorney General—		
Stoddard, R. C. (D-S)	6,917	805
Springmeyer, Geo. (R)	6,112	
Lorke, Emil (Soc)	1,206	
Supt. State Printing—		
McCarthy, J. G. (R)	6,778	891
Lewis, Irwin G. (D-S)	5,887	
Richter, M. F. (Soc)	1,360	
Surveyor General—		
Kelley, E. D. (D-S)	7,169	1,442
Elliott, A. D. (R)	5,727	
Cosgrove, J. P. (Soc)	1,416	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Ring, Orvis (R)	7,276	1,729
Mitchell, R. H. (D-S)	5,547	
Nelson, Joel (Soc)	1,300	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Sweeney, J. G. (D-S)	7,717	2,158
Dodge, E. R. (R)	5,559	
Anderson, A. B. (Soc)	1,157	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Langan, F. P. (D-S)	2,120	656
Murphy, M. A. (R)	1,464	
McArthur, D. (Soc)	316	
Dist. 2:		
Williams, E. L. (R)	1,403	
Pike, W. H. A. (D-S)	1,821	36
Orr, John S. (R)	1,905	120
Bonnifield, S. J., Jr. (D-S)	1,785	
Dist. 3:		
Breen, Peter (D-S)	2,182	1,269
Averill, M. R. (R)	913	
Dist. 4:		
Brown, G. S. (D-S)	1,983	
Regents State University, Long term—		
Henderson, C. B. (D-S)	6,118	248
Starrett, H. S. (R)	5,603	
Merkle, Frank (Soc)	1,217	
Hibbard, A. A. (Soc)	1,327	
Cutting, H. C. (R)	5,870	
Sunderland, J., Jr. (D-S)	6,084	214
Regents State University, Short term—		
Lewers, C. R. (D-S)	7,040	1,231
Hansen, H. A. (R)	5,809	
Phillips, J. W. (R)	5,801	
Souchereau, J. E. (D-S)	5,993	184
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	5,450	4,091
No	1,359	

[1]Article 10, Sec. 1, relating to taxation.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1908

HIGH VOTE 24,526 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]—		
Thompson, J. G. (R)	10,775	
Comins, H. A. (R)	10,726	
Thomas, W. R. (R)	10,703	
Sprague, Chas. S. (D)	11,212	
Hudson, L. L. (D)	11,192	
Miller, J. A., Sr. (D)	11,164	
Gibson, J. B. (Soc)	2,103	
Williams, Chas. T. (Soc)	2,078	
Anderson, E. A. (Soc)	2,076	
Miles, H. W. (Ind)	436	
Dean, Martin (Ind)	436	
Hagerman, J. C. (Ind)	425	
United States Senator[2]—		
Flanigan, P. L. (R)	8,972	
Lutz, T. C. (Soc)	1,939	
Newlands, F. G. (D)	12,473	3,501
Representative in Congress—		
Bartlett, Geo. A. (D)	11,253	3,701
Critchfield, J. (Soc)	1,965	
Fitzgerald, A. L. (Ind)	3,031	
Maxsom, H. B. (R)	7,552	
Surveyor General—		
Deady, Chas. L. (D)	10,648	867
Hawkins, L. B. (Soc)	2,103	
Hubbard, M. T. (Ind)	1,052	
Ahern, C. A. (R)	9,781	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Brown, Hugh H. (R)	10,593	
Lorke, Emil (Soc)	2,021	
Talbot, G. F. (D)	11,166	573
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 5:		
Averill, M. R. (R)	1,422	230
O'Brien, J. P. (D)	1,192	
Regents State University, Long term—		
Codd, A. A. (R)	10,247	518
Smith, O. J. (R)	9,729	
Williams, Frank (D)	10,015	286
Kettle, F. W. (D)	9,222	
Hibbard, A. A. (Soc)	2,772	
Regents State University, Short term—		
Starrett, H. S. (R)	9,638	
Sullivan, Dr. J. J. (D)	10,667	1,029
Meyers, C. E. (Soc)	2,384	
Police Bill—		
Referendum:		
Yes	9,954	876
No	9,078	

[1]Average 455 more votes in favor of Democrats.

[2]Mutually agreed by the Democratic and the Republican State Conventions of 1908 that the two parties pledge their legislative candidates to support the person receiving the highest number of votes for the position of United States Senator regardless of political affiliation.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 6, 1910

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
McIntosh, C. H.	1,253	
Pittman, Key	3,637	1,890
Sweeney, James G.	1,747	
Representative in Congress—		
Hubbard, Robert L.	2,396	
Sprague, Charles S.	3,860	1,464
Governor—		
Dickerson, Denver S.	5,036	3,542
Nicholas, Frank R.	1,494	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Ross, Gilbert C.	4,031	1,889
Williams, Frank	2,142	
Secretary of State—		
Brodigan, George	5,348	
State Treasurer—		
O'Sullivan, John B.	3,114	
Ryan, David M.	3,149	35
State Controller—		
Davis, Sam P.	5,272	
Clerk of the Supreme Court—		
Josephs, Joe	4,975	
Surveyor-General—		
Deady, C. L.	5,230	
Attorney General—		
Baker, Cleveland H.	2,758	1,042
Donovan, James	1,716	
Thatcher, George B.	1,645	
Supt. State Printing—		
Bingham, Ernest L.	2,212	
Farnsworth, Joe	3,488	1,276
Inspector of Mines—		
Lydon, T. J.	1,323	
Ryan, Edward	3,165	1,549
Stoddard, Carl	1,616	
Regents State University, Long-Term—		
Henderson, O. B.	4,516	
District Court Judges		
Dist. 1:		
Langan, F. P.	705	
Dist. 3:		
Breen, Peter	248	
Dist. 4:		
Horsey, C. L.	608	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Nixon, George S.	5,299	
Representative in Congress—		
Douglas, J. F.	2,723	
Roberts, Edwin E.	2,904	181
Governor—		
Massey, W. A.	2,950	
Oddie, Tasker L.	3,089	139
Lieutenant Governor—		
Easton, William	5,088	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Norcross, F. H.	5,191	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Legate, J. W.	4,669	
Secretary of State—		
Douglass, W. G.	5,000	
State Treasurer—		
Balzar, Fred B.	2,151	
McMillan, William	3,446	1,295
State Controller—		
Eggers, Jacob	5,017	
Surveyor-General—		
Ahern, C. A.	4,912	
Attorney General—		
Brown, Hugh H.	2,967	
Springmeyer, George	3,001	34
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Ring, Orvis	5,016	
Supt. State Printing—		
Booth, W. W.	2,937	551
McCarthy, J. G.	2,386	
Inspector of Mines—		
Steele, Oscar C.	1,396	
Stinson, Andy J.	1,493	
Sullivan, Edward	879	
Watson, C. E.	1,519	26
Regents State University Long-Term—		
Reid, H. E.	4,588	
Regents State University Short-Term—		
O'Brien, J. W.	4,446	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 4:		
Tabor, E. J. L.	518	155
Thomas, W. R.	363	
Williams, O. T.	145	

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 6, 1910 *(continued)*

SOCIALIST

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Harris, Jud	310	
Representative in Congress—		
Miller, A. G.	303	
Governor—		
Gegar, H. F.	300	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Wall, F. M.	305	
Regents State University Long-Term—		
Fisk, S. L.	269	
Reeves, J. W.	269	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1910

HIGH VOTE 20,626 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator[1]—		
Harris, Jud (Soc)	1,959	
Nixon, Geo. S. (R)	9,779	1,155
Pittman, Key (D)	8,624	
Representative in Congress—		
Miller, A. Grant (Soc)	2,409	
Roberts, E. E. (R)	10,066	2,378
Sprague, Chas. S. (D)	7,688	
Governor—		
Dickerson, D. S. (D)	8,798	
Gegax, Henry F. (Soc)	1,393	
Oddie, T. L. (R)	10,435	1,637
Lieutenant Governor—		
Easton, Wm. (R)	8,486	
Ross, G. C. (D)	9,729	1,243
Wall, F. M. (Soc)	1,887	
Secretary of State—		
Brodigan, Geo. (D)	10,528	1,671
Douglass, W. G. (R)	8,857	
State Treasurer—		
McMillan, Wm. (R)	10,041	600
Ryan, D. M. (D)	9,441	
State Controller—		
Davis, S. P. (D)	9,268	
Eggers, Jacob (R)	9,883	615
Attorney General—		
Baker, C. H. (D)	9,773	65
Springmeyer, Geo. (R)	9,708	
Supt. State Printing—		
Booth, W. W. (R)	8,640	
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	10,662	2,022
Inspector of Mines—		
Ryan, Edward (D)	9,952	560
Watson, C. E. (R)	9,392	
Surveyor General—		
Ahern, C. A. (R)	9,364	
Deady, C. L. (D)	9,750	386
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Bray, J. E. (D)	10,157	1,290
Smith, D. T. (R)	8,867	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Norcross, F. H. (R)	14,726	
Supreme Court Clerk[2]—		
Legate, J. W. (R)	9,517	
Josephs, Joe (D)	9,528	11
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Langan, F. P. (D)	2,379	
Dist. 2:		
Moran, T. F. (R)	1,887	636
Orr, J. S. (R)	2,006	755
Moore, M. B. (D)	1,144	
Pike, W. H. A. (D)	1,251	
Dist. 3:		
Breen, Peter (D)	824	
Dist. 4:		
Taber, E. J. L. (R)	1,883	609
Horsey, Chas. L. (D)	1,274	
Dist. 5:		
Keeler, P. E. (D)	568	
Averill, Mark R. (R)	1,509	941
Dist. 6:		
Campbell, L. G. (R)	602	
Ducker, Edw. A. (D)	1,088	486
Gilray, Robt. (Soc)	132	
Dist. 7:		
Eddy, T. V. (R)	428	
Somers, P. J. (D)	1,665	796
Carpenter, S. L. (Ind)	869	
Dist. 8:		
French, L. N. (R)	472	148
Allen, Lem (D)	324	
Dist. 9:		
Walker, Chas. A. (R)	705	
Coleman, B. W. (D)	806	101
Jurich, Anthony, L. (P)	243	
Regents State University, Long term—		
Fisk, S. L. (Soc)	3,403	
Henderson, C. B. (D)	11,870	8,233
Reeves, J. W. (Soc)	3,637	
Reid, H. E. (R)	10,987	7,350
Regents State University, Short term—		
O'Brien, J. W. (R)	13,553	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	8,231	5,361
No	2,870	

[1]Direct primary law of March 23, 1909, p. 277, contained a provision that candidates for the Legislature subscribe to one of two obligations concerning United States Senator. One was that the nominee, if elected, agreed to vote for the candidate who received the highest number of votes at the regular election, regardless of political affiliation; the second was that the candidate, if elected, would regard the vote as a recommendation. This part of the primary law was observed until the Seventeenth Amendment to the *Constitution of the United States* was declared in force on May 31, 1913, permitting the election of the U.S. Senators by direct vote of the people.

[2]Subsequent to certification of election totals, quo warranto proceedings were filed in the Nevada Supreme Court, which later sustained Josephs' election by a majority of 41 votes.

[3]Article 2, Sec. 7, granting all poll tax collections to the State for maintenance and betterment of roads. Original section granted one-half to counties.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 3, 1912

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Frolich, A. C.	1,054	
Roberts, Edwin E.	2,526	1,472

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Heer, A. A.	2,650	
McCarran, Patrick A.	3,577	927

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1912

HIGH VOTE 20,115 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]*—*		
McGill, W. N. (R)	3,196	
Nelson, Thomas (R)	3,167	
Booth, W. W. (R)	3,175	
Thatcher, Geo. B. (D)	7,986	
Allen, Lem (D)	7,974	
Cazier, John H. (D)	7,929	
Robb, George W. (Soc)	3,313	
Hibbard, A. A. (Soc)	3,292	
Fisk, S. L. (Soc)	3,296	
Hatch, E. V. (Prog)	5,620	
McCarthy, J. G. (Prog)	5,590	
Way, Charles M. (Prog)	5,555	
United States Senator—		
Massey, W. A. (R)	7,853	
Pittman, Key (D)	7,942	89
Steele, G. A. (Soc)	2,740	
Summerfield, S. (Prog)	1,428	
Representative in Congress—		
Roberts, E. E. (R)	7,380	69
Tallman, Clay (D)	7,311	
Worden, John E. (Soc)	3,011	
Springmeyer, George (Prog)	2,072	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Lockhart, J. M. (R)	2,701	
McCarran, P. A. (D)	9,721	5,255
Bartlett, George A. (Ind)	4,466	
Thomas, W. R. (Prog)	2,183	
Regents State University, Long term—		
Codd, A. A. (R)	6,755	1,723
Pratt, Walter E. (D)	7,769	2,737
Reeves, John W. (Soc)	4,329	
Woodliff, T., Jr. (Soc)	3,945	
Anker, Peter (Prog)	5,032	
Comins, H. A. (Prog)	4,444	
Regents State University, Short term—		
O'Brien, J. W. (R)	7,025	2,356
Pray, S. B. (Soc)	4,604	
Haworth, L. W. (Prog)	4,669	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	9,956	8,929
No	1,027	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	9,636	8,463
No	1,173	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	8,418	6,735
No	1,683	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	8,259	6,755
No	1,504	
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	8,603	6,362
No	2,241	

[1]Average 2,375 more votes in favor of Democrats.
[2]Add Article 19, Sec. 3, relative to initiative.
[3]Add Article 2, Sec. 9, relative to recall.
[4]Amend Article 11, Sec. 3, regarding investment of school moneys.
[5]Amend Article 1, Sec. 8, pertaining to indictments.
[6]Amend Article 15, Sec. 3, women made eligible to office of notary public.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 1, 1914

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Fowler, Leonard B.	5,121	3,002
Sears, Fulton H.	2,119	
Governor—		
Allen, Lemuel	2,748	
Boyle, Emmet D.	5,036	2,288
Lieutenant Governor—		
Ascher, J. A.	3,311	
Sullivan, Maurice J.	4,195	884
Inspector of Mines—		
Moore, James D.	2,330	
Ray, Zeb	2,304	
Ryan, Ed.	3,022	692
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Bray, John Edwards	3,913	388
Winfrey, Edward E.	3,525	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Bartine, H. F.	1,530	
Coleman, Ben W.	2,588	401
Heer, A. A.	1,324	
Talbot, George F.	2,187	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Coogan, Harry J.	2,118	
Josephs, Joe	2,991	575
McCormack, Jos. H.	2,416	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Langan, Frank P.	430	179
O'Hartz, Alfred	251	
Dist. 2:		
Glynn, James	784	
Parker, J. S.	487	
Stoddard, Richard C.	936	152
Dist. 7:		
Somers, Peter J.	629	
Walsh, Emmett J.	637	8
Dist. 9:		
Eddy, Clarence A.	67	
McFadden, O. J.	306	8
McKnight, William	298	
Dist. 10:		
Foxley, Chas. E.	238	
Van Pelt, O. J.	291	53

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Harwood, Cole L.	2,036	
Roberts, Edwin E.	3,158	1,122
Secretary of State—		
Adamson, L. F.	1,765	
Holmes, A. W.	2,245	480
Tannahill, Alex L.	1,067	
Inspector of Mines—		
Bradshaw, Mark G.	2,399	
Stinson, Andy J.	2,611	212
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2:		
Ayres, Albert D.	479	
Moran, Thomas F.	1,053	233
Salisbury, A. N.	820	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1914

HIGH VOTE 21,567 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator[1]—		
Miller, A. Grant (Soc)	5,451	
Newlands, F. G. (D)	8,078	40
Platt, Samuel (R)	8,038	
Representative in Congress—		
Fowler, L. B. (D)	8,031	
Roberts, E. E. (R)	8,915	884
Scanlan, Martin J. (Soc)	4,294	
Governor—		
Boyle, Emmett D. (D)	9,623	1,086
Morgan, W. A. (Soc)	3,391	
Oddie, Tasker L. (R)	8,537	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Burton, W. H. (Soc)	3,917	
Lozano, J. (R)	7,033	
Sullivan, M. J. (D)	10,128	3,095
Secretary of State—		
Brodigan, George (D)	11,236	2,583
Holmes, A. W. (R)	8,653	
State Treasurer—		
Malley, Ed. (D	11,350	2,440
McMillan, Wm. (R)	8,910	
State Controller—		
Cole, George A. (D)	10,274	738
Eggers, Jacob (R)	9,536	
Attorney General—		
McKay, Richard A. (R)	4,207	
Springmeyer, Geo. (Prog)	6,017	
Thatcher, Geo. B. (D)	9,940	3,923
Supt. State Printing—		
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	14,490	9,952
Trimmer, Fred R. (Prog)	4,538	
Inspector of Mines—		
Richie, A. A. (Soc)	4,092	
Ryan, Ed. (D)	7,014	
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	9,944	2,930
Surveyor General—		
Deady, Chas. L. (D)	10,509	1,316
Kyle, Matthew (R)	9,183	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Abel, J. F. (R)	9,675	
Bray, John E. (D)	10,342	667
Supreme Court Justice—		
Coleman, Ben W. (D)	10,089	278
Curler, Benj. F. (R)	9,811	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Josephs, Joe (D)	15,185	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Langan, F. P. (D)	1,230	
Dist. 2:		
Glynn, Jas. (D)	1,235	
Hartson, D. H. (Ind)	164	
Moran, T. F. (R)	2,345	675
Salisbury, A. N. (R)	1,670	
Stoddard, R. C. (D)	1,742	72
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 3:		
Breen, Peter (D)	670	319
Fitzgerald, A. L. (D)	351	
Dist. 4:		
Taber, E. J. L. (R)	1,528	
Dist. 5:		
Foreman, Wm. (D)	588	37
Averill, M. A. (R)	1,118	567
Atkinson, H. H. (R)	93	
McNamara, J. E. (Soc)	551	
Dist. 6:		
Ducker, E. A. (D)	1,476	
Dist. 7:		
Walsh, J. E. (D)	1,079	265
Tilden, A. (Prog)	577	
Hatton, W. D. (R)	814	
Dist. 8:		
Hart, T. C. (D)	973	206
Hull, E. E. (Ind)	310	
Winters, E. E. (R)	767	
Dist. 9:		
Haight, A. L. (R)	602	
Lockhart, J. N (R)	408	
McFadden, C. J. (D)	719	117
Dist. 10:		
Horsey, Chas. Lee (D)	577	51
Lillis, H. M. (R)	526	
Van Pelt, O. J. (Ind)	385	
Regents State University,		
Long term—		
Lind, H. B. (Prog)	3,898	
O'Brien, James W. (R)	7,768	141
Sullivan, John J. (D)	9,103	1,476
Thomas, Lloyd B. (Soc)	4,827	
Withers, Robt. G. (D)	7,627	
Worden, John E. (Soc)	4,135	
Regents State University,		
Short term—		
Barker, W. G. (Soc)	4,144	
Fletcher, F. N. (Prog)	1,416	
Henderson, C. B. (D)	8,702	3,326
Squires, Charles P. (R)	5,376	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	10,936	3,678
No	7,258	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	10,161	2,903
No	7,258	

[1]First election of U.S. Senator under Art. XVII of the *U.S. Constitution.*
[2]Article 2, Sec. 1, women's suffrage.
[3]Article 15, Sec. 2, change official oath. Omitted from *Statutes of Nevada 1913*; however, adopted by that session.

NO PRIMARY ELECTION—1916

There was no primary election held in 1916. Candidates were nominated at party conventions and the result of the vote of the general election of 1916 discloses names and party affiliation.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1916

HIGH VOTE 33,316 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Presidential Electors[1]—		
Douglass, R. L. (D)	17,776	103
Earl, Joseph I. (D)	17,673	
Goodin, James T. (D)	17,661	
Asbury, Ida M. (Prohib)	346	
Ingalls, Geo. W. (Prohib)	348	
Swander, J. M. (Prohib)	347	
Bracken, W. R. (R)	12,127	
Flanigan, P. L. (R)	12,082	
McBride, Allen G. (R)	12,068	
Harris, Jud. (Soc)	3,065	
Rearick, J. E. (Soc)	3,032	
Ziegler, Nellie T. (Soc)	3,038	
United States Senator—		
Miller, A. Grant (Soc)	9,507	
Pittman, Key (D)	12,765	2,147
Platt, Samuel (R)	10,618	
Representative in Congress—		
Caine, Edwin E. (D)	13,100	
Roberts, E. E. (R)	14,106	1,006
Scanlan, M. J. (Soc)	5,125	
Supreme Court Justice[2]—		
McNamara, J. E.	4,479	
Moran, T. F.	12,946	
Sanders, J. A.	13,412	466
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Kennett, William (D)	14,674	2,003
McKay, R. A. (R)	12,671	
Steele, C. A. (Soc)	4,577	
Regents State University, Long term—		
Abel, J. F. (R)	13,343	791
Curler, B. F. (R)	12,976	424
Henderson, C. B. (D)	12,552	
Parker, Lucy V. (Soc)	6,856	
Taylor, Justus E. (Soc)	5,192	
Van Nagell, J. R. (D)	9,878	
Regents State University, Short term—		
Baker, Edna (R)	13,425	1,106
Kent, I. H. (D)	12,319	
McQuestian, J. F. (Soc)	4,654	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	17,492	12,325
No	5,167	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	16,368	9,616
No	6,752	

[1]Average 5,611 more votes in favor of Democrats.
[2]Chapter 285, *Statutes of Nevada 1915*, p. 507, made all judicial officers nonpartisan.
[3]Article 11, Sec. 3, relative to investment of school moneys.
[4]Article 9, Sec. 3, raised limit of State debt to 1 percent of assessed valuation.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 3, 1918

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Bartine, H. F.	991	
Evans, Charles R.	5,833	3,053
Finch, James D.	2,780	
Governor—		
Boyle, Emmet D.	4,849	2,397
Luce, Ben D.	603	
Pickett, Samuel M.	2,284	
Thatcher, Geo. B.	2,452	
State Controller—		
Cole, George A.	5,548	871
Wildes, Grace M.	4,677	
Attorney General—		
Fowler, Leonard B.	4,938	281
McKnight, Wm.	4,657	
Surveyor General—		
Deady, Charles L.	5,241	1,356
Dunn, John H.	3,885	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Lamb, Walter C.	2,234	
Roberts, Edwin E.	4,192	1,958
Governor—		
Kearney, Wm. M.	2,913	
Oddie, Tasker L.	3,660	747

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 10:		
Breeze, C. D.	369	45
Orr, William E.	787	463
Thomas, W. R.	324	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1918

HIGH VOTE 25,563 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Henderson, C. B. (D)	12,197	4,144
Martin, Anne (Ind)	4,603	
Roberts, E. E. (R)	8,053	
Scanlan, M. J. (Soc)	710	
Representative in Congress—		
Cordill, H. H. (Soc)	1,377	
Downer, S. S. (R)	10,660	
Evans, Chas. R. (D)	12,670	2,010
Governor—		
Boyle, Emmet D. (D)	12,875	1,030
Oddie, Tasker L. (R)	11,845	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Sullivan, M. J. (D)	14,475	5,279
Tilden, Augustus (R)	9,196	
Secretary of State—		
Brodigan, George (D)	14,958	5,963
Ellis, Louise S. (R)	8,995	
State Treasurer—		
Malley, Ed. (D)	14,953	5,963
Pruett, Wm. E. (R)	8,990	
State Controller—		
Cole, Geo. A. (D)	18,659	
Attorney General—		
Fowler, L. B. (D)	12,711	1,466
Green, George S. (R)	11,245	
Inspector of Mines—		
Burns, Wm. A. (D)	10,697	
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	12,982	2,285
Surveyor General—		
Deady, Chas. L. (D)	13,954	4,622
Liddell, Parker (R)	9,332	
Supt. State Printing—		
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	18,541	
Supt. Public Instruction[1]*—*		
Bray, John E.	10,922	
Hunting, W. J.	11,861	939
Supreme Court Justice—		
Ducker, E. A.	12,101	535
McCarran, P. A.	11,566	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Kennett, William (D)	17,944	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Langan, F. P.	1,297	450
McKay, R. A.	847	
Dist. 2:		
Lunsford, E. F.	3,043	121
Moran, T. F.	3,742	820
Bartlett, Geo. A.	2,922	
Dist. 3:		
Breen, Peter	789	
Dist. 4:		
Dysart, Jas.	546	
Taber, E. J. L.	1,717	1,171
Dist. 5:		
Averill, M. R.	1,733	
Dist. 6:		
Callahan, J. A.	1,419	943
Wilson, L. G.	476	
Dist. 7:		
Walsh, J. E.	1,381	
Dist. 8:		
Hart, T. C.	2,139	
Dist. 9:		
Jurich, A.	775	
McFadden, C. J.	1,770	995
Dist. 10:		
Breeze, C. D.	965	
Orr, William E.	1,038	73
Regents State University,[1] *10-year term—*		
North, Miles E.	16,690	
Regents State University,[1] *8-year term—*		
Hood, Eunice B.	16,494	
Regents State University,[1] *6-year term—*		
Pratt, Walter E.	16,599	
Question No. 1—		
Initiative:[2]		
Yes	13,248	4,188
No	9,060	

[1]Chapter 197, *Statutes of Nevada 1917*, p. 385, made all school officers nonpartisan.
[2]State prohibition.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 7, 1920

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors—			*Representative in Congress—*		
Forman, William	5,107	1,330	Evans, Charles R.	3,926	2,307
George, Sarah J.	3,899	122	Pratt, Walter E.	1,158	
Hesson, Robert W.	4,823	1,046	Stoddard, Richard C.	1,619	
McGovern, Charles M.	3,777				

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors—			*United States Senator—*		
Boyd, Delle B.	4,077	1,138	Adams, Brewster	2,151	
Bracken, Walter R.	2,939		Miller, A. Grant	1,243	
Campbell, Louis G.	3,157	218	Oddie, Tasker L.	3,165	1,014
Crumley, J. G.	1,965		Summerfield, Sardis	333	
Gelder, Harriet S.	1,625		Wharton, Charles E.	219	
Morehouse, H. V.	3,292	353	*Representative in Congress—*		
Whiteley, George A.	2,041		Arentz, Samuel S.	4,289	2,095
			McNeil, William T.	2,194	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 1920

HIGH VOTE 27,427 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]*—*			*Representative in Congress—*		
Forman, William (D)	9,851		Arentz, Samuel S. (R)	13,149	3,982
George, Sarah J. (D)	9,783		Donovan, Jerry (Soc)	1,205	
Hesson, Robert W. (D)	9,776		Evans, Charles R. (D)	9,167	
Boyd, Delle B. (R)	15,479		Jones, Paul (Ind)	3,349	
Campbell, Louis G. (R)	15,416		*Supreme Court Justice—*		
Morehouse, H. V. (R)	15,402		Coleman, Ben W.	14,939	4,892
Emerick, Al. (Soc)	1,864		Walsh, J. Emmett	10,047	
Russell, J. L. (Soc)	1,861		*Regents State University, 10-year term—*		
York, Joseph (Soc)	1,849		Cheney, A. E.	10,441	
United States Senator—			Talbot, Geo. F.	11,252	811
Henderson, C. B. (D)	10,402		*Regents State University, 2-year term—*		
Jepson, James (Soc)	494		Curler, B. F.	17,481	
Martin, Anne (Ind)	4,981		*Question No. 1—*		
Oddie, Tasker L. (R)	11,550	1,148	Amend Constitution:[2]		
			Yes	12,060	8,820
			No	3,240	

[1]Average 5,629 more votes in favor of Republicans.
[2]Art. 6, Sec. 4, appointment of temporary justices, extends jurisdiction of Supreme Court on appeals.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 5, 1922

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Cross, Archie L.	2,596	
Huskey, H. W.	2,163	
Richards, Charles L.	3,627	1,031
Governor—		
Boyd, James T.	3,258	
Scrugham, James G.	5,361	2,103

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Adams-Williams, Lydia	447	
Arentz, Samuel S.	2,225	
Buol, Peter	1,403	
Chandler, Charles S.	2,540	315
Platt, Samuel	2,143	
Representative in Congress—		
Miller, A. Grant.	4,498	623
Moore, Charles H.	3,875	
Governor—		
Gault, James	2,225	
Miller, John H.	6,078	3,853
Lieutenant Governor—		
Griffith, E. W.	4,245	654
Haight, A. L.	3,591	
Secretary of State—		
Alexander, W. B.	4,843	1,841
Tannahill, Alex L.	3,002	
Attorney General—		
Atkinson, Harry H.	4,842	1,502
Curler, B. F.	3,340	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Sanders, John Adams	11,496	5,555
Summerfield, Sardis	5,941	
Talbot, George F.	8,291	2,350
Regent State University—		
McNeil, William T.	7,768	124
Siebert, Frederic J.	7,644	
Williams, Frank	9,195	1,551
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Ballard, G. A.	902	
Fowler, Leonard B.	546	
Langan, Frank P.	980	78
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 4:		
Carville, E. P.	1,261	341
Dysart, James	802	
McNamara, J. M.	920	
Dist. 7:		
Brown, Adams F.	336	
Thompson, I. S.	488	
Walsh, J. Emmett	754	266
Dist. 9:		
Boreman, Gilbert F.	483	
Eddy, C. A.	559	
McFadden, O. J.	951	392

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1922

HIGH VOTE 28,971 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Chandler, Chas. S. (R)	10,770	
Pittman, Key (D)	18,201	7,431
Representative in Congress—		
Miller, A. Grant (R)	12,084	
Richards, Chas. L. (D)	15,991	3,907
Governor—		
Miller, John H. (R)	13,215	
Scrugham, J. G. (D)	15,437	2,222
Lieutenant Governor—		
Griffith, E. W. (R)	12,517	
Sullivan, M. J. (D)	15,285	2,768
Secretary of State—		
Alexander, W. B. (R)	12,588	
Greathouse, W. G. (D)	14,972	2,384
State Treasurer—		
Hunting, E. H. (R)	12,731	
Malley, Ed. (D)	15,183	2,452
State Controller—		
Blackwell, F. H. (R)	12,820	
Cole, Geo. A. (D)	14,495	1,675
Attorney General—		
Atkinson, H. H. (R)	13,786	
Diskin, M. A. (D)	14,111	325
Supt. State Printing—		
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	15,029	2,571
Smith, George F. (R)	12,458	
Inspector of Mines—		
McCafferty, F. E. (D)	11,719	
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	15,604	3,885
Surveyor General—		
Deady, Chas. L. (D)	13,839	347
Russell, George B. (R)	13,492	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Hunting, W. J.	20,742	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Sanders, J. A.	15,296	3,462
Talbot, George F.	11,834	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Kennett, William (D)	20,333	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Ballard, G. A.	1,494	200
Langan, F. L.	1,294	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 2:		
Bartlett, Geo. A.	4,474	
Moran, T. F.	4,764	290
Dist. 3:		
Maestretti, A. J.	633	
Reynolds, W. R.	647	14
Dist. 4:		
Carville, E. P.	1,487	
McNamara, J. M.[1]	1,487	
Dist. 5:		
Averill, M. R.	1,376	
Dunn, F. T.	1,505	130
Dist. 6:		
Callahan, J. A.	1,793	
Dist. 7:		
Thompson, I. S.	610	
Walsh, J. E.	936	326
Dist. 8:		
Hart, T. C.	2,316	
Dist. 9:		
Eddy, C. A.	713	
McFadden, C. J.	1,287	574
Dist. 10:		
Orr, Wm. E.	2,074	
Regents State University—		
McNeil, Wm. T.	9,284	
Williams, Frank.	14,414	5,130
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	11,159	5,967
No	5,192	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	12,756	8,636
No	4,120	
Question No. 3—		
Initiative:[4]		
Yes	4,877	
No	12,900	8,023
Question No. 4—		
Referendum:[5]		
Yes	10,965	3,360
No	7,605	

[1]Recount disclosed error of seven votes. Judge McNamara elected.
[2]Article 4, Sec. 20, prohibits local or special laws.
[3]Article 4, Sec. 12, provides for appointment to vacancies in Legislature.
[4]Petition relating to divorce.
[5]Legislative substitute for initiative petition for divorce.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 2, 1924

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Richards, Charles L.	3,836	1,136
Sullivan, Maurice J.	2,700	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Hesson, Robert W.	5,806	
Pratt, Walter E.	6,807	1,001

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1924

HIGH VOTE 26,921 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]*—*		
Bell, W. J. (D)	5,909	
Dolf, Thomas (D)	5,883	
Garside, F. F. (D)	5,862	
Fording, W. H. (Ind)[2]	9,769	
Pieh, J. H. (Ind)[2]	9,523	
Worden, John E. (Ind)[2]	9,519	
Button, F. J. (R)	11,243	
Humphrey, F. (R)	11,155	
Lindsay, Thos. (R)	11,175	
Representative in Congress—		
Arentz, Samuel S. (R)	13,107	227
Richards, C. L. (D)	12,880	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Ducker, E. A.	19,032	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8, unexpired term:		
Guild, Clark J.	1,482	22
Kenney, Geo. J.	1,460	
Regent State University—		
Pratt, Walter E.	18,087	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	7,698	1,513
No	6,185	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	6,280	31
No	6,249	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	5,175	
No	10,614	5,439

[1]Average 1,587 more votes in favor of Republicans.
[2]Represented LaFollette and Wheeler.
[3]Article 8, Sec. 8, concerned city and town charters.
[4]Repeal Article 1, Sec. 16, guaranteeing alien property rights.
[5]Article 11, Sec. 3, related to school fund investments.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 7, 1926

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Baker, Ray T.	4,732	1,977
Brennen, Wm. H.	850	
McCarran, Patrick A.	2,755	
McIntosh, C. H.	1,153	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Coryell, H. H.	3,973	
Rogers, Shober J.	4,559	586
Secretary of State—		
Brodigan, George	3,783	
Greathouse, William G.	5,627	1,844

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Oddie, Tasker L.	8,512	4,610
Roberts, Edwin E.	3,902	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Griswold, Morley	7,974	4,106
Heidtman, H. C.	3,868	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 1926

HIGH VOTE 31,246 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Baker, Ray T. (D)	13,273	
Bice, George A. (Ind)	543	
Oddie, Tasker L. (R)	17,430	4,157
Representative in Congress—		
Arentz, Samuel S. (R)	17,598	4,688
Sullivan, M. J. (D)	12,910	
Governor—		
Balzar, Fred B. (R)	16,374	1,853
Scrugham, J. G. (D)	14,521	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Griswold, Morley (R)	19,166	8,223
Rogers, Shober J. (D)	10,943	
Secretary of State—		
Greathouse, W. G. (D)	17,613	5,172
Royle, William (R)	12,441	
State Treasurer—		
Cunningham, Clara I. (R)[1]	9,322	
Malley, Ed. (D)	17,934	8,612
State Controller—		
Cole, Geo. A. (D)	14,235	
Peterson, E. C. (R)	14,713	478
Attorney General—		
Curler, B. F. (R)	13,932	
Diskin, M. A. (D)	15,627	1,695
Supt. State Printing—		
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	16,533	3,867
Mighels, Roy R. (R)	12,666	
Inspector of Mines—		
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	21,142	
Surveyor General—		
Deady, Chas. L. (D)	10,803	
Watt, George (R)	18,711	7,908
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Anderson, W. W.	14,166	220
Hunting, W. J.	13,946	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Coleman, Ben W.	21,523	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Hatton, Eva (R)	15,254	1,141
Kennett, William (D)	14,113	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Ballard, G. A.	1,660	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Moran, T. F.	6,235	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Bartlett, Geo. A.	5,116	2,183
Heward, H. L.	2,933	
Dist. 3:		
Breen, Peter, Sr.	592	
Reynolds, W. R.	802	210
Dist. 4:		
Carville, E. P.	1,630	185
Mathews, W. T.	1,445	
Dist. 5:		
Dunn, F. T.	1,994	
Dist. 6:		
Hawkins, L. O.	1,763	
Dist. 7:		
Walsh, J. E.	976	
Dist. 8:		
Guild, Clark J.	2,584	1,901
Shelley, W. F.	683	
Dist. 9:		
Edwards, H. W.	1,496	66
McFadden, C. J.	1,430	
Dist. 10:		
Orr, Wm. E.	2,467	
Regents State University—		
Brown, Geo. S.	18,190	9,996
Clark, Theo. W.	8,194	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	13,554	7,591
No	5,963	
Question No. 2—		
Petition to Congress:[3]		
Yes	18,131	12,779
No	5,352	
Question No. 3—		
Resolution:[4]		
Yes	17,332	13,725
No	5,607	

[1]Killed in an automobile accident near Elko, October 17, 1926, while campaigning. On account of tremendous expense to the counties to have the ballots reprinted, the Republican State Committee agreed not to fill the vacancy on the ballot.
[2]Article 4, Sec. 20, relates to authority of county commissioners to fix compensations.
[3]Petitions Congress to call a constitutional convention concerning prohibition.
[4]Legislative resolution in opposition to constitutional prohibition.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 4, 1928

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
State Treasurer—		
Allard, J. G.	2,515	
Kenney, John	3,113	598

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Guild, Clark J.	6,022	3,086
Sanders, John Adams	5,800	2,864
Walsh, J. Emmet	2,936	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1928

HIGH VOTE 32,929 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]*—*		
Agee, Horace A. (D)	14,090	
Nungesser, Earl W. (D)	14,054	
Staley, Ray (D)	14,036	
Getchell, Noble H. (R)	18,327	
Haight, Andrew L. (R)	18,261	
Moffat, W. H. (R)	18,291	
United States Senator—		
Pittman, Key (D)	19,515	6,101
Platt, Samuel (R)	13,414	
Representative in Congress—		
Arentz, Samuel S. (R)	18,815	5,528
Horsey, Chas. Lee (D)	13,287	
State Treasurer—		
Kenney, John (D)	12,842	
Russell, George B. (R)	18,920	6,078
Surveyor General—		
Donovan, Wm. M. (D)	12,725	
Lotz, Thomas A. (R)	18,317	5,592
Supreme Court Justice—		
Guild, Clark J.	15,182	
Sanders, John A.	16,382	1,200
Regents State University—		
Wingfield, Geo.	21,237	

[1]Average 4,233 more votes in favor of Republicans.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 2, 1930

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Governor—			*State Treasurer—*		
Agee, Horace A.	4,435		Devine, Carrie E.	5,135	1,532
Richards, Charles L.	4,856	421	McGuire, Mrs. Ethel B.	3,603	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Governor—			*State Treasurer—*		
Balzar, Fred B.	8,142	4,235	Mighels, Roy R.	2,822	
Cowles, R. H.	1,880		Russell, George B.	10,150	7,328
Roberts, Edwin E.	3,907		*Inspector of Mines—*		
Lieutenant Governor—			Bulmer, H. B.	5,210	
Clack, George S.	3,300		Stinson, Andy J.	7,734	2,524
Griswold, Morley	8,322	5,022			
Young, L. S.	1,710				

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1930

HIGH VOTE 34,634 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—			*District Court Judges—*		
Arentz, Sam'l. S. (R)	18,279	2,936	Dist. 1:		
Sullivan, Maurice J. (D)	15,343		Ballard, G. A.	2,043	
Governor—			Guild, Clark J.	3,419	1,376
Balzar, Fred B. (R)	18,442	2,250	Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Richards, C. L. (D)	16,192		Moran, Thomas F.	7,825	
Lieutenant Governor—			Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Cross, Archie L. (D)	13,560		Bartlett, Geo. A.	4,742	
Griswold, Morley (R)	19,876	6,316	Curler, B. F.	5,050	308
Secretary of State—			Dist. 3:		
Fulton, Lyman (R)	13,319		Eather, Edgar	977	
Greathouse, W. G. (D)	20,077	6,758	Dist. 4:		
State Treasurer—			Carville, E. P.	2,609	
Devine, Carrie E. (D)	14,799		Dist. 5:		
Russell, George B. (R)	18,611	3,812	Hatton, Wm. D.	1,543	
State Controller—			Walsh, J. Emmett	1,865	322
Clark, John Robb (D)	12,645		Dist. 6:		
Peterson, Ed. C. (R)	19,880	7,235	Hawkins, L. O.	1,679	
Attorney General—			Dist. 7:		
Mashburn, Gray (D)	18,608	3,870	Edwards, H. W.	1,857	199
Tippett, Samuel R. (R)	14,738		McFadden, C. J.	1,658	
Supt. State Printing—			Dist. 8:		
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	25,114		Orr, Wm. E.	3,839	
Inspector of Mines—			*Regents State University—*		
Murphy, Matt (D)	16,028		Olmsted, A. C.	23,332	
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	17,015	987	*Question No. 1—*		
Surveyor General—			Amend Constitution:[1]		
Lotz, Thomas A. (R)	23,846		Yes	14,179	7,368
Supt. Public Instruction—			No	6,811	
Anderson, Walter W.	20,122	10,176	*Question No. 2—*		
Westervelt, Howard W.	9,946		Referendum:[2]		
Supreme Court Justice—			Yes	11,567	
Ducker, Edward A.	24,634		No	11,586	19
Supreme Court Clerk—					
Clark, Christine Watt (D)	14,701				
Hatton, Eva (R)	17,705	3,004			

[1]Article 9, Sec. 1, changed fiscal year so as to start July 1.
[2]Establishing rabies commission.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 6, 1932

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Scrugham, James G.	7,333	3,253
Sullivan, Maurice J.	4,080	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1932

HIGH VOTE 41,430 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]—			*Representative in Congress—*		
Clark, Ed. W. (D)	28,756		Arentz, Samuel S. (R)	16,133	
Friedhoff, Frances (D)	28,690		Scrugham, James G. (D)	24,979	8,846
Hesson, A. W. (D)	28,527		*Supreme Court Justice—*		
Castle, H. U. (R)	12,622		Coleman, Benj. W.	29,517	
Moffat, W. H. (R)	12,622		*Regent State University—*		
Rives, Allen (R)	12,674		Da Costa, Dr. Albert R.	14,516	
United States Senator—			Williams, Frank	18,117	3,601
McCarran, Patrick A. (D)	21,398	1,692	*Regent State University, Unexpired term—*		
Oddie, Tasker L. (R)	19,706		Ross, Silas E.	27,211	

[1]Average 16,018 more votes in favor of Democrats.

CONVENTION OF 1933

(See description on page 340.)

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 4, 1934

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—			*Lieutenant Governor—*		
Cooke, H. R.	4,334		Alward, Fred S.	8,994	3,917
Moore, Bob	1,053		Jeffers, Art E.	3,440	
Pittman, Key	13,474	9,140	Kunz, John F.	5,077	
Governor—			*Attorney General—*		
Cooper, John A.	2,028		Mashburn, Gray	11,080	4,708
Grant, Archie C.	1,849		Withers, T. L.	6,372	
Harmon, Harley A.	5,574		*Inspector of Mines—*		
Kirman, Richard, Sr.	6,058	484	Cowperthwaite, Ed. W.	2,320	
Richards, Charles L.	1,531		Murphy, Matt	10,354	5,740
Sullivan, Maurice J.	1,632		Stoddard, Carl	4,614	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—			*Lieutenant Governor—*		
Frohlich, August C.	2,806		Heidtman, H. C.	5,226	
Malone, Geo. W.	5,907	3,101	Henderson, Albert Scott	5,463	237
Souter, Clyde D.	2,730				

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 4, 1934 *(continued)*

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Supreme Court Justice—		
Ayres, Albert D.	5,997	
Edwards, H. W.	8,415	3,338
Mooney, Homer.	3,923	
Taber, Errol James L.	11,074	5,077
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Anderson, Walter W.	10,013	3,507
Mineer, F. Edgar.	5,528	
Priest, Charles	6,506	
Smith, Chauncey W.	7,398	892
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Barry, N. J.	2,302	137
Dunseath, Harry	2,165	
Moran, Thomas F.	5,709	3,544
Dist. 7:		
Annand, George P.	779	
Lockhart, J. M.	807	28
McFadden, C. J.	1,083	304

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1934

HIGH VOTE 42,806 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Malone, Geo. W. (R)	14,273	
Pittman, Key (D)	27,581	13,308
Reynolds, John P. (Ind)	901	
Representative in Congress—		
Russell, George B. (R)	11,992	
Scrugham, J. G. (D)	29,691	17,699
Governor—		
Branson, L. C. (Ind)	4,940	
Griswold, Morley (R)	14,778	
Kirman, Richard, Sr. (D)	23,088	8,310
Lieutenant Governor—		
Alward, Fred S. (D)	26,426	11,932
Henderson, A. S. (R)	14,494	
Secretary of State—		
Greathouse, W. G. (D)	28,077	15,015
Riordan, Francis A. (R)	13,062	
State Treasurer—		
Arentz, Harriet K. (R)	17,858	
Franks, Dan W. (D)	23,232	5,374
State Controller—		
Peterson, Ed. C. (R)	18,844	
Schmidt, Henry C. (D)	21,351	2,507
Attorney General—		
Mashburn, Gray (D)	28,552	16,202
Whiteley, George A. (R)	12,350	
Supt. State Printing—		
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	33,161	
Inspector of Mines—		
Murphy, Matt (D)	26,849	12,664
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	14,185	
Surveyor General—		
Lotz, Thomas A. (R)	16,229	
Staley, Ray G. (D)	23,163	6,934
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Anderson, Walter W.	17,286	
Smith, Chauncey W.	22,285	4,999
State Board of Education		
Dist. 2:		
Kinnear, J. C.	2,602	
Dist. 4:		
Fletcher, F. N.	12,636	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Edwards, H. W.	18,096	
Taber, E. J. L.	21,391	3,295
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Brodigan, George (D)	23,451	6,471
Hatton, Eva (R)	16,980	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Guild, Clark J.	5,106	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Moran, Thomas F.	8,627	5,060
Barry, N. J.	3,567	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Curler, B. F.	9,255	6,578
Dignan, J. W.	2,677	
Dist. 3:		
Eather, Edgar	1,033	
Dist. 4:		
Dysart, James	2,870	
Dist. 5:		
Pilkington, H.	1,196	
Walsh, J. Emmett	2,282	1,086
Dist. 6:		
Hawkins, L. O.	1,883	
Dist. 7:		
Lockhart, J. M.	1,769	67
McFadden, C. J.	1,702	
Dist. 8:		
Orr, Wm. E.	6,747	
Regents State University—		
Ross, Silas E.	30,020	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	23,966	19,095
No	4,871	
Question No. 2—		
Referendum:[2]		
Yes	20,227	13,229
No	6,998	
Question No. 3—		
Initiative:[3]		
Yes	19,159	10,319
No	8,840	

[1]Article 9, Sec. 3, authorizing State to enter contracts on public works.
[2]Fish and game law.
[3]Bounties on predatory animals.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1936

There were no primary contests on the State tickets of 1936. However, Clark, Elko, Humboldt, Lincoln, Lyon, Mineral, and Pershing Counties had Democratic primaries for members of the Assembly, while Churchill and Washoe Counties had opposition in both parties for the same office.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1936

HIGH VOTE 43,848 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Presidential Electors[1]—		
Epperson, Julian O. (D)	31,925	
McGovern, Theresa J. (D)	31,879	
Winters, Ira L. (D)	31,892	
Franzman, Mary C. (R)	11,923	
Griswold, Morley (R)	11,891	
Ham, Art W. (R)	11,818	
Representative in Congress—		
Austin, Harry H. (Ind)	6,444	
Peterson, Ed. C. (R)	11,785	
Scrugham, J. G. (D)	25,575	13,790
Supreme Court Justice—		
Ducker, Edward A.	31,598	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 5, unexpired term:		
Hatton, William D.	2,841	1,997
Wood, Fred L.	844	
Regents State University—		
Brown, George S.	30,344	

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	9,602	
No	19,212	9,610
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	12,520	
No	16,460	3,940
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	18,764	8,432
No	10,332	
Question No. 4—		
Initiative:[5]		
Yes	9,252	
No	24,447	15,195

[1]Average 20,021 more votes in favor of Democrats.
[2]Article 5, Sec. 14, personnel of the Board of Pardons.
[3]Article 1, Sec. 3, trial by jury.
[4]Add Article 10, Sec. 2, limiting total tax rate to 5 cents on the dollar.
[5]Old-Age Pension Act.

SPECIAL ELECTION OF 1937

A special election was held March 17, 1937, for the purpose of repealing Article 13, Section 3, of the *Constitution of the State of Nevada*, which read as follows:

> SEC. 3. The respective counties of the State shall provide, as may be prescribed by law, for those inhabitants who, by reason of age or infirmity, or misfortunes, may have claim upon the sympathy and aid of society.

The repeal of this section was necessary to enforce Chapter 67, *Statutes of Nevada 1937*, page 129, regarding old-age assistance, and to participate in federal old-age legislation. The vote was:

Yes	14,131
No	567
Majority for	13,564

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 6, 1938

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Hilliard, Albert	5,329	
McCarran, Patrick A.	17,921	12,592
Worden, John E.	857	
Governor—		
Carville, Edward P.	12,279	2,721
Harmon, Harley A.	9,558	
Richards, Charles L.	2,428	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Dixon, Thomas E.	4,777	
Hunter, John J.	4,909	
Sullivan, Maurice J.	10,592	5,683
Upman, Frank, Jr.	2,419	
Secretary of State—		
Horan, C. E.	5,371	
McDermott, Joseph	4,097	
McEachin, Malcolm (Mac)	12,674	7,303
State Controller—		
Schmidt, Henry C.	13,506	5,630
Starr, Charles A.	7,876	
Inspector of Mines—		
Annett, Norman T.	4,320	
Basso, Chas. E. (Charlie)	3,489	
Fredericks, T. F. (Tony)	5,979	
Murphy, Matt	9,074	3,095
Surveyor General—		
Baker, C. D.	6,198	
Gregory, L. K.	2,926	
McLeod, E. Wayne (Red)	8,701	2,503
Staley, Ray G.	4,649	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Banigan, Calvin (Kelly)	10,225	
Brodigan, (Mrs. George) Margaret L.	11,891	1,666

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Governor—		
Durkee, Sam C.	3,841	
Fulton, John A.	4,854	1,013

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Davison, Frank	9,364	
Wardin, Anna H.	12,392	3,028
Wingfield, Geo.	10,996	1,632
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Bartlett, George A.	1,435	
Cantwell, Charles A.	1,332	
McKnight, William	4,402	2,967
Pike, Miles, N. (Jack)	3,357	1,922
Ryan, Thomas F.	889	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1938

HIGH VOTE 46,114 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
McCarran, Patrick A. (D)	27,406	8,328
Oddie, Tasker L. (R)	19,078	
Representative in Congress—		
Scrugham, James G. (D)	30,156	14,871
Stewart, H. E. (R)	15,285	
Governor—		
Carville, E. P. (D)	28,528	10,942
Fulton, John A. (R)	17,586	
Lieutenant Governor—		
McNamee, Frank, Jr. (R)	20,043	
Sullivan, Maurice J. (D)	25,034	4,991
Secretary of State—		
McEachin, Malcolm (Mac) (D)	28,640	13,283
Yeakey, B. H. (R)	15,357	
State Treasurer—		
Ducker, W. G. (D)	18,344	
Franks, Dan W. (D)	23,719	5,375
State Controller—		
Schmidt, Henry C. (D)	26,667	9,448
Stinson, Andy J. (R)	17,219	
Attorney General—		
Mashburn, Gray (D)	26,296	8,150
Smith, Lloyd V. (R)	18,146	
Supt. State Printing—		
Farnsworth, Joe (D)	33,055	
Inspector of Mines—		
Huber, Charles (R)	20,440	
Murphy, Matt (D)	23,737	3,297
Surveyor General—		
Lotz, Thomas A. (R)	14,060	
McLeod, E. W. (Red) (D)	29,276	15,216
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Bray, Mildred	26,357	8,321
Sledge, Lenard W.	18,036	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 2:		
Kinnear, J. C.	2,272	
Dist. 4:		
Fletcher, F. N.	13,040	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Coleman, Ben W.	31,281	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Brodigan, Margaret I. (Mrs. George) (D)	25,831	7,736
Stewart, Oline C. (R)	18,095	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Guild, Clark J.	5,470	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
McKnight, Wm.	7,303	606
Pike, Miles N. (Jack)	6,697	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Curler, B. F.	10,447	
Dist. 3:		
Eather, Edgar	1,067	
Dist. 4:		
Dysart, James	2,712	
Dist. 5:		
Hatton, W. D.	2,954	
Dist. 6:		
Hawkins, L. O.	1,801	
Dist. 7:		
Lockhart, James M.	2,460	715
McFadden, C. J.	1,745	
Dist. 8:		
Orr, Wm. E.	6,407	
Regent State University—		
Wardin, Anna H.	26,768	9,573
Wingfield, Geo.	17,195	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	16,346	605
No	15,741	
Question No. 2—		
Initiative:[2]		
Yes	13,483	
No	19,392	5,909

[1]Article 11, Secs. 2 and 6, to provide special funds for schools and University of Nevada, and to improve educational opportunity.
[2]Bounties on predatory animals.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 3, 1940

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Atkinson, Harry H.	3,304	
Platt, Samuel	3,970	666
Pugh, Clarence R.	1,504	
Souter, Clyde D.	1,099	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1940

HIGH VOTE 53,174 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors[1]—		
Ruddell, Ruth C. (D)	31,945	
Springer, C. W. (D)	31,945	
Wallace, Joseph A. (D)	31,945	
Bradshaw, Mark (R)	21,229	
Chapin, N. H. (R)	21,229	
Lunsford, Edward F. (R)	21,229	
United States Senator—		
Pittman, Key (D)	31,351	10,863
Platt, Samuel (R)	20,488	
Representative in Congress—		
Lattin, Ralph W. (R)	18,032	
Scrugham, James G. (D)	32,714	14,682
Supreme Court Justice, Unexpired term—		
Orr, Wm. E.	31,857	
Supreme Court Justice, Regular term—		
Taber, E. J. L.	31,459	
Regent State University—		
Olmsted, A. C.	31,632	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 7, unexpired term:		
Annand, Geo. P.	2,504	
Watson, H. M.	2,563	59
Dist. 8, unexpired term:		
Foley, Roger	4,544	
Marshall, Geo. E.	4,571	27
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	28,679	21,848
No	6,831	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	24,026	18,144
No	5,882	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	22,424	13,741
No	8,683	

[1]Presidential electors, under Chapter 171, *Statutes of Nevada 1939*, page 252, were elected under the following wording of the enactment: "To vote for all of the electors of a party stamp a cross (X) in the square opposite the names of the Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates of that party. A cross (X) stamped in the square opposite the name of a party and its Presidential and Vice Presidential candidates is a vote for all of electors of that party, but for no other candidate." Average 10,716 more votes in favor of Democrats.

[2]Add Article 9, Sec. 5, pledges all motor fuel taxes and motor licenses and fees to highway purposes.

[3]Article 5, Sec. 4, earlier official canvass of State election returns.

[4]Add Article 4, Sec. 36, prohibits abolishment of counties without approval of voters in counties affected.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 1, 1942

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator, Unexpired term—		
Bunker, Berkeley L.	10,315	
Scrugham, James G.	11,467	1,152
Representative in Congress—		
Grant, Archie C.	7,683	
Spann, Harriett G.	3,181	
Sullivan, Maurice J.	9,832	2,149
Governor—		
Carville, Edward P.	13,494	5,530
Wiley, Roland H.	7,964	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Conwell, S. W.	1,143	
Parker, George	1,535	
Pittman, Vail	11,293	8,604
Ralli, Paul	1,914	
Sweatt, J. E.	2,151	
Thruston, Julian	2,689	
Attorney General—		
Bible, Alan H.	11,354	2,895
Mathews, W. T.	8,459	
Supt. State Printing—		
McCarthy, J. A. (Jack)	8,708	2,733
Smith, Bethel N. (Ben)	3,938	
Smith, Claude H.	5,975	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
District Court Judges—		
Cohn, Felice	1,555	
Curler, B. F.	4,156	2,601
Maestretti, A. J.	4,854	2,391

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1942

HIGH VOTE 40,669 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator, Unexpired term—		
Creel, Cecil W. (R)	16,735	
Scrugham, J. G. (D)	23,805	7,070
Representative in Congress—		
Brooks, Ernest (R)	18,289	
Sullivan, Maurice J. (D)	21,100	2,811
Governor—		
Carville, E. P. (D)	24,505	8,341
Tallman, A. V. (R)	16,164	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Bradshaw, Mark (R)	13,030	
Pittman, Vail (D	26,682	13,652
Secretary of State—		
McEachin, M. (D)	26,294	14,558
Werner, Hyman (R)	11,736	
State Treasurer—		
Franks, Dan W. (D)	28,201	
State Controller—		
Koontz, John (D)	17,311	
Schmidt, H. C. (D)	18,130	819
Attorney General—		
Bible, Alan H. (D)	23,139	7,298
Ross, John R. (R)	15,841	
Supt. State Printing—		
Groth, Lester O. (Jack) (R)	15,235	
McCarthy, J. A. (D)	21,516	6,281
Inspector of Mines—		
Murphy, Matt (D)	28,260	
Surveyor General—		
Johnson, C. Q. (D)	13,634	
McLeod, Wayne (D)	21,230	7,596
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Bray, Mildred N.	21,225	4,601
Sawle, W. S.	16,624	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Ducker, E. A.	27,312	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Brodigan, M. I. (D)	28,082	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Guild, Clark J.	4,280	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
McKnight, Wm.	8,786	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Maestretti, A. J.	6,265	406
Curler, B. F.	5,859	
Dist. 3:		
Brown, H. E.	518	
Eather, Edgar	809	291
Dist. 4:		
Dysart, Jas.	2,151	
Dist. 5:		
Hatton, W. D.	2,417	
Dist. 6:		
Salter, T. J. D.	1,905	
Dist. 7:		
Annand, Geo. P.	1,891	
Watson, H. M.	1,913	22
Dist. 8:		
Foley, Roger	3,250	
Marshall, Geo. E.	4,122	872
Regent State University—		
Sirkegian, Paul J.	25,243	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	20,066	13,944
No	6,122	

[1]Article 10, Sec. 1, exempting certain intangible assets from taxation, and prohibiting inheritance and income taxes.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 5, 1944

DEMOCRAT			REPUBLICAN		
Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***	***Candidates***	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
United States Senator—			*United States Senator—*		
McCarran, Patrick A.	11,152	1,241	Johnson, Kendrick	1,029	
Pittman, Vail	9,911		Johnson, Kenneth F. (Ken)	2,719	
Representative in Congress—			Malone, George W.	5,125	2,406
Bunker, Berkeley L.	12,184	3,654			
Sullivan, Maurice J.	8,530				

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1944

HIGH VOTE 54,234 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***	***Candidates***	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
Presidential Electors—[1]			*Supreme Court Justice—*		
Kirman, Richard (D)	29,623		Orr, Wm. E.	34,889	
Phillips, Arthur A. (D)	29,623		*Regent State University—*		
Sawyer, Mrs. H. (D)	29,623		Ross, Silas E.	33,320	
Crumley, N., Sr. (R)	24,611		*Question No. 1—*		
Riddle, A. L. (R)	24,611		Amend Constitution:[2]		
Ross, M. (Burns) (R)	24,611		Yes	25,266	18,536
United States Senator—			No	6,730	
Malone, George W. (R)	21,816		*Question No. 2—*		
McCarran, Patrick A. (D)	30,595	8,779	Initiative:[3]		
Representative in Congress—			Yes	19,078	2,505
Bell, Rex (R)	19,096		No	16,573	
Bunker, B. L. (D)	32,648	13,552			

[1]Average 5,012 more votes in favor of Democrats.
[2]Article 4, Sec. 12, procedure concerning appointments to Legislature.
[3]Old-Age Pension Act.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 3, 1946

DEMOCRAT			REPUBLICAN		
Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***	***Candidates***	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
United States Senator—			*United States Senator—*		
Bunker, Berkeley L.	13,354	2,528	Caughman, James A.	366	
Carville, Edward P.	10,826		Johnson, Kendrick (Ken)	1,050	
Representative in Congress—			Malone, George W.	5,642	1,852
Gummow, Clyde	2,617		Marshall, George E.	3,790	
McEachin, Malcolm (Mac)	11,254	2,362	*Representative in Congress—*		
Ogilvie, George F.	8,892		Harrison, Bruce	2,761	
Governor—			Russell, Charles H.	7,293	4,532
Conwell, Simon W.	3,989		*Governor—*		
Pittman, Vail	19,495	15,506	Jepson, Melvin E.	5,347	185
Lieutenant Governor—			Tallman, Aaron V.	5,162	
Burke, Peter A. (Al)	8,048				
Jones, Cliff A.	14,549	6,501			
State Controller—					
Donovan, Jerome (Jerry) P.	13,664	5,290			
Schmidt, Henry C.	8,374				
Inspector of Mines—					
Hammond, Wm. (Bill), Sr.	7,731				
Murphy, Matt	14,584	6,853			

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1946

HIGH VOTE 50,354 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***	***Candidates***	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
United States Senator—			*Supreme Court Justice, Unexpired term—*		
Bunker, B. L. (D)	22,553		Eather, Edgar	29,760	
Malone, George W. (R)	27,801	5,248	*Supreme Court Clerk—*		
Representative in Congress—			Brodigan, M. I. (D)	19,979	
McEachin, Malcom (Mac) (D)	20,187		Turner, Ned A. (D)	23,781	3,802
Russell, Charles H. (R)	28,859	8,672	*District Court Judges—*		
Governor—			Dist. 1:		
Jepson, Melvin E. (R)	21,247		Guild, Clark J.	4,694	
Pittman, Vail (D)	28,655	7,408	Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Lieutenant Governor—			McKnight, Wm	8,458	
Brooks, Ernest (R)	22,602		Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Jones, Clifford A. (D)	26,540	3,938	Maestretti, A. J.	8,374	
Secretary of State—			Dist. 3:		
Koontz, John (D)	30,769		Reynolds, W. R.	838	
State Controller—			Dist. 4:		
Carlson, C. A., Jr. (R)	22,965		Badt, Milton B.	2,379	
Donovan, Jerome (Jerry) P. (D)	24,306	1,341	Dist. 5:		
State Treasurer—			Hatton, W. D.	2,751	
Franks, Dan W. (D)	25,888	4,462	Dist. 6:		
Gulling, L. A. (R)	21,426		Brown, M. H.	1,691	
Attorney General—			Dist. 7:		
Bible, Alan H. (D)	32,644		Watson, H. M.	3,890	
Supt. State Printing—			Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
McCarthy, J. A. (D)	30,683		McNamee, Frank	8,535	
Inspector of Mines—			Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Moyes, Orville W. (R)	21,433		Henderson, A. S.	8,150	
Murphy, Matt (D)	25,468	4,035	*Regent State University—*		
Surveyor General—			Cahlan, John F.	23,281	3,073
Cobb, Will (D)	18,216		Hilliard, Albert	20,208	4,093
McLeod, Wayne (D)	24,876	6,660	Recanzone, E. B.	16,115	
Supt. Public Instruction—			Sirkegian, Paul J.	16,042	
Bray, Mildred N.	27,552	8,671	*Question No. 1—*		
Sawle, W. S.	18,881		Amend Constitution:[1]		
Supreme Court Justice, Full term—			Yes	21,938	16,052
Taber, E. J. L.	31,069		No	5,886	
Supreme Court Justice, Unexpired term—					
Horsey, Chas. Lee	21,795	1,035			
Mathews, W. T.	20,760				

[1]Article 15, Sec. 11, gives chartered municipalities control over terms of officers and employees.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 7 1948[1]

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter W.	14,398	8,749
Conwell, Simon W.	5,649	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Anderson, Walter W.	9,483	2,005
Arentz, Samuel S., Jr.	10,800	3,322
Bovett, Mrs. Florence B.	7,478	
Brown, T. E. (Ted)	5,746	
Crosby, Gladys M.	4,724	
Lohse, George	8,796	1,318
Ross, Silas E.	11,436	3,958

[1]No statewide Republican contest.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 1948

HIGH VOTE 62,117 (PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Presidential Electors—[1]		
Cleary, J. J. (D)	31,291	
Hawkins, L. O. (D)	31,291	
Riordan, James C. (D)	31,291	
Inskeep, M. D. (Pr)	1,469	
Owens, E. P. (Pr)	1,469	
Smart, Donald C. (Pr)	1,469	
Dodge, Carl F. (R)	29,357	
Johnson, Mrs. K. F. (R)	29,357	
McNamee, Leo A. (R)	29,357	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	29,733	761
Russell, Charles H. (R)	28,972	
Inspector of Mines, Unexpired term—		
Bernard, Arthur E.	29,853	
Supreme Court Justice, 6-year term—		
Eather, Edgar	28,170	
Supreme Court Justice, Unexpired term—		
Badt, Milton B.	27,872	
District Court Judges, Dist. 4: Unexpired term—		
Wines, Taylor H.	2,653	
Regent State University—		
Anderson, Walter W.	22,728	
Arentz, Samuel S., Jr.	24,845	2,117
Lohse, George	22,291	
Ross, Silas E.	27,316	4,588

[1]Average 1,934 more votes in favor of Democrats.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 5, 1950

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Franklin, George E., Jr.	8,461	
McCarran, Patrick A. (Pat)	23,102	14,641
Governor—		
Conwell, Simon W.	954	
Malone, Clem	3,340	
Pipkin, Charles Wilton	397	
Pittman, Vail.	17,963	9,358
Wiley, Roland H.	8,605	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Dickerson, Harvey	4,402	
Hammel, Paul A.	3,156	
Jones, Cliff	11,543	3,187
McLeod, Wayne (Red)	8,356	
Nores, E. L.	1,116	
Whittlesea, V. F. (Vic)	2,340	
Secretary of State—		
Clark, James J.	11,277	
Koontz, John	17,879	6,602
State Controller—		
Capelle, Curtis	9,199	
Donovan, Jerome P. (Jerry)	18,846	9,647
Attorney General—		
Bonner, John W.	12,199	
Mathews, W. T.	16,333	4,134
Inspector of Mines—		
Bernard, Arthur E.	9,217	
Gallagher, Mervin J.	10,620	1,403
Hammond, Wm. (Bill)	8,369	
Surveyor General—		
Ferrari, Louis D.	14,779	2,040
Hillygus, Grover	12,739	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Ebert, Lawrence A.	1,112	
Johnson, Kendrick	6,353	
Marshall, George E.	6,898	545
Thomle, Magnus G.	624	
Representative in Congress—		
Davis, Wesley Lincoln (Wes), Jr.	2,541	
Krug, Dr. Foster H.	3,456	
MacKenzie, A. E. (Burr)	7,080	3,624
Woodruff, Owen	1,340	
Governor—		
Bender, Ed	2,234	
Horlacher, Fred C.	3,485	
Morgali, Ralph	346	
Richards, Walter J.	1,061	
Russell, Charles H.	8,453	4,968

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Cohn, Felice	4,331	1,816
Edwards, H. W.	2,515	
Scanlon, Martin J.	1,186	
Tabor, Harold, O.	7,105	4,590
District Court Judges— (continued)		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Cornwall, C. Norman	3,109	
Henderson, A. S.	5,532	2,423
Ruymann, William G. (Bill)	1,299	
Taylor, Ryland G.	3,537	428

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1950

HIGH VOTE 61,773 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Marshall, George E. (R)	25,933	
McCarran, Patrick (Pat) A. (D)	35,829	9,896
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	31,843	3,358
MacKenzie, A. E. (Burr) (R)	28,485	
Governor—		
Pittman, Vail (D)	26,164	
Russell, Charles H. (R)	35,609	9,445
Lieutenant Governor—		
Jones, Cliff (D)	31,356	1,785
Schmitt, Leo F. (R)	29,571	
Secretary of State—		
Koontz, John (D)	35,267	11,088
Thomas, Ralph (R)	24,179	
State Treasurer—		
Franks, Dan W. (D)	36,927	
State Controller—		
Donovan, J. P. (Jerry) (D)	26,623	
Merialdo, Peter (R)	32,643	6,020
Attorney General—		
Mathews, W. T. (D)	32,601	6,408
Stewart, Royal A. (R)	26,193	
Supt. State Printing—		
McCarthy, J. A. (D)	35,883	
Inspector of Mines—		
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	33,646	10,132
Johnstone, M. W. (R)	23,514	
Surveyor General—		
Ferrari, Louis D. (D)	31,637	5,509
Houghton, S. G. (R)	26,128	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Bray, Mildred	27,852	
Duncan, Glenn A.	29,917	2,065
Supreme Court Justice—		
Horsey, Chas. Lee	27,155	
Merrill, Charles M.	29,399	2,244
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Turner, Ned A.	35,881	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Guild, Clark J.	5,576	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
McKnight, Wm.	6,684	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Maestretti, A. J.	6,618	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Cohen, Felice	7,744	
Taber, Harold O.	11,666	3,922
Dist. 3:		
Priest, D. W.	729	
Dist. 4:		
Wines, Taylor H.	2,567	
Dist. 5:		
Hatton, William D.	2,456	
Dist. 6:		
Brown, Merwyn H.	1,950	
Dist. 7:		
Watson, Harry M.	3,759	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Cope, John G.	6,444	
McNamee, Frank	8,998	2,554
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Henderson, A. S.	7,860	600
Taylor, Ryland G.	7,260	
Regent State University—		
Cahlan, John F.	20,400	
Crumley, Newton H.	31,086	4,605
Hardy, Roy A.	26,481	2,693
Hilliard, Albert	17,334	
Lombardi, Dr. Louis E.	33,378	2,292
MecKenzie, Walter E.	23,788	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	33,500	25,927
No	7,573	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	32,150	22,819
No	9,331	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	24,846	9,116
No	15,730	

[1]Article 6, Sec. 11, preventing any Supreme Court justice or District judge elected or appointed from becoming a candidate for or elected or appointed to any office other than a judicial office, during the term of the judicial office to which he has theretofore been elected or appointed.

[2]Article 4, Sec. 5, making it the mandatory duty of the Legislature, after the taking of each subsequent decennial census of the United States from and after the year 1950, to fix by law the number of Assemblymen and apportion them to the several counties according to the population thereof.

[3]Article 5, Sec. 14, empowering the Legislature to enact laws conferring upon District courts the jurisdiction to suspend execution of sentences, fix conditions of and grant probation to, and fix the term of sentences of persons convicted of crime.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 2, 1952

DEMOCRAT			REPUBLICAN		
Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***	***Candidates***	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
United States Senator—			*United States Senator—*		
Bible, Alan	15,439		Ebert, Lawrence A.	4,288	
Mechling, Thomas B.	15,914	475	Malone, George W.	16,672	12,384
Representative in Congress—			*Representative in Congress—*		
Baring, Walter S.	25,085	19,823	Arentz, Sam S.	9,007	
Conwell, Simon W.	5,262		Tanner, Silas O.	491	
			Woodruff, Wilford	1,412	
			Young, Clarence Clifton	9,958	951

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1952

HIGH VOTE 82,190 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***	***Candidates***	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
President, Vice President[1]*—*			*District Court Judges—*		
Eisenhower, Dwight D.,			Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Nixon, R. M. (R)	50,502	18,814	Belford, John S.	18,049	9,714
Stevenson, Adlai E.,			Cohn, Felice	8,335	
Sparkman, J. J. (D)	31,688		*Regent State University—*		
United States Senator—			Gianella, Vincent P.	28,642	
Malone, G. W. (R)	41,906	2,722	Grant, Archie C.	38,403	6,997
Mechling, T. B. (D)	39,184		Kinnear, John C., Jr.	31,406	
Representative in Congress—			Ross, Silas E.	35,294	3,888
Baring, Walter S. (D)	39,912		*Question No. 1—*		
Young, Clifton (R)	40,683	771	Initiative:[2]		
Supreme Court Justice—			Yes	38,823	1,034
Badt, Milton B.	55,561		No	37,789	

[1]PresidentiaI electors eliminated from direct election by the voter by Chapters 14 and 38, *Statutes of Nevada 1949*.

[2]Right-to-Work Law.

PRIMARY ELECTION—JUNE 1, 1954

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S.	27,780	19,630
Smith, Eugenia Clair	8,150	
Governor—		
Conwell, Simon W.	631	
Grant, Archie C.	9,660	
Inch, Merrill	2,717	
Mechling, Thomas B.	9,270	
Pittman, Vail	14,427	4,767
Lieutenant Governor—		
Drendel, John Squire	9,874	
Halley, John S. (Jack)	8,265	
Higgins, J. M. (Jack)	3,884	
Ryan, James G.	11,117	1,243
Smilanick, George P.	2,129	
State Controller—		
Covington, Herbert L.	16,215	1,407
Dalton, Bruce E.	14,808	
Attorney General—		
Crowell, Wm. J.	14,223	
Dickerson, Harvey	19,587	5,364

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Lieutenant Governor—		
Bell, Rex	12,383	4,769
Hawes, George	1,500	
Smith, Francis R. (Tank)	7,614	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Arnold, Weld	12,307	1,403
Buck, William E.	12,577	1,673
Dorsey, Duncan (Dune)	10,325	
Germain, R. R. (Ray)	15,414	4,510
Hardy, Roy A.	22,759	11,855
Lombardi, Dr. Louis E.	29,158	18,254
Lowe, Stanley	6,884	
Sheeketski, Joseph L.	10,904	
Thompson, Bruce R.	24,846	13,942
Ulph, Owen	3,293	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Priest, D. W.	5,285	953
Rice, Gordon W.	8,287	3,955
Schindler, Ross	2,304	
Smith, Lloyd V.	4,332	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 1954

HIGH VOTE 78,462 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Bible, Alan (D)	45,043	12,573
Brown, Ernest S. (R)	32,470	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	35,318	
Young, Clifton (R)	42,321	7,003
Governor—		
Pittman, Vail (D)	36,797	
Russell, Charles H. (R)	41,665	4,868
Lieutenant Governor—		
Bell, Rex (R)	46,715	15,273
Ryan, James G. (D)	31,442	
Secretary of State—		
Koontz, John (D)	48,349	21,775
Naismith, Walter B. (R)	26,574	
State Treasurer—		
Franks, Dan W. (D)	52,566	
State Controller—		
Covington, H. L. (D)	33,565	
Merialdo, Peter (R)	40,337	6,772
Attorney General—		
Dickerson, Harvey (D)	42,872	10,691
Murphy, Dale (R)	32,181	
Supt. State Printing—		
Davis, W. L., Jr. (R)	29,651	
McCarthy, J. A. (D)	41,088	11,437
Inspector of Mines—		
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	51,181	
Surveyor General—		
Ferrari, Louis D. (D)	49,427	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Duncan, Glenn A. (D)	46,077	28,046
Victor, V. F. (R)	18,031	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Eather, Edgar	49,798	
Supreme Court Clerk—		
Couch, Ellen (R)	30,990	
Turner, Ned A. (D)	42,223	11,233
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1:		
Gregory, Frank B.	5,992	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Belford, John S.	10,282	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Maestretti, A. J.	15,107	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Priest, D. W.	10,457	
Rice, Gordon W.	13,990	3,533
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 3:		
Mann, Kenneth L.	720	
Sexton, John F.	824	104
Dist. 4:		
Wines, Taylor H.	2,682	1,172
Wright, George F.	1,510	
Dist. 5:		
Hatton, William D.	3,295	
Dist. 6:		
Brown, Merwyn H.	2,026	
Dist. 7:		
Collins, Jon R.	2,434	
Watson, Harry M.	3,323	889
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
McNamee, Frank.	17,382	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Henderson, A. S.	16,647	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Taylor, Ryland G.	16,250	
Regent State University—		
Arnold, Weld	20,685	
Buck, William E.	20,193	
Germain, R. R.	29,215	
Hardy, Roy A.	33,314	4,099
Lombardi, Dr. Louis E.	42,138	12,923
Thompson, Bruce R.	37,653	8,438
Question No. 1—		
Initiative Petition:[1]		
Yes	36,434	
No	38,480	2,046
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	35,128	15,005
No	20,123	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	33,903	15,255
No	18,648	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	32,075	13,410
No	18,665	
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	36,121	19,336
No	16,785	

[1]Repeal of "Right-to-Work Law."
[2]Article 5, Sec. 19, eliminating reference to the Surveyor General as a constitutional state officer.
[3]Article 5, Sec. 22, eliminating reference to the Surveyor General as a constitutional state officer.
[4]Article 4, Sec. 19, eliminating from the statutes of the Legislature the report of the State Treasurer for each fiscal year of the biennium.
[5]Article 11, Sec. 6, providing the Legislature with the power and requiring it to provide for public school support and maintenance by direct legislative appropriation from the State General Fund, in addition to other means.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 4, 1956

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Bible, Alan	26,784	18,741
Brown, B. Mahlon	8,043	
Dickerson, Harvey	2,436	
Sourwine, Jay	2,020	

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S.	13,258	1,098
Bastian, Cyril O.	3,775	
Cannon, Howard W.	12,160	
Novakovich, Nada	6,080	
Smith, Eugenia Clair	3,749	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Representative in Congress—		
Cox, Walter J.	7,539	
Horton, Richard W.	7,660	121
Petersen, Vernon L.	2,349	
Woodruff, Wilford Owen	2,256	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Regent State University—		
Anderson, Dr. Fred M.	31,276	23,750
Elwell, Wm. H. (Bill)	19,840	12,314
Grant, Archie C.	25,992	18,466
Hilliard, Albert	7,526	
Sawyer, Grant	19,457	11,931

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1956

HIGH VOTE 96,689 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Eisenhower, Dwight D.,		
Nixon, R. M. (R)	56,049	15,409
Stevenson, Adlai E.,		
Kefauver, Estes (D)	40,640	
United States Senator—		
Bible, Alan (D)	50,677	4,965
Young, Cliff (R)	45,712	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	51,100	7,946
Horton, Richard W. (R)	43,154	
Supt. Public Instruction—		
Stetler, Byron F.	62,452	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Merrill, Charles M.	68,095	
Regent State University—		
Anderson, Dr. F. M.	49,926	12,374
Elwell, Wm. H.	33,327	
Grant, Archie C.	40,175	2,623
Sawyer, Grant	37,552	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1), unexpired term:		
Bowen, Grant L.	19,416	
Question No. 1—		
Initiative Petition:[1]		
Yes	42,337	
No	49,585	7,248
Question No. 2—		
Initiative Petition:[2]		
Yes	38,554	
No	51,047	12,493
Question No. 3—		
Initiative Petition:[3]		
Yes	34,843	
No	38,166	3,323
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	40,244	7,348
No	32,896	
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	54,959	38,405
No	16,554	
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	54,303	38,408
No	15,895	
Question No. 7—		
Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	53,724	35,408
No	18,316	
Question No. 8—		
Referendum:[8]		
Yes	60,685	33,186
No	27,499	

[1]Repeal of "Right-to-Work Law."

[2]A companion measure to Question No. 1. Proposed amendment by adding Article 1, Section 42, to the *Constitution*, which would in effect prohibit "Right-to-Work Laws."

[3]An initiative measure which repeatedly came before the Legislature. It involved the question of public school financing. The 1955 Legislative Session did not adopt the initiative petition but took from the petition the salient provisions in regard to public school financing as recommended in the "Peabody Report," and enacted those provisions into law. Later it was discovered that, by reason of certain bond provision defects in the amendments to the public school laws enacted in 1955, it would be necessary to hold a special session of the Legislature to remedy those defects. Accordingly, the Governor called a special session of the Legislature which convened in February1956. At that special session an entirely new school code was enacted, which again embodied the salient provisions of this initiative measure. The initiative petition nevertheless, under the law, had to appear on the ballot.

[4]Proposed amendment of Article 11, Sec. 1, of the *Constitution*, making the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction an appointive office rather than an elective office. Also, would authorize the Legislature to prescribe the manner of appointment, the term of office, and duties of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

[5]Proposed amendment of Article 2, Sec. 3, of the *Constitution*. The change would not withhold the right of voting from those who might be inducted into the Armed Forces. Also, such persons would be exempt from the payment of a poll tax.

[6]Proposed amendment of the ordinance of the *Constitution*. The amendment authorizes the Legislature to tax government property, if Congress should so provide.

[7]Proposed amendment of Article 9, Sec. 2, of the *Constitution*, preventing any moneys collected by the Nevada Industrial Commission from being used in any other manner or for any other purpose than those specified.

[8]A referendum measure to retain or repeal the Sales and Use Tax Act. A "yes" vote retains, a "no" vote repeals.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 2, 1958[1]

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
United States Senator—		
Anderson, Dr. Fred	21,319	
Cannon, Howard W.	22,787	1,468
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S.	29,657	16,888
Novakovich, Nada	12,769	
Governor—		
Dickerson, Harvey	13,372	
Franklin, George E., Jr.	10,175	
Pate, William Richard	473	
Sawyer, F. G. (Grant)	20,711	7,339
Attorney General—		
Foley, Roger D.	24,884	16,189
Tucker, Ralph M.	8,494	
Wilkes, Roscoe H.	8,695	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 2-year term:		
Chism, John Edward	20,979	15,987
Crumley, Newton H.	27,969	6,990
Rippetoe, Donald M.	4,992	

[1]No statewide Republican contest.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1958

HIGH VOTE 84,889 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Cannon, H. W. (D)	48,732	12,972
Malone, G. W. (R)	35,760	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	55,053	27,778
Horton, Robert C. (R)	27,275	
Governor—		
Russell, Charles H. (R)	34,025	
Sawyer, Grant (D)	50,864	16,839
Lieutenant Governor—		
Bell, Rex (R)	46,618	10,447
Cummings, Phil (D)	36,171	
Secretary of State—		
Koontz, John (D)	63,382	
State Treasurer—		
Franks, Dan W. (D)	60,103	
State Controller—		
Lee, Keith L. (D)	42,079	6,241
Merialdo, Peter (R)	35,838	
Attorney General—		
Batjer, Cameron M. (R)	25,124	
Foley, Roger D. (D)	54,537	29,413
Supt. State Printing—		
Davis, John B. (R)	28,199	
McCarthy, J. A. (D)	47,157	18,959
Inspector of Mines—		
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	58,890	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Badt, Milton B.	55,931	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 1):		
Gregory, Frank B.	6,692	
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Hanna, Richard R.	6,620	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Bowen, Grant L.	17,496	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Maestretti, A. J.	14,229	4,355
Sanchez, John	9,874	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Georgetta, Clel	12,727	985
Jensen, A. D.	11,742	
Dist. 3:		
Sexton, John F.	820	
Dist. 4:		
Wines, Taylor H.	2,947	
Dist. 5:		
Breen, Peter	3,471	
Dist. 6:		
Brown, Merwyn H.	2,050	
Dist. 7:		
Collins, Jon R.	2,556	19
Watson, Harry M.	2,537	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
McNamee, Frank	21,154	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Compton, William P.	11,020	
Henderson, A. S.	14,150	3,130
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Dotson, E. J.	9,742	
Taylor, Ryland G.	15,793	6,051
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
Bonner, John W.	11,661	
Marshall, George E.	13,430	1,769
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 4-year term:		
Lombardi, Dr. L. E.	39,403	9,509
Thompson, Bruce R.	31,894	
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 2-year term:		
Chism, John Edward	31,563	
Crumley, Newton H.	38,650	7,087
Dist. 2, Clark County, 4-year term:		
Elwell, Wm. H.	49,442	33,033
Wells, Albert D.	16,409	
Dist. 2, Clark County, 2-year term:		
Germain, Raymond	45,234	26,136
Van Santen, Robert	19,098	
Dist. 3, other 15 counties, 4-year term:		
Boies, Eyer H.	23,968	
Broadbent, N. E.	35,867	11,899
Schmidt, William H.	23,258	
Tyson, William	38,599	2,732
Dist. 3, other 15 counties, 2-year term:		
Arnold, Weld	35,159	11,300
Duffin, Press W., Jr.	23,859	
Question No. 1—		
Initiative Petition:[1]		
Yes	37,651	14,483
No	23,168	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	41,383	23,182
No	18,201	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	41,684	24,264
No	17,420	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	36,634	11,715
No	24,919	

[1]An initiative measure amending Article 19, Sec. 3, of the *Constitution*, making the requirements to commence and carry through an initiative petition more strict.

[2]Proposed repeal of Article 4, Sec. 29, of the *Constitution*, which places a limit of 60 and 20 days upon the length of the regular and special sessions of the Legislature, respectively.

[3]Proposed amendment to Article 4, Sec. 33, of the *Constitution*, adding thereto a restriction on the payment of legislators for service beyond 60 or 20 days, respectively, in each regular or special session of the Legislature.

[4]Proposed amendment to Article 4, Sec. 2, of the *Constitution*, removing from the section the provision that the Legislature shall meet once every 2 years and adding instead the requirement that the Legislature shall meet annually, or once every year, in regular session.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 6, 1960[1]

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Malone, George W.	10,726	4,353
Shaner, George E.	1,839	
Tyson, William S.	6,373	
Wiseman, Richard M.	3,851	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 4-year term:		
Anderson, Dr. Fred	9,269	6,732
Crumley, Newton H.	8,126	5,589
Hug, Procter, Jr.	7,273	4,736
Morris, Betty	2,537	
Richards, Paul A.	3,234	697

[1]No statewide Democratic contest.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1960

HIGH VOTE 107,267 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Kennedy, John F., Johnson, L. B. (D)	54,880	2,493
Nixon, Richard M., Lodge, Henry C. (R)	52,387	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	59,616	15,630
Malone, George W. (R)	43,986	
Supreme Court Justice, 6-year term—		
Brown, Ernest S.	47,177	
McNamee, Frank	48,523	1,346
Supreme Court Justice, Unexpired term—		
Pike, Miles N.	61,882	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1), unexpired term:		
Zenoff, David	28,123	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2), unexpired term:		
Bonner, John W.	15,774	
Compton, William P.	16,881	1,107
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3), unexpired term:		
Mowbray, John	24,659	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 4-year term:		
Anderson, Dr. Fred	18,580	2,746
Crumley, Newton H.	19,943	4,109
Hug, Procter, Jr.	15,834	
Richards, Paul A.	6,015	
Regent State University (continued)—		
Dist. 2, Clark County, 4-year term:		
Germain, Raymond R.	19,731	
Grant, Archie C.	24,794	5,063
Dist. 3, other 15 counties, 4-year term:		
Arnold, Weld	10,192	
Magee, Molly	17,956	7,764
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	62,928	41,518
No	21,410	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	21,895	
No	58,978	37,083
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	33,462	
No	47,885	14,423
Question No. 4—		
Initiative:[4]		
Yes	48,019	12,622
No	35,397	

[1]Article 10, Sec. 1, to provide a tax exemption for personal property in transit.
[2]Article 9, Sec. 3, to increase the limitation on public debts for which the State may contract from 1 to 2 percent of the assessed valuation of all taxable property.
[3]Article 5, Sec. 14, to remove the justices of the Supreme Court and Attorney General from the Board of Pardons. The Governor would act alone unless the Legislature provides for a board appointed by the Governor.
[4]Article 4, Sec. 2, Legislature to meet in regular session once each 2 years, in odd-numbered years, instead of once each year.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 4, 1962

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Bible, Alan	38,556	27,853
King, Kenneth M.	1,343	
Streeter, Jack	10,703	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S.	29,399	12,015
Kopelman, David H.	2,370	
Mendoza, John F.	17,384	
Governor—		
Austin, Gene	5,017	
Close, M. D.	2,213	
Moore, George C., Jr.	1,937	
Sawyer, Grant	40,168	35,151
Lieutenant Governor—		
Bunker, Berkeley L.	23,249	9,451
Cummings, Phil	13,798	
Seevers, Farrell L.	9,228	
State Treasurer—		
Mirabelli, Michael	25,805	5,010
Mulroy, Thomas A.	20,795	
Attorney General—		
Dickerson, Harvey	29,409	20,005
Reid, Dallas Wendell	3,873	
Wendell, Michael J.	3,651	
Whitmore, Sidney R. (Sid)	9,404	
Supt. State Printing—		
Anderson, Royal	8,136	
McCarthy, John A. (Jack)	23,321	15,185
Miller, Vern A.	7,829	
Pettipiece, C. W. (Pat)	2,988	
Inspector of Mines—		
Abel, David F.	7,949	
Bradley, Vernon D.	11,104	
Gallagher, Mervin J.	23,111	12,007

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Grant, Charles B.	6,811	
Meades, Morton F.	792	
Wright, William B.	17,478	10,667
Governor—		
Gragson, Oran K.	16,538	7,362
Greenspun, H. M. (Hank)	9,176	
State Treasurer—		
Arnold, Margaret (Peg)	10,197	
Rowntree, Herbert E.	11,996	1,799

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Dist. 2, Clark County, 4-year term:		
Elwell, Wm. H.	11,965	8,362
Heckethorn, Howard E.	3,603	
White, Dr. Juanita G.	8,370	4,767

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1962

HIGH VOTE 97,192 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Bible, Alan (D)	63,443	29,694
Wright, William B. (R)	33,749	
Representative in Congress—		
Adair, J. Carlton (R)	26,458	
Baring, Walter S. (D)	66,866	40,408
Governor—		
Gragson, Oran K. (R)	32,145	
Sawyer, Grant (D)	64,784	32,639
Lieutenant Governor—		
Bunker, Berkley L. (D)	43,262	
Laxalt, Paul (R)	52,522	9,260
Secretary of State—		
Azbill, Sylvester (Vess) (D)	20,639	
Koontz, John (D)	65,761	45,122
State Treasurer—		
Mirabelli, Michael (D)	57,272	21,914
Rowntree, Herbert E. (R)	35,358	
State Controller—		
Black, Richard M. (R)	33,183	
Lee, Keith L. (D)	54,483	21,300
Attorney General—		
Batjer, Cameron (R)	35,564	
Dickerson, Harvey (D)	56,463	20,899
Supt. State Printing—		
Haines, V. Barr Dee (R)	27,935	
McCarthy, John A. (Jack) (D)	58,623	30,688
Inspector of Mines—		
Gallagher, Mervin J. (D)	59,367	31,929
Moyes, Orville W. (Bull) (R)	27,438	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Thompson, Gordon	63,539	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 1):		
Gregory, Frank B.	6,407	2,284
Jepson, Wayne O.	4,123	
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Waters, Richard L., Jr.	7,520	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Bowen, Grant L.	19,575	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Barrett, John W.	18,360	12,511
Busscher, Harry A.	5,849	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Gabrielli, John E.	14,120	1,445
Sanchez, John	12,675	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 4):		
Craven, Thomas O.	17,965	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 3:		
Sexton, John F.	815	
Dist. 4:		
Wines, Taylor H.	2,735	
Dist. 5:		
Breen, Peter	3,699	
Dist. 6:		
Brown, Merwyn H.	2,191	
Dist. 7:		
Collins, Jon R.	735	367
Watson, Harry M.	368	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Zenoff, David	27,735	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Compton, William P.	25,528	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Mowbray, John	26,344	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
Marshall, George E.	26,667	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 4-year term:		
Lombardi, Dr. Louis E.	21,344	
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 2-year unexpired term:		
Hug, Procter, Jr.	20,216	
Dist. 2, Clark County, 4-year term:		
Elwell, Wm. H. (Bill)	15,558	
White, Dr. Juanita G.	17,389	1,831
Dist. 3, other counties, 4-year term:		
Broadbent, N. E. (Broody)	10,219	
Davis, Grant	17,631	7,412
Jacobsen, Harold J.	13,403	3,184
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 2:		
Barkow, Fred W.	2,632	
White, Hugh M.	3,247	615
Dist. 4:		
Gezelin, Emile J.	19,311	
Dist. 6:		
Fulstone, Mary H.	8,244	
Question No. 1— Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	40,177	9,011
No	31,166	
Question No. 2— Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	38,188	8,836
No	29,352	

[1]Article 10, Sec. 1, to authorize the Legislature to provide for a uniform statewide tax upon motor vehicles in lieu of an ad valorem personal property tax in various taxing districts, and to amend Article 9, Sec. 5, to provide that the proceeds of an in lieu tax need not be expended for public highways.
[2]Article 19, Secs. 1, 2, and 3, add Secs. 4 and 5, to clarify the provisions and change the method of amending the *Constitution* by the people's initiative by eliminating the requirement of presenting the proposed change in the *Constitution* to the Legislature and Governor, and requiring instead that the question proposing the constitutional amendment be submitted to the voters at two successive general elections.

SPECIAL ELECTION—JUNE 11, 1963

A special election was held June 11, 1963, to approve an act amending the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955. The proposed amendments increased the sales and use tax from 2 to 3 percent effective July 1, 1963. The vote was:

Yes	17,506
No	34,906
Majority against	17,400

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 1, 1964

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Cannon, Howard W.	36,320	24,266
Claiborne, Harry	10,807	
Galt, William A.	12,054	
McMillan, Dr. James B.	1,717	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S.	30,402	1,753
Denton, Ralph L.	28,649	
Kadans, Joseph M.	886	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Gilbert, Lloyd E.	1,280	
Laxalt, Paul	25,220	23,787
Woodruff, Wilford O.	1,433	
Representative in Congress—		
Kostelac, Steve T.	4,080	
Van Tobel, George	20,887	16,807

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 4-year term:		
Anderson, Dr. Fred M.	16,043	13,600
Anderson, Royal	3,249	806
Greene, Martin S.	3,259	816
Hug, Procter, Jr.	13,999	11,556
Miller, Daniel	2,443	

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Regent State University (continued)—		
Dist. 2, Clark County, 4-year term:		
Collis, Angelo	4,999	
Germain, Raymond	5,719	720
Grant, Archie C.	15,461	10,462
McKinnon, H. J., M.D.	8,962	3,963
Ronzone, R. J.	13,326	8,327
Taylor, Earl J.	3,947	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1964

HIGH VOTE 135,433 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Goldwater, Barry M.,		
Miller, William E. (R)	56,094	
Johnson, Lyndon B.,		
Humphrey, Hubert H. (D)	79,339	23,245
United States Senator[1]*—*		
Cannon, Howard W. (D)	66,907	84
Laxalt, Paul (R)	66,823	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	82,748	34,759
Von Tobel, George (R)	47,989	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Badt, Milton B.	80,539	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 4-year term:		
Anderson, Dr. Fred M.	27,983	20,908
Anderson, Royal	7,075	
Greene, Martin S.	6,000	
Hug, Procter, Jr.	25,589	18,514
Regent State University (continued)—		
Dist. 2, Clark County, 4-year term:		
Germain, Raymond	12,847	
Grant, Archie C.	32,998	11,525
McKinnon, Dr. H. J.	21,473	
Ronzone, R. J.	27,857	6,364
Dist. 3, other 15 counties, 4-year term:		
Magee, Molly	19,900	10,154
Newman, Charles M.	9,746	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	82,068	64,523
No	17,545	

[1]There was a statewide recount after the official canvass of the vote. The result of the canvass was Cannon, 67,336 votes; Laxalt, 67,823 votes; majority, 48.

[2]Add Article 4, Sec. 37, to authorize the Legislature to fill vacancies in public offices that might exist or arise as a result of an emergency caused by a disastrous enemy attack.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 6, 1966

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S.	35,109	2,455
Denton, Ralph L.	32,654	
Ullom, George	1,994	
Governor—		
Kadans, Joseph Michael	514	
Marshall, Edward G (Ted)	13,858	
Moore, George C.	593	
Mortensen, Dr. Robert (Bob)	699	
Sawyer, F. G. (Grant)	40,982	27,124
Springer, Charles E.	13,270	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Flangas, William G. (Bill)	6,777	
Foley, John P.	14,733	209
Galt, Bill	12,442	
Harmon, Harley E.	14,524	
Hereford, Herman	990	
O'Callaghan, D. N. (Mike)	14,419	
Whittlesea, Victor F.	5,479	
Attorney General—		
Dickerson, Harvey	39,607	14,287
Morris, William W. (Bill)	25,320	
Supt. State Printing—		
Anderson, Royal	17,766	
McCarthy, John A. (Jack)	33,887	16,121

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Kostelac, Steve T.	6,863	
Kraemer, Ralph L.	20,068	13,205
Governor—		
Laxalt, Paul	32,768	30,934
Screen, John P.	1,834	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Fike, Ed.	29,798	27,556
Gilbert, Lloyd E.	2,242	
Markoff, V. M. (Mike)	1,331	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 6:		
Fulstone, Dr. Mary H.	5,595	4,299
Root, Mary Eleanor, R.N.	1,296	
Ward, John D.	3,023	1,727

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1966

HIGH VOTE 137,677 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	86,467	45,084
Kraemer, Ralph L. (R)	41,383	
Governor—		
Laxalt, Paul (R)	71,807	5,937
Sawyer, Grant (D)	65,870	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Fike, Ed (R)	71,728	8,023
Foley, John A. (D)	63,705	
Secretary of State—		
Azbill, Sylvester (D)	25,217	
Koontz, John (D)	89,960	64,743
State Treasurer—		
Mirabelli, Michael (Mike) (D)	91,411	
State Controller—		
Lee, Keith L. (D)	52,351	
McGowan, Wilson (R)	69,507	17,156
Attorney General—		
Dickerson, Harvey (D)	83,318	40,615
Morrissett, Elliot J. (R)	42,703	
Supt. State Printing—		
Mayhew, Julius W. (Jule) (R)	46,645	
McCarthy, John A. (Jack) (D)	70,540	23,895
Inspector of Mines—		
Gallagher, Merlin J. (D)	87,827	
Supreme Court Justice, 6-year term—		
Zenoff, David	88,151	
Supreme Court Justice, 4-year unexpired term—		
Collins, Jon R.	62,463	7,003
Marshall, George E.	55,460	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, Washoe County, 4-year term:		
Greene, Martin S.	6,804	
Lombardi, Louis E.	23,042	16,238
Dist. 2, Clark County, 4-year term:		
O'Donnell, Dr. Robert P.	24,089	
White, Dr. Juanita Greer	26,133	2,044
Dist. 3, other 15 counties, 4-year terms, 2 to be elected:		
Jacobsen, Harold J.	19,211	7,143
Recanzone, Mario G.	12,068	
Seeliger, Al	13,423	1,355
Thorpe, Bill	9,748	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 2:		
White, Hugh M.	5,059	
Dist. 3, 2-year unexpired term:		
Schoenfeld, Vern S.	4,652	
Dist. 4:		
Gezelin, Emile J.	20,722	
Dist. 5, 2-year unexpired term:		
Felt, Gaelen L.	34,210	
Dist. 6:		
Fulstone, Dr. Mary H.	7,668	2,509
Ward, John D.	5,159	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	90,241	76,627
No	13,614	

[1]Poll tax repeal.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 3, 1968

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S.	40,938	21,632
Ham, Richard E. (Dick)	19,306	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Fike, Ed	20,585	2,951
Morrissett, Elliott (E. J.)	335	
Neasham, William Elbert	287	
Raggio, William J. (Bill)	17,634	
Representative in Congress—		
Mathews, Clyde	12,394	
Slattery, James Michael	19,694	7,300

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 3, 1968 *(continued)*

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1:		
Anderson, Fred M., M.D.	19,375	17,010
Anderson, Royal	3,058	693
Greene, Martin S.	2,365	
Hug, Procter, Jr.	18,455	16,090
Wells, Hewitt C.	3,730	1,365
Regent State University (continued)—		
Dist. 2:		
Anderson, Chad J.	3,635	
Bilbray, James H.	15,322	11,687
Grant, Archie C.	15,653	12,018
Lawlor, Sondra	5,625	1,990
Marsh, Nate	2,185	
McDermott, Paul D.	17,176	13,541
McKinnon, Harry J., M.D.	11,283	7,648
Rieke, Robert C.	2,515	
Ronzone, R. J. (Dick)	21,163	17,528
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 5:		
Felt, Gaelen L.	6,832	
Harris, George E.	15,947	9,115
Paternostro, Sam	7,111	279

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1968

HIGH VOTE 154,218 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
President, Vice President—		
Humphrey, Hubert H.,		
Muskie, Edmund S. (D)	60,598	
Nixon, Richard M.,		
Agnew, Spiro T. (R)	73,188	12,590
Wallace, George C.,		
Griffin, S. Marvin (IA)	20,432	
United States Senator—		
Bible, Alan (D)	83,622	14,554
Fike, Ed (R)	69,068	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	104,136	63,927
Slattery, James Michael (R)	40,209	
Supreme Court Justice,		
6-year term—		
Thompson, Gordon	86,668	
6-year term—		
Mowbray, John	97,412	
4-year term—		
Batjer, Cameron M.	80,863	27,070
Mendoza, John F.	53,793	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, Washoe County,		
4-year term, 2 to be elected:		
Anderson, Fred M., M.D.	28,338	20,320
Anderson, Royal	8,018	
Hug, Procter, Jr.	27,029	19,011
Wells, Hewitt C.	7,046	
Dist. 2, Clark County,		
4-year term, 3 to be elected:		
Bilbray, James H.	38,120	8,981
Grant, Archie C.	30,435	1,296
Lawlor, Sondra	16,790	
McDermott, Paul D.	29,139	
McKinnon, Harry J., M.D.	18,612	
Ronzone, R. J. (Dick)	33,370	4,231
Dist. 2, Clark County,		
2-year term, 1 to be elected:		
Bell, Tom	35,471	21,125
Tynes, Rex A.	14,346	
Dist. 3, other 15 counties,		
4-year term, 1 to be elected:		
Knudtsen, Molly	24,344	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1, Elko and Eureka Counties,		
4-year term:		
McMullen, Samuel C.	3,864	
Dist. 3, Churchill, Humboldt, Lander,		
and Pershing Counties, 4-year term:		
No candidate	0	
Dist. 4, Washoe County,		
2-year unexpired term:		
Logar, Ronald	23,840	
Dist. 5, Clark County,		
4-year term:		
Harris, George E.	35,498	20,492
Paternostro, Sam	15,006	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2:		
Gezelin, Emile J.	26,533	
Dist. 5:		
Mann, Kenneth L. (Pat)	3,780	
Dist. 6:		
Bellanger, Roland W. (Doc)	973	
Young, Llewellyn A.	2,726	1,753
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Reid, Robert	26,503	
Wartman, Alvin N.	34,188	7,685
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6):		
Babcock, Howard W.	37,942	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	78,572	35,565
No	43,007	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	56,392	
No	67,071	10,679
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	73,913	31,372
No	42,541	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	31,296	
No	100,235	68,939

[1]Judges' salaries.
[2]State indebtedness.
[3]City and county consolidation.
[4]Private lottery.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 1, 1970

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Cannon, Howard W.	54,320	49,970
Duesenberg, Walter Dean	4,350	
Lill, George R.	2,160	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S.	41,925	22,839
Ravenholt, Otto	19,086	
Governor—		
O'Callaghan, D. N. (Mike)	41,185	25,078
Thornley, Hank	16,107	
Viller, Albert D. (Al)	1,298	
Weber, Don J.	1,299	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Peer, Lee	9,760	
Reid, Harry M.	44,920	35,160
State Treasurer—		
Bennett, Charles A. (Chuck)	21,883	
Mirabelli, Michael A.	32,865	10,982
State Controller—		
McGroarty, James M.	26,527	13,583
Shockley, Ray Tex	12,944	
Inspector of Mines—		
Gallagher, Mervin J.	31,493	21,356
Hudgens, Terry D.	5,508	
Springer, Harry Eugene	10,137	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Raggio, William J.	32,816	29,360
Woodruff, Wilford Owen	3,456	
Representative in Congress—		
Charles, J. Robert	17,057	11,946
Victoria, Betty L.	5,111	
Governor—		
Dyer, Margie	4,281	
Fike, Ed	31,931	27,650
Lieutenant Governor—		
Broadbent, Robert N.	25,386	18,455
Taylor, Richard Blackburn (Dick)	6,931	
Secretary of State—		
Hall, Roger E.	15,982	9,250
Parker, Derry	6,732	
State Treasurer—		
Bankofier, Roy G.	17,989	6,233
Blake, Dean	11,756	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
State Board of Education—		
Bergevin, Louis	14,395	2,809
Clarke, Rosemary K.	15,108	3,522
Clem, B. M.	5,205	
Cooper, Donald	13,427	1,841
Cramer, Bill	12,303	717
Cunningham, Cynthia W.	14,966	3,380
DeMarco, Angelo T.	7,875	
Fahey, Robert	7,488	
Ferguson, Maggie	11,692	106
Foley, Anthony J.	13,633	2,047
Fulstone, Mary	19,408	7,822
Gilbert, Ellen Wedertz	6,812	
Harris, George E.	13,453	1,867
Johnson, Charles W.	7,293	
Kadans, Joseph Michael	6,151	
Law, Elizabeth	11,637	51
Logar, Ronald	10,678	
McMullen, Samuel C.	12,648	1,062
Naugle, Carlton E.	4,643	
Orr, William R.	17,684	6,098
Paternostro, Sam	9,044	
Pool, Robert	5,608	
Raney, Joseph F.	4,340	
Rose, Robert I.	20,250	8,664
Stormson, Jacqueline E.	10,803	
Summers, Robert E.	8,435	
Vacchina, Elmer R.	10,996	
Van Betten, Herrnan	6,715	
Wedow, Shirlee	12,211	625
White, Hugh M.	11,586	

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1:		
Brenneke, Leslie	1,100	
Earnhart, George T., Jr.	1,818	
Gooden, Robert B.	625	
Lombardi, Louis E.	9,658	7,840
Slemmons, David R.	1,504	
Strickland, Jean M.	2,018	200
Dist. 2:		
Follmer, Hugh C.	5,124	1,178
Foster, Robert E.	2,744	
Gibson, Fred D.	5,055	1,109
Larson, Dan R.	2,196	
Lowman, Bill	3,946	
Meierhenry, Dwight	2,077	
Moe, Sigred	2,221	
Morris, William W.	7,709	3,763
Oberfest, Dean	510	
Palmer, Robert	1,214	
Silver, Vicki L.	2,702	
Sprott, Arthur F.	206	
Thompson, Helen	5,915	1,969
Troxler, Joe D.	1,394	
Wiley, Robert Lincoln	1,061	
Dist. 3:		
Jacobsen, Harold J.	11,722	8,319
Johnson, A. B.	3,403	
Malone, Charles V.	5,458	2,055
Mathews, Wilvan	3,001	
Steninger, Mel	7,782	4,379
York, Bernard	6,555	3,152

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1970

HIGH VOTE 147,768 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Cannon, Howard W. (D)	85,187	24,349
De Sellem, Harold G. (IA)	1,743	
Raggio, William J. (R)	60,838	
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S. (D)	113,496	89,349
Charles, J. Robert (R)	24,147	
Governor—		
Fike, Ed (R)	64,400	
Hansen, Daniel M. (IA)	5,415	
O'Callaghan, Mike (D)	70,697	6,297
Springer, Charles E. (Ind)	6,479	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Broadbent, Robert N. (R)	65,078	
Reid, Harry (D)	78,994	13,916
Secretary of State—		
Hall, Roger E. (R)	39,189	
Koontz, John (D)	92,652	53,463
State Treasurer—		
Bankofier, Roy G. (R)	56,158	
Mirabelli, Michael A. (D)	81,806	25,648
State Controller—		
McGowan, Wilson (R)	71,584	15,634
McGroarty, James M. (D)	55,950	
Attorney General—		
Dickerson, Harvey (D)	61,524	
List, Robert (R)	77,465	15,941
Inspector of Mines—		
Hulse, Philip C. (D)	56,185	
Springer, Harry Eugene (D)	58,407	2,222
Supreme Court Justice—		
Gunderson, E. M. (Al)	70,757	17,304
Taber, Harold O.	53,453	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1, 1 to be elected:		
Lombardi, Louis E.	26,506	19,057
Strickland, Jean M.	7,449	
Dist. 2, 2 to be elected:		
Follmer, Hugh C.	22,086	
Gibson, Fred D., Jr.	17,376	
Morris, William W. (Bill)	24,946	2,860
Thompson, Helen R.	23,854	1,768
Dist. 3, 2 to be elected:		
Jacobsen, Harold J.	16,469	5,264
Malone, Charles V.	9,497	
Steninger, Mel	13,064	1,859
York, Bernard	11,205	
State Board of Education—		
4-year terms, 7 to be elected		
Bergevin, Louis	33,305	
Clarke, Rosemary K.	42,886	7,197
Cooper, Donald	34,342	
Cramer, Bill	35,689	
State Board of Education		
4-year terms, 7 to be elected continued—		
Cunningham, Cynthia W.	39,992	4,303
Ferguson, Maggie	34,526	
Foley, Anthony J.	39,737	4,048
Fulstone, Mary	43,157	7,468
Harris, George E.	37,897	2,208
Law, Elizabeth (Libby)	33,005	
McMullen, Samuel C.	33,444	
Orr, William R.	45,755	10,066
Rose, Robert I.	57,147	21,458
Wedow, Shirlee	31,062	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	66,493	14,456
No	52,037	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	62,460	11,915
No	50,545	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	65,639	14,688
No	50,951	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	28,407	
No	88,373	59,966
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	40,151	
No	78,707	38,556
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	59,175	7,446
No	51,729	
Question No. 7—		
Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	73,755	35,536
No	38,219	
Question No. 8—		
Amend Constitution:[8]		
Yes	84,596	51,733
No	32,863	
Question No. 9—		
Amend Constitution:[9]		
Nonproperty Owners		
Yes	19,332	8,246
No	11,086	
Property Owners		
Yes	48,327	18,594
No	29,733	

[1]Presidential elections.
[2]Recall public officers.
[3]Limits Governor term.
[4]Legislator compensation.
[5]Annual Legislative sessions.
[6]State merit system.
[7]Apportionment of Legislature.
[8]Amendment to Sales and Use Tax Act.
[9]State park bonds.

SPECIAL ELECTION—JUNE 8, 1971

TO REDUCE MINIMUM VOTING AGE TO 18 YEARS UNDER CHAPTER 494, *STATUTES OF NEVADA 1971*

Counties	*Total Registration 1971*	*Yes (For 18 years)*	*No (Against 18 years)*	*Total Cast*
Carson City	5,802	1,449	1,732	3,295
Churchill	3,650	642	969	1,620
Clark	74,429	20,503	16,300	38,048
Douglas	2,960	247	273	521
Elko	4,548	1,455	1,224	2,820
Esmeralda	316	72	85	157
Eureka	449	58	93	151
Humboldt	2,491	567	503	1,071
Lander	977	97	125	222
Lincoln	1,205	286	215	499
Lyon	3,035	471	444	916
Mineral	2,915	589	876	1,472
Nye	1,892	309	301	613
Pershing	1,148	272	277	549
Storey	530	80	126	206
Washoe	43,069	9,281	11,293	21,879
White Pine	3,965	764	741	1,520
Totals	153,381	37,142	35,577	75,559

Ballots cast, 75,559—49.26 percent of registered voters (153,381). Carried by 1,565 votes.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 5, 1972

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Baring, Walter S.	31,896	
Bilbray, James H.	36,525	4,629
Brooks, Oscar E.	1,534	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Byrnes, William T. (Bill)	11,764	
Edwards, Robert J.	2,764	
Goodin, Wayne	2,411	
Markoff, V. Mike	2,029	
Towell, David	13,453	1,689

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Dept. 2:		
Batjer, Cameron	60,273	42,721
Phillips, James H.	17,552	
Root, Leonard P.	8,689	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. A), Washoe County, 6-year term:		
Anderson, Fred M.	10,302	9,354
Lewis, Lacey L.	365	
Morrison, William H.	1,368	420
Poli, Francisco M.	623	
Smith, Don	574	
Turner, Divine Ruth	948	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. B), Clark County, 6-year term:		
Brittle, Stephen M.	729	
McCarroll, Sid	576	
McDermott, Paul D.	7,050	6,321
McMahon,Vivian Diane	1,428	699
Dist. 2 (Subdist. D), Clark County, 4-year term:		
Avery, Russell	361	
Buchanan, James (Bucky)	1,946	519
Capehart, Neal H.	134	
Collins, Joe	290	
Jamison, J. R. (Dick)	1,427	
Kenne, Tom	138	
Moore, Tom	322	
Richardson, Rose Marie	465	
Schreck, Artie	290	
Thompson, Harvey	586	
White, Juanita Greer	3,681	2,254
Regent State University, (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Subdist. E), Clark County, 6-year term:		
Dungan, Flora	4,417	3,765
Leavitt, Bert J.	2,739	2,087
Luna, Larry	652	
Schafer, William	576	
Wiley, Robert L.	524	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. B), Washoe County:		
Cotton, George L.	925	
Gardella, Louie A.	3,888	1,621
Miller, Richard Gordon	2,267	
Wedow, Shirlee	3,502	1,235
Dist. 2 (Subdist. A), Clark County:		
Franzinelli, Benjamin	2,914	2,344
Hansen, Wendell (Dane).	1,099	529
Kadans, Joseph M.	570	
Ryerson, Fairy	471	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. D), Clark County:		
Cramer, Bill	1,349	
Curtis, Henry S.	1,267	
Fleming, Charles A.	1,475	99
Huffey, Dorothy	1,135	
Kenney, Joan	1,994	618
Larson, Rosalie	367	
McRoberts, Tim	400	
Sedway, Marvin M.	1,376	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1972

HIGH VOTE 181,766 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
McGovern, George, Shriver, R. Sargent (D)	66,016	
Nixon, Richard M., Agnew, Spiro T. (R)	115,750	49,734
Representative in Congress—		
Bilbray, James H. (D)	86,349	
Towell, David (R)	94,113	7,764
Supreme Court Justice—		
Dept. 1, 6-year term:		
Zenoff, David	119,675	
Dept. 2, 6-year term:		
Batjer, Cameron	110,835	71,250
Phillips, James H.	39,585	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. A), Washoe County, 6-year term:		
Anderson, Fred M.	17,335	11,609
Morrison, William H.	5,726	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. B), Clark County, 6-year term:		
McDermott, Paul D.	12,666	8,826
McMahon, Vivian Diane	3,840	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. D), Clark County, 4-year term:		
Buchanan, James (Bucky)	8,979	495
White, Juanita Greer	8,484	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. E), Clark County, 6-year term:		
Dungan, Flora	8,768	2,583
Leavitt, Bert J.	6,185	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. B), Washoe County, 4-year term:		
Gardella, Louie A.	8,887	
Wedow, Shirlee	10,101	1,214
Dist. 2 (Subdist. A), Clark County, 4-year term:		
Franzinelli, Benjamin	6,147	2,673
Hansen, Wendell (Dane)	3,474	
State Board of Education (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Subdist. D), Clark County, 4-year term:		
Fleming, Charles A.	8,350	
Kenney, Joan	8,520	170
Dist. 3 (Subdist. B), Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Storey Counties, 4-year term:		
Brown, W. M. (Mike)	8,242	
Fulstone, Mary H.	9,564	1,322
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	109,717	67,498
No	42,219	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	98,697	46,247
No	52,450	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	121,576	90,616
No	30,960	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	56,944	
No	92,159	35,215
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	85,663	25,783
No	59,880	
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	89,455	37,892
No	51,563	
Question No. 7—		
Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	64,519	
No	82,988	18,469

[1]Filing of initiative petitions.
[2]Control of certain county offices change.
[3]Broadens voting rights of servicemen and women.
[4]Creates a simplified court system.
[5]Requires initiative to levy tax for expense.
[6]Disposition of dual constitutional amendments.
[7]Alters members Board of Pardons.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 3, 1974

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Miller Dan	5,869	
Miller, Maya	25,738	
Reid, Harry M.	44,768	19,030
Representative in Congress—		
Brooks, Oscar	3,088	
Gerish, Richard L.	1,694	
Leavitt, Myron E.	29,211	
Santini, James (Jim)	39,345	10,134
Governor—		
Covelli, Olga Bond	1,602	
O'Callaghan, D. N. (Mike)	69,089	65,883
Springer, Harry E.	3,206	
Varndell, Ken	405	
Viller, Albert D.	371	
Welsh, Eugene R.	1,377	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Bilbray, James H.	28,153	
Kmak, Edwin (Ed)	2,345	
Rose, Robert E.	43,839	15,686
Secretary of State—		
Carlino, Phil	26,753	
Swackhamer, William D.	43,315	16,562
Attorney General—		
Bryan, Richard H.	40,758	12,244
Van Wagoner, Robert L.	28,514	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Cavnar, S. M. (Big Sam)	3,752	
Laxalt, Paul	33,660	29,676
Talbert, Jim (Jay)	3,984	
Representative in Congress—		
Burns, James Libertarian	2,428	
Cave, Curk C.	2,693	
Towell, David	35,227	32,534
Governor—		
Bickerstaff, William E.	13,632	
Bowker, Ryall	1,419	
Buck, Gilbert D.	2,405	
Crumpler, Shirley	17,076	3,444
Lieutenant Governor—		
Bell, Rex A	18,737	
Raggio, William J. (Bill)	22,759	4,022
Secretary of State—		
Paher, Stanley W.	13,578	2,202
Presnell, Gray F.	6,365	
Schaefer, Mike	11,376	
State Treasurer—		
Field, Mary	15,233	
Kennedy, James C. (Jim)	15,265	32

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Phillips, James H.	15,090	
Root, Leonard	5,226	
Springer, Charles E.	40,255	25,165
Thompson, Gordon	45,640	30,550
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. B), Washoe County, 6-year term:		
Cotton, George L.	1,704	
Lombardi, Louis E.	8,292	6,588
Cooper, Roland A.	1,952	248
Dist. 2 (Subdist. A), Clark County, 2-year term:		
Bullock, Boyd C.	1,868	312
Mason, Brenda D.	1,724	168
O'Neill, Aileen	1,556	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. B), Clark County, 4-year term:		
Brittle, Kent H.	547	
Duce, Dante	204	
Fong, Lilly	6,599	6,052
Morris, William W.	3,114	2,567
Regent State University (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Subdist. C), Clark County, 6-year term:		
Deitch, Jim	2,162	183
Mills, Elaine	1,979	
Posin, Murray	1,320	
Robison, William F.	814	
Thompson, Helen R.	4,662	2,683
Dist. 2 (Subdist. E), Clark County, 4-year term:		
Buchanan, John	1,251	23
Bugbee, Robert W.	844	
Kohn, Joseph	1,228	
Luna, Larry	1,206	
Metcalf, Bryan Royal	929	
Scianna, Kerin Rodgers	1,408	180
Dist. 3 (Subdist. B), other 15 counties, 2-year term:		
Davidson, Robert N.	1,140	
Earnhart, George T.	2,855	
Hyden, Victor M.	1,278	
Ross, John Tom	7,161	4,306
Walsh, Daniel R.	4,217	1,362

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1974

HIGH VOTE 169,362 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator[1]—		
Doyle, Jack C. (IA)	10,887	
Laxalt, Paul (R)	79,543	611
Reid, Harry (D)	78,932	
Representative in Congress—		
Hansen, Joel F. (IA)	13,119	
Santini, Jim (D)	93,665	32,483
Towell, David (R)	61,182	
Governor—		
Crumpler, Shirley (R)	28,959	
Houston, James Roy (IA)	26,285	
O'Callaghan, Mike (D)	114,114	85,155
Lieutenant Governor—		
Long, Jack A. (IA)	12,670	
Raggio, Bill (R)	68,563	
Rose, Robert E. (D)	86,257	17,694
Secretary of State—		
Paher, Stanley W. (R)	45,268	
Swackhamer, Wm. D. (D)	115,138	69,870
State Treasurer—		
Kennedy, James C. (Jim) (R)	53,364	
Mirabelli, Michael (D)	106,371	53,007
State Controller—		
Kruse, Thomas E. (D)	75,141	
McGowan, Wilson (R)	79,971	4,830
Attorney General—		
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	82,419	
List, Robert (R)	83,130	711
Supreme Court Justice—		
Mowbray, John	119,592	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Springer, Charles E.	74,507	
Thompson, Gordon	80,607	6,100
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1B, Washoe County:		
Cooper, Roland A.	5,197	
Lombardi, Louis E.	12,241	7,044
Dist. 2A, Clark County:		
Bullock, Boyd C.	3,349	
Mason, Brenda D.	3,776	427
Dist. 2B, Clark County:		
Fong, Lilly	9,248	2,533
Morris, William W. (Bill)	6,715	
Dist. 2C, Clark County:		
Deitch, Jim	7,368	
Thompson, Helen R.	9,813	2,445
Regent State University (continued)—		
Dist. 2E, Clark County:		
Buchanan, John	4,753	254
Scianna, Kerin Rodgers	4,499	
Dist. 3A, other 15 counties:		
Knudtsen, Molly	11,434	2,772
Puccinelli, Leo J.	8,662	
Dist. 3B, other 15 counties:		
Ross, John Tom	11,919	2,692
Walsh, Daniel R.	9,227	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1A, Washoe County		
Hansen, David W.	11,617	3,940
Lamboley, Stephanie J.	7,677	
Dist. 2B, Clark County:		
Cunningham, Cynthia W.	10,322	7,032
Yoxen, Anna Louise	3,290	
Dist. 2C, Clark County:		
Clarke, Rosemary	15,013	
Dist. 2E, Clark County:		
Hammes, Babe	3,387	
Harris, George	6,371	2,984
Dist. 3A, other 15 counties:		
Orr, William R.	12,973	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	122,776	95,120
No	27,656	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	41,614	
No	104,832	63,218
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	74,787	5,749
No	69,038	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	79,970	11,059
No	68,911	

[1]Laxalt-Reid recount, December 3-7, 1974, resulted in Laxalt's margin of victory changing from 624 votes to 611 votes. Prior to the recount, votes for Laxalt were reported at 79,605 while votes for Reid were reported at 78,981.
[2]Public employees retirement fund.
[3]State debt limitation.
[4]Assessment and taxation of property.
[5]Amendment to Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY ELECTION
MAY 25, 1976

DEMOCRAT

Counties	Brown	Carter	Church	Jackson	Udall	Wallace	None of These Candidates
Carson City	1,670	859	338	92	111	115	266
Churchill	620	505	138	34	29	66	106
Clark	21,482	7,863	3,027	1,162	1,163	1,381	2,413
Douglas	633	355	116	19	46	41	83
Elko	850	448	364	28	46	47	122
Esmeralda	55	80	26	1	8	27	21
Eureka	57	65	16	3	2	8	8
Humboldt	341	269	171	7	12	37	49
Lander	94	155	53	5	8	26	30
Lincoln	278	186	96	9	36	42	24
Lyon	632	538	132	23	32	56	139
Mineral	550	478	145	49	39	52	101
Nye	523	366	145	33	28	89	113
Pershing	240	163	56	9	10	20	26
Storey	133	74	9	7	7	11	17
Washoe	10,460	4,763	1,645	394	632	418	1,002
White Pine	1,053	380	301	21	28	54	83
Totals	39,671	17,567	6,778	1,896	2,237	2,490	4,603

Total Vote Cast—75,242

REPUBLICAN

Counties	Ford	Reagan	None of These Candidates
Carson City	851	2,327	164
Churchill	194	995	32
Clark	6,260	10,696	1,026
Douglas	537	1,624	112
Elko	311	1,118	19
Esmeralda	13	62	4
Eureka	27	98	1
Humboldt	91	553	20
Lander	53	226	9
Lincoln	32	137	5
Lyon	228	904	63
Mineral	88	349	19
Nye	109	330	14
Pershing	67	257	12
Storey	36	144	11
Washoe	4,704	11,403	823
White Pine	146	414	31
Totals	13,747	31,637	2,365

Total Vote Cast—47,749

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 14, 1976

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Cannon, Howard W.	61,407	58,646
Cundiff, C. Harrison	2,761	
Von Wolff, Rowena M.	2,563	
None of these candidates	4,817	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Cavnar, S. M. (Big Sam)	5,964	
Charles, Robert	1,439	
Towell, David	25,960	19,996
None of these candidates	5,164	
Representative in Congress—		
Dart, Anthony	8,097	
Earhart, Walden Charles	9,831	1,734
None of these candidates	16,097	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Regent State University—		
Dist. 2 (Subdist. D), Clark County, 6-year term:		
Buchanan, James Lawrence	6,467	3,741
Cramer, Bill	3,270	544
Hammargren, Lonnie	2,726	

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 3B, small counties:[1]		
Earnhart, George T.	5,790	2,953
Hyne, Marshall	2,837	
Robinson, Jeffrey W.	4,338	1,501

[1]Carson City, Churchill, Douglas, Lyon, Pershing, and Storey Counties.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 1976

HIGH VOTE 201,980 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
President, Vice President—		
Carter, Jimmy,		
Mondale, Walter (D)	92,479	
Ford, Gerald R.,		
Dole, Robert (R)	101,273	8,794
Maddox, Lester G.,		
Dyke, William D. (IA)	1,497	
MacBride, Roger L.,		
Bergland, David P. (Lib)	1,519	
None of these candidates	5,108	
United States Senator—		
Becan, Dan (Lib)	2,307	
Cannon, Howard W. (D)	127,295	63,824
Towell, David (R)	63,471	
Young, Byron D. (IA)	3,619	
None of these candidates	5,288	
Representative in Congress—		
Burns, James Libertarian (Lib)	2,825	
Earhart, Walden Charles (R)	24,124	
Hansen, Janine M. (IA)	12,038	
Santini, Jim (D)	153,996	129,872
None of these candidates	6,880	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat C, 6-year term:		
Gunderson, E. M. (Al)	130,332	
None of these candidates	35,749	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 2A, 6-year term:		
Gulden, Bob L.	2,759	
Mason, Brenda Diane	6,713	3,954
Dist. 2D, 6-year term:		
Buchanan, James Lawrence	13,817	5,774
Cramer, Bill	8,043	
Dist. 3B, 6-year term:		
Ross, John Tom	17,855	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1B, 4-year term:		
Wedow, Shirlee	17,310	
Dist. 2A, 4-year term:		
Holmes, Warren F.	7,336	
Dist. 2D, 4-year term:		
Ferrence, William G.	5,931	
Kenney, Joan E.	16,099	10,168
Dist. 3B, 4-year term:		
Earnhart, George T.	12,681	5,963
Robinson, Jeffrey W.	6,718	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 3, 2-year term:		
Smart, Stanley A.	4,246	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 5, 2-year term:		
Beko, William P.	4,067	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 11), 2-year term:		
Compton, William P.	37,314	
Guy, Addeliar D.	52,798	15,484
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	87,108	
No	93,471	6,363
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	99,965	23,892
No	76,073	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	54,602	
No	125,096	70,494
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	85,644	
No	92,247	6,603
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	111,232	47,800
No	63,432	
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	101,860	31,340
No	70,520	
Question No. 7—		
Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	97,839	22,915
No	74,924	
Question No. 8—		
Amend Constitution:[8]		
Yes	93,590	12,083
No	81,507	
Question No: 9—		
Amend Constitution:[9]		
Yes	109,565	46,576
No	62,989	
Question No. 10—		
Amend Constitution:[10]		
Yes	66,861	
No	100,464	33,603
Question No. 11—		
Amend Constitution: [11]		
Yes	107,858	34,967
No	72,891	

[1]Establishes 30-day residency for voters.
[2]Provides for adoption of consent calendar.
[3]Permits payment of legislators for 100 days.
[4]Parole and suspend sentence to lower courts.
[5]Creates judicial selection commission.
[6]Central administration of court system.
[7]Legislature may expand Supreme Court and create panels.
[8]Creates judicial discipline commission.
[9]Permits Supreme Court to hear oral arguments outside seat of government.
[10]Limitation on the operation of initiative.
[11]Natural resources $10 million bonds.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 12, 1978

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Santini, Jim	67,338	57,845
Weston, Cal	9,493	
None of these candidates	7,106	
Governor—		
Carter, Dick	602	
Foley, John	20,186	
Hillman, Ken	457	
Holder, Paul R.	570	
Hunt, Carl	428	
Rose, Bob	41,672	21,486
Schofield, Jack	18,414	
Viller, Albert D.	224	
None of these candidates	4,046	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Covelli, Olga B.	7,966	
Leavitt, Myron E.	47,242	34,083
Williams, Roger D.	13,159	
None of these candidates	14,628	
Attorney General—		
Bryan, Richard H.	66,063	61,594
Kadans, Joseph M.	4,469	
Melchizedek, Matia	3,771	
None of these candidates	8,287	
State Treasurer—		
Colton, Stan	35,442	7,150
Insero, John Anthony	2,532	
McNamara, Don J.	10,404	
Mirabelli, Michael	28,292	
None of these candidates	7,768	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Cavnar, Sam	13,102	
Hoffenblum, Martin	2,982	
O'Mara, Bill	14,610	1,508
None of these candidates	15,441	
Governor—		
Allen, William C.	3,038	
Belcher, Fred N.	602	
List, Robert	39,997	36,427
Mylan, Patrick T.	1,360	
None of these candidates	3,570	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Boyd, Robert W. (Bill)	14,888	
Heaton, De Voe	21,854	6,966
None of these candidates	9,883	
Secretary of State—		
Cotton, George L.	9,168	
Earhart, W. Charles	16,599	7,431
None of these candidates	18,383	
State Treasurer—		
Cafferata, Patty (Dee)	26,977	19,027
Clem, Deloris K.	7,950	
None of these candidates	11,162	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1A, Washoe County:		
Cashell, Robert (Bob)	5,351	1,734
Guild, Clark J., Jr.	3,617	
Havas, Paul	3,784	167
McCaskill, John	1,368	
McDonough, R. E. (Lefty)	1,656	
Dist. 2C, Clark County:		
Ellsberg, A. W.	2,193	
Forner, R.	747	
Gulden, B. L.	642	
Karamanos, C.	7,077	4,349
Monson, D. E.	907	
Posin, M.	2,906	178
Russo, G.	2,728	
Dist. 2E, Clark County:		
Buchanan, J.	2,467	812
Griffith, S.	1,445	
McBride, J. R.	1,688	33
Sullivan, C.	1,655	
Verchick, M.	663	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 2B, Clark County:		
Campbell, J. W.	3,856	1,341
Latour, T.	2,515	
Line, J.	4,781	2,266

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1978

HIGH VOTE 192,445 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
O'Mara, Bill (R)	44,425	
Santini, Jim (D)	132,513	88,088
West, Linda E. (Lib)	6,029	
None of these candidates	7,676	
Governor—		
Grayson, J. W., Jr. (Lib)	1,487	
Jefferson, T. F. (IA)	3,282	
List, Robert (R)	108,097	31,736
Rose, Bob (D)	76,361	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Fields, Florence (Lib)	10,777	
Heaton, De Voe (R)	81,641	
Leavitt, M. E. (D)	83,559	1,918
Pritchard, B. F. (IA)	3,305	
None of these candidates	10,121	
Secretary of State—		
Earhart, W. C. (R)	41,449	
Swackhamer, Wm. D. (D)	132,660	91,211
None of these candidates	11,434	
State Treasurer—		
Cafferata, Patty (R)	79,824	
Colton, Stan (D)	94,696	14,872
Cornett, B. M. (Lib)	2,941	
Hancock, D. L. (IA)	3,353	
None of these candidates	7,612	
State Controller—		
Daly, Mike (D)	75,550	
Fields, Cherie (Lib)	7,235	
McGowan, W. (R)	94,742	19,192
None of these candidates	9,490	
Attorney General—		
Bryan, R. H. (D)	139,095	106,744
Mangrum, H. J. (Lib)	3,670	
Robb, Donald F. (R)	32,351	
Yochum, Ike (IA)	2,979	
None of these candidates	9,710	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat B:		
Batjer, Cameron M.	123,107	
None of these candidates	36,258	
Seat D:		
Dotson, Edwin J.	47,619	
Manoukian, Noel E.	108,785	61,166
None of these candidates	19,187	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1A, Washoe County:		
Cashell, Robert	15,295	6,246
Havas, Paul	9,049	
Dist. 2B, Clark County:		
Fong, Lilly	10,504	3,229
Jones, J.	7,275	
Dist. 2C, Clark County		
Karamanos, Chris N.	14,317	4,948
Posin, M.	9,369	
Dist. 2E, Clark County		
Buchanan, John	4,385	
McBride, John	5,408	1,023
State Board of Education		
Dist. 1A, Washoe County:		
Hansen, David W.	13,679	6,655
Moore, Theodore H.	7,024	
Dist. 2B, Clark County:		
Campbell, J. W.	7,721	652
Line, J.	7,069	
Dist. 2C, Clark County:		
Clarke, Rosemary	18,581	
Dist. 2E, Clark County		
Eggers, C. M.	4,296	
McDonald, Florida	4,370	74
Dist. 3A, other counties:		
Orr, Wm. R.	13,023	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 1):		
Bortolin, Richard	4,243	
Griffin, Michael R.	6,681	2,438
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Fondi, Michael E.	8,430	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Bowen, Grant L.	34,530	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Barrett, John W.	33,592	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Gabrielli, John E.	33,759	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 4):		
Torvinen, Roy L.	33,583	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 5):		
Forman, Wm. N.	32,896	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 6):		
Guinan, James J.	32,222	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 7):		
Breen, Peter I.	33,173	
Dist. 3:		
Smart, Stanley A.	4,995	
Dist. 4:		
McDaniel, Jos. O.	3,996	
Dist. 5:		
Beko, Wm. P.	4,422	
Dist. 6:		
Young, Llewellyn A.	2,750	
Dist. 7:		
Hoyt, Merlyn H.	3,626	2,698
Chachas, Gregory J.	928	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Thompson, J. C.	65,008	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Brennan, James A.	66,462	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Pavlikowski, J. S.	67,015	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
O'Donnell, T. V.	53,414	31,883
Hubbard, H. C.	21,531	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 5):		
Mendoza, John F.	66,510	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6):		
Babcock, H. W.	65,892	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 1978 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 192,445 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 7):		
Christensen, C. V.	66,304	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 8):		
Wendell, M. V.	63,237	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9):		
Hayes, Keith C.	64,669	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 10):		
Goldman, Paul S.	65,704	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 11):		
Guy, Addeliar	63,853	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 12):		
Legakes, R. G.	51,395	20,338
Ogalvie, George F.	31,057	
Dist. 9:		
McKibben, Howard	7,330	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	117,630	62,495
No	55,135	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	106,255	41,950
No	64,305	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	132,949	92,421
No	40,528	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	128,901	77,011
No	51,890	
Question No. 5—		
Advisory Question:[5]		
Yes	61,768	
No	123,952	62,184
Question No. 6—		
Initiative Petition:[6]		
Yes	140,509	100,355
No	40,154	

[1]Constitutional amendment relating to eligibility for public office and dueling.
[2]Constitutional amendment relating to jurisdiction of justice courts and qualifications of certain judicial officers.
[3]Constitutional amendment relating to property rights of married persons.
[4]Constitutional amendment relating to elimination of certain personal property taxes.
[5]Advisory question relating to Equal Rights Amendment.
[6]Initiative petition to amend constitution relating to property tax.

SPECIAL ELECTION—JUNE 5, 1979

A special election was held June 5, 1979, proposing an amendment to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to exempt certain foods and restore the administration of the act to the Legislature.

Counties	Yes	No
Carson City	2,385	729
Churchill	1,101	887
Clark	24,524	4,482
Douglas	2,476	685
Elko	1,834	1,253
Esmeralda	149	65
Eureka	129	88
Humboldt	551	611
Lander	273	259
Lincoln	448	166
Lyon	1,166	788
Mineral	414	798
Nye	946	310
Pershing	491	213
Storey	228	34
Washoe	24,542	5,539
White Pine	961	563
Total	62,618	17,470

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY ELECTION
MAY 27, 1980

DEMOCRAT

Counties	Carter	Kennedy	None of These Candidates
Carson City	899	670	877
Churchill	445	190	384
Clark	12,462	11,117	11,352
Douglas	399	301	418
Elko	882	313	613
Esmeralda	75	24	76
Eureka	42	23	53
Humboldt	358	203	280
Lander	168	106	156
Lincoln	254	101	200
Lyon	601	296	461
Mineral	477	268	509
Nye	631	299	564
Pershing	154	93	101
Storey	86	65	60
Washoe	6,802	5,008	6,132
White Pine	424	219	257
Totals	25,159	19,296	22,493

REPUBLICAN

Counties	Bush	Reagan	None of These Candidates
Carson City	135	2,208	234
Churchill	31	991	75
Clark	1,296	15,515	2,144
Douglas	91	1,517	138
Elko	68	1,392	69
Esmeralda	0	66	7
Eureka	8	124	4
Humboldt	30	605	35
Lander	19	310	43
Lincoln	6	170	19
Lyon	43	931	66
Mineral	25	408	32
Nye	35	593	53
Pershing	12	241	17
Storey	6	116	12
Washoe	1,248	13,898	1,999
White Pine	25	267	18
Totals	3,078	39,352	4,965

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 9, 1980

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Santini, James	54,495	46,088
Williams, Lloyd R.	8,407	
None of these candidates	5,832	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Gilster, Richard Allen	2,509	
Laxalt, Paul	45,857	43,348
None of these candidates	2,401	
Representative in Congress—		
Gilster, Richard Allen	6,134	
Saunders, Vince	26,247	20,113
None of these candidates	8,721	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat E:		
Franklin, George E.	25,742	
Goldman, Paul S.	28,285	2,543
Springer, Charles E.	37,509	11,767
Wooster, Clinton E.	23,068	
None of these candidates	7,523	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 2C, Clark County:		
Fischer, Monroe C.	571	
Harmon, George L.	2,544	
Jones, James M.	7,266	4,722
Karamonos, Chris	4,411	1,867
Matthew, Willa Davis	929	
Pamico, Andrew Thomas	166	
Russo, Gene	888	

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University (continued)—		
Dist. 1B, Washoe County:		
Del Papa, Frankie Sue	6,423	4,596
Lombardi, Louis	5,943	4,116
McNeil, Daniel J.	1,827	
Dist. 3A (Rural):		
Gallagher, Dorothy S.	6,996	5,967
Hunt, Darwin D.	4,114	3,085
Poli, Francisco	1,029	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9), 4-year unexpired term:		
Huffaker, Stephen L.	17,527	11,127
Ohrenschall, Eugenia P.	6,400	
Shearing, Miriam	30,914	24,514

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1980

HIGH VOTE 247,885 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
President, Vice President—		
Anderson, John E.,		
Lucey, P. J. (Ind)	17,651	
Carter, Jimmy,		
Mondale, W. (D)	66,666	
Clark, Ed,		
Koch, David H. (Lib)	4,358	
Reagan, Ronald,		
Bush, George (R)	155,017	88,351
None of these candidates	4,193	
United States Senator—		
Gojack, Mary (D)	92,129	
Hacker, A. Allen (Lib)	6,920	
Laxalt, Paul (R)	144,224	52,095
None of these candidates	3,163	
Representative in Congress—		
Mangrum, H. J. (Lib)	7,759	
Santini, Jim (D)	165,107	101,944
Saunders, Vince (R)	63,163	
None of these candidates	8,558	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat A:		
Flangas, Peter L.	44,335	
Mowbray, John	156,523	112,188
None of these candidates	28,320	
Seat E:		
Goldman, Paul S.	106,659	
Springer, Charles E.	112,636	5,977
None of these candidates	15,011	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 2A:		
Whitley, Jane	8,191	
Dist. 2C:		
Jones, James M.	19,371	
Karamonos, Chris	19,727	356
Dist. 1B:		
Del Papa, Frankie Sue	17,095	3,889
Lombardi, Louis	13,206	
Dist. 3A:		
Gallagher, Dorothy S.	12,946	6,138
Hunt, Darwin D.	6,808	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 2A:		
Holmes, Warren F.	8,678	
State Board of Education (continued)—		
Dist. 2D:		
Kenney, Joan	26,882	
Dist. 1B:		
Wedow, Shirlee A.	24,617	
Dist. 3B:		
Earnhart, George T.	22,646	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9), 4-year unexpired term:		
Huffaker, Stephen L.	66,891	15,256
Shearing, Miriam	51,635	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	177,592	127,902
No	49,690	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	64,496	
No	162,421	97,925
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	86,624	
No	141,758	55,134
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	116,445	8,157
No	108,288	
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	75,265	
No	150,730	75,465
Question No. 6—		
Initiative Petition:[6]		
Yes	103,334	
No	140,018	36,684
Question No. 7—		
Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	106,131	
No	118,933	12,802
Question No. 8—		
Initiative Petition:[8]		
Yes	178,947	126,354
No	52,593	
Question No. 9—		
Initiative Petition:[9]		
Yes	163,384	94,399
No	68,985	

[1]Constitutional amendment relative to increasing the types of crime for which bail may be denied.
[2]Constitutional amendment relative to district court boundaries and district court judge salaries.
[3]Constitutional amendment relative to a fixed amount of payment for legislative expenses.
[4]Constitutional amendment relative to removal of limitations on investment of State educational funds.
[5]Constitutional amendment relative to removing from the list of elected offices the offices of public administrator and auditor.
[6]Initiative petition relative to limiting property tax.
[7]Constitutional amendment relative to creation of appellate court.
[8]Initiative petition relative to removal of personal property tax on household goods and furniture.
[9]Initiative petition relative to removal of sales tax on food.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 14, 1982

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senate—		
Brabenec, Oldrich	1,110	
Cannon, Howard	54,288	4,553
Santini, James	49,735	
Tolotti, Pete	1,630	
None of these candidates	2,487	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Brooks, Perry J., Jr.	1,468	
Ford, Ray	2,946	
Reid, Harry M.	41,786	37,538
Rolfe, Dorothy	3,214	
None of these candidates	4,248	
Dist. 2:		
Blakemore, Richard E.	6,909	
Dunlap, Cal	9,812	
Gojack, John T.	1,462	
Gojack, Mary	17,088	7,276
Springmeyer, Don	7,582	
Westall, Peggy	6,661	
Williams, Lloyd	803	
None of these candidates	2,481	
Governor—		
Bryan, Richard H.	55,261	20,478
Carr, June	1,771	
Colton, Stan	10,830	
Hunt, Carl	552	
Leavitt, Myron E.	34,783	
Volin, Cher	621	
None of these candidates	4,418	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Cashell, Robert	62,415	50,859
Needham, Bob Howard	7,834	
Palmer, Jim L.	11,556	
Walls, James R.	2,637	
None of these candidates	18,278	
State Treasurer—		
Barengo, Robert R.	43,770	10,300
Reed, Nadean	33,470	
None of these candidates	20,815	
Attorney General—		
Brown, Mahlon	40,953	9,220
Franklin, George E.	26,152	
Kosinski, Jim	31,733	
None of these candidates	7,040	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senate—		
Briscoe, George P.	964	
Cavnar, Sam	6,327	
Fore, Rick	17,065	
Hecht, Chic	26,940	9,875
Kenney, Jack	12,191	
None of these candidates	5,411	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Cavnar, Peggy	14,477	5,753
Copeland, Harriet M.	878	
Lyman, J.	8,724	
None of these candidates	2,197	
Dist. 2:		
Capps, Don	890	
Gustavson, Don	2,013	
Prengaman, Paul	7,306	
Rhoads, Dean A.	7,684	
Vucanovich, Barbara	16,453	8,769
Wines, Joni	3,630	
None of these candidates	3,931	
Governor—		
Eyre, E. E., Jr.	2,566	
List, Robert	39,319	25,470
Moody, Mike	13,849	
None of these candidates	13,252	
Treasurer—		
Cafferata, Patricia D.	37,208	24,387
Foster, Murray A.	5,046	
Jordan, Harvey	2,934	
Santor, Ken	12,821	
None of these candidates	9,119	
Controller—		
Daines, Darrel R.	29,666	14,790
Earhart, Wally	14,876	
None of these candidates	19,137	
Attorney General—		
McKay, Brian	41,909	31,727
Risman, Mark	10,182	
None of these candidates	16,164	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat C:		
Gunderson, Elmer M.	81,704	57,571
Van Wagoner, Robert L.	40,067	15,934
Williams, Paul J.	24,133	
None of these candidates	24,473	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 1982

HIGH VOTE 240,394 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Cannon, H. (D)	114,720	
Hecht, Chic (R)	120,377	5,657
None of these candidates	5,297	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Cavnar, Peggy (R)	45,675	
Reid, Harry (D)	61,901	16,226
Dist. 2:		
Gojack, Mary (D)	52,265	
Vucanovich, B. (R)	70,188	17,923
Vuceta, Teresa (Lib)	4,043	
Governor—		
Becan, Dan (Lib)	4,621	
Bryan, R. H. (D)	128,132	28,028
List, Robert (R)	100,104	
None of these candidates	6,894	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Boyd, R. W. (R)	78,272	
Cashell, Robert (D)	139,058	60,768
Von Wolff, R. (Lib)	6,945	
None of these candidates	12,417	
Secretary of State—		
Swackhamer, Wm. D. (D)	136,516	43,420
Williams, Belie (R)	93,096	
None of these candidates	7,853	
State Treasurer—		
Barengo, Robert (D)	111,166	
Cafferata, Patty (R)	113,813	2,647
None of these candidates	10,718	
State Controller—		
Daines, Darrel R. (R)	130,062	52,455
Olivet, Gerald T. (D)	77,607	
None of these candidates	21,534	
Attorney General—		
Brown, Mahlon (D)	101,210	
McKay, Brian (R)	130,033	28,823
None of these candidates	6,070	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat B:		
Steffen, Thomas	163,984	
None of these candidates	36,697	
Seat C:		
Gunderson, E. M.	145,316	86,307
Van Wagoner, Robert	59,009	
None of these candidates	19,483	
Regent State University—		
Clark 2A:		
Chowning, Vonne	4,496	
Whitley, June	8,164	3,668
Clark 2D:		
Hammargren, Lonnie	13,448	
Kenney, Joan	14,767	1,319
Rural 3B:		
Sheerin, JoAnn	14,952	4,350
Walsh, Dan	10,602	
State Board of Education—		
Washoe 1A:		
Clark, J.	11,833	1,246
Kasper, P.	10,587	
Clark 2B:		
Hill, John K.	11,071	
Morris, H.	15,612	4,541
Clark 2C:		
Herrmann, June	11,455	596
Kunkel, Richard	10,859	
Clark 2E:		
Long, Marianne	9,815	1,091
Peplowski, Mark	8,724	
Rural 3A:		
Sullivan, Carley	20,282	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 8):		
Minor, Richard C.	26,359	1,126
Thompson, James H.	25,233	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Schouweiler, R. L.	44,965	
Dist. 3:		
Recanzone, Mario	8,524	
Dist. 6:		
Legarza, Richard J.	4,594	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Foley, Thomas A	89,328	64,950
Morris, Monte J.	24,378	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 14):		
Ahlstrom, Dan	56,651	
Mosley, Donald M.	57,978	1,327
Dist. 8 (Dept. 15):		
Seaton, Daniel M.	40,905	
Shearing, Miriam	76,115	35,210
Dist. 8 (Dept. 16):		
Dotson, E. J. (Ted)	34,818	
McGroarty, John S.	77,477	42,695
Dist. 9:		
Mathews, David	2,230	
Robison, Norm C.	4,078	1,848

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 1982 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 240,394 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	142,111	58,783
No	83,328	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	162,432	96,071
No	66,361	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	87,220	
No	134,713	47,493
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	132,508	38,639
No	93,869	
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	147,536	71,022
No	76,514	
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	86,701	
No	134,359	47,658
Question No. 7—		
Amendment:[7]		
Yes	102,232	
No	117,724	15,492
Question No. 8—		
Initiative Petition:[8]		
Yes	169,066	114,698
No	54,368	
Question No. 9—		
Initiative Petition:[9]		
Yes	94,014	
No	133,999	39,985
Question No. 10—		
Bond Issue:[10]		
Yes	104,878	
No	119,526	14,648
Question No. 11—		
An Act:[11]		
Yes	158,296	95,494
No	62,802	
Question No. 12—		
Initiative Petition:[12]		
Yes	93,502	
No	124,964	31,462

[1]Constitutional amendment pertaining to property tax for energy conservation.
[2]Constitutional amendment relative to the citizens right to keep and bear arms.
[3]Constitutional amendment conferring on the lower courts sentencing alternatives.
[4]Constitutional amendment relative to commutation of sentences.
[5]Constitutional amendment relating to the State boundary.
[6]Constitutional amendment relative to an estate tax.
[7]Amendment to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 relative to mobile homes.
[8]Initiative petition to amend the *Constitution* relative to taxation of household goods and furniture.
[9]Initiative petition to amend the *Constitution* to exempt food for human consumption from sales tax.
[10]Bond issue for library construction.
[11]An act relating to public utilities, creating consumer advocate.
[12]Initiative petition relating to public utilities, creating consumer advocate.

SPECIAL ELECTION—JUNE 7, 1983

Questions	Votes	Margin of Victory	Questions	Votes	Margin of Victory
Question No. 1—			*Question No. 2—*		
Amend Constitution:[1]			Amendment:[2]		
Carson City:			Carson City:		
Yes	850	270	Yes	1,060	698
No	580		No	362	
Churchill:			Churchill:		
Yes	1,157	375	Yes	1,026	103
No	782		No	923	
Clark:			Clark:		
Yes	16,757		Yes	19,973	
No	27,530	10,773	No	24,262	4,289
Douglas:			Douglas:		
Yes	328	41	Yes	366	117
No	287		No	249	
Elko:			Elko:		
Yes	2,108	59	Yes	1,514	
No	2,049		No	2,608	1,094
Esmeralda:			Esmeralda:		
Yes	46		Yes	59	
No	96	50	No	80	21
Eureka:			Eureka:		
Yes	56		Yes	73	
No	119	63	No	103	30
Humboldt:			Humboldt:		
Yes	789	313	Yes	553	
No	476		No	693	140
Lander:			Lander:		
Yes	162	25	Yes	133	
No	137		No	165	32
Lincoln:			Lincoln:		
Yes	155		Yes	171	
No	380	225	No	361	190
Lyon:			Lyon:		
Yes	381		Yes	387	
No	694	313	No	683	296
Mineral:			Mineral:		
Yes	134		Yes	253	
No	385	251	No	263	10
Nye:			Nye:		
Yes	680	16	Yes	857	367
No	664		No	490	
Pershing:			Pershing:		
Yes	400	61	Yes	359	
No	339		No	366	7
Storey:			Storey:		
Yes	43		Yes	58	19
No	54	11	No	39	
Washoe:			Washoe:		
Yes	2,001	163	Yes	1,802	
No	1,838		No	2,040	238
White Pine:			White Pine:		
Yes	840	52	Yes	691	
No	788		No	929	238
Total Yes	26,887		Total Yes	29,335	
Total No	37,198	10,311	Total No	34,616	5,281

[1]Constitutional amendment establishing staggered terms for district judges.
[2]Amending the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to provide for collection of the tax on the sale or use of personal property by a government contractor and to impose the use tax wherever the out-of-state sale would be taxable if made in Nevada.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 4, 1984

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Cavnar, Peggy	14,442	11,546
Gilster, Richard	2,896	

LIBERTARIAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 2:		
Becan, Dan	67	28
Cromwell, Kent	39	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Dist. 2B, Clark County:		
Dalton, C. Al	1,831	
Fong, Lilly	7,586	5,755
Sparks, Carolyn	4,533	2,702
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1B, Washoe County:		
Fulkerson, Bob	4,021	
Krajewski, Frank	4,124	103
Ritter, Myra	4,913	892
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Isaeff, William	8,544	
McGee, Charles	11,030	2,486
Wooster, Clinton	10,648	2,104
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Agosti, Deborah	15,844	8,460
Griswold, Chan	7,452	68
Silverman, Gary	7,384	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 2):		
Legarza, Richard	1,773	881
Shane, Virginia	892	
Sullivan, Jerry	1,296	404
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6):		
Babcock, Howard.	26,790	21,354
Guzman, Fernando	5,436	
Young, Steven	17,344	11,908

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1984

HIGH VOTE 286,667 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Bergland, David, Lewis, Jim (Lib)	2,292	
Mondale, W. F., Ferraro, G. A. (D)	91,655	
Reagan, Ronald, Bush, George (R)	188,770	97,115
None of these candidates	3,950	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Cavnar, Peggy (R)	55,391	
Morris, Joe (Lib)	1,885	
Reid, Harry (D)	73,242	17,851
Dist. 2:		
Barbano, Andrew (D)	36,130	
Becan, Dan (Lib)	4,201	
Vucanovich, B. (R)	99,775	63,645
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat B:		
Steffen, Tom	180,612	
None of these candidates	40,763	
Seat D:		
Manoukian, Noel	123,111	
Young, Cliff	135,318	12,207
None of these candidates	12,660	
Regent State University—		
Washoe 1A:		
Frye, James	7,325	
Klaich, Dan	23,994	16,669
Clark 2B:		
Fong, Lilly	17,110	
Sparks, C.	18,138	1,028
Clark 2E:		
Foley, Joseph M.	16,235	12,184
Sardinas, Leslie D.	4,051	
State Board of Education—		
Washoe 1B:		
Krajewski, Frank	15,355	1,603
Ritter, Myra	13,752	
Clark 2A:		
Holmes, Warren F.	12,500	
Clark 2D:		
Hammargren, L.	19,879	7,617
Smith, Hal	12,262	
Rural 3B:		
Brown, Frank R.	23,241	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 1):		
Griffin, Michael	12,117	
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Fondi, Michael	11,950	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Whitehead, Jerry	52,835	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
McGee, Chuck	34,459	3,678
Wooster, Clinton	30,781	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Agosti, Deborah	44,102	20,919
Griswold, Chan	23,183	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 4):		
Torvinen, Roy L.	53,574	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 5):		
Forman, William	53,300	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 6):		
Guinan, James J.	35,334	9,277
Manley, Robert	26,057	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 7):		
Breen, Peter I.	52,308	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 8):		
Minor, Richard C.	28,069	
Wright, Robin A.	39,774	11,705
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Schouweiler, Robert	51,832	
Dist. 3:		
Recanzone, Mario	9,836	
Dist. 4:		
McDaniel, Joseph	5,387	
Dist. 5:		
Beko, William	6,222	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 1):		
Young, Llewellyn	5,026	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 2):		
Legarza, Richard	2,963	
Sullivan, Jerry V.	3,328	365
Dist. 7:		
Hoyt, Merlyn H.	4,225	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Bonaventure, Joseph	61,536	
Thompson, Charles	79,929	18,393
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Brennan, James	108,426	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Amador, Michael	39,298	
Pavlikowski, Joe	92,210	52,912
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
O'Donnell, Thomas	102,338	72,528
Ohrenschall, E. P.	29,810	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 5):		
Leen, Thomas L.	42,495	
Mendoza, John	93,713	51,218
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6)		
Babcock, Howard	80,779	28,339
Young, Steven	52,440	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 7):		
Christensen, Carl	111,662	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 8)		
Wendell, Michael	107,059	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9)		
Huffaker, Stephen	108,033	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 10):		
Goldman, Paul	103,159	76,240
Hubbard, Harland	26,919	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 11):		
Guy, Addeliar D.	107,389	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 12):		
Leavitt, Myron	108,280	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Foley, Thomas A.	108,574	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 14):		
Mosley, Donald M.	107,235	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 15):		
Shearing, Miriam	107,954	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1984 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 286,667 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 16):		
McGroarty, John S.	106,634	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 1):		
McKibben, Howard	6,422	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 2):		
Robison, Norman C.	6,201	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	225,611	180,295
No	45,316	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	126,899	
No	133,748	6,849
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	128,007	
No	134,816	6,809
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	113,858	
No	148,151	34,293
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	78,169	
No	175,878	97,709
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	73,757	
No	179,793	106,036
Question No. 7—		
Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	121,010	
No	131,272	10,262
Question No. 8—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*:[8]		
Yes	99,197	
No	162,719	63,522
Question No. 9—		
Bond Issue:[9]		
Yes	152,245	37,673
No	114,572	
Question No. 10—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*:[10]		
Yes	103,399	
No	156,676	53,277
Question No. 11—		
Bond Issue:[11]		
Yes	119,385	
No	143,499	24,114
Question No. 12—		
An Initiative:[12]		
Yes	132,688	
No	143,874	11,186

[1]Constitutional amendment relative to exempting food from sales tax.
[2]Constitutional amendment relative to taxation of minerals at value.
[3]Constitutional amendment relative to judges salaries and districts.
[4]Constitutional amendment relative to deposit of public money.
[5]Constitutional amendment relative to reconciling legislative bills.
[6]Constitutional amendment relative to limitation on State indebtedness.
[7]Constitutional amendment relative to legislative committees.
[8]Amendment to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 relative to sales tax on vehicles.
[9]Bond issue proposal relative to public libraries.
[10]Amendment to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 relative to sales tax on manufactured homes.
[11]Bond issue proposal relative to purchase of land at Lake Tahoe.
[12]Initiative petition relative to State and local taxes.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 2, 1986

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Beals, Manny	7,039	
Reid, Harry M.	74,275	67,236
None of these candidates	8,486	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bilbray, James H.	16,181	1,127
Fisher, Paul	12,950	
Foley, Helen A.	15,054	
Phillips, Joseph	484	
Dist. 2:		
Noblett, Tom	12,164	
Sferrazza, Pete	28,721	16,557
Governor—		
Bryan, Richard H.	71,920	58,144
Tobman, Herb	13,776	
None of these candidates	4,264	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Farley, Margie	8,360	
Miller, Bob	59,628	45,853
Shaffer, Ray	13,775	
None of these candidates	6,553	
State Treasurer—		
Chrissinger, John	13,065	
FitzPatrick, Patrick M.	18,389	3,144
Knight, Stan	8,498	
Reed, Nadean	15,245	
Singer, Harold L.	6,710	
None of these candidates	19,891	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Cave, Curk	1,989	
Gilster, Richard	3,544	
Santini, Jim	55,947	52,403
None of these candidates	8,214	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Cavnar, Peggy	7,742	
Heffner, Van	4,138	
Ryan, Bob	14,068	6,326
Governor—		
Cafferata, Patty D.	31,430	19,134
Stone, Jim	12,296	
Stover, (Smokey)	2,236	
Swartz, Robert A.	1,559	
Wines, Marcia J.	5,599	
None of these candidates	15,116	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Boyd, Bill	17,840	
Brown, Joe	36,756	18,916
None of these candidates	12,825	
Secretary of State—		
Earhart, W. Charles	11,394	
Niebuhr, Clarence	4,195	
Zimmer, Barbara A.	34,207	22,813
None of these candidates	15,832	
State Treasurer—		
Audrain, Thornton	11,681	
Brockmeier, A.	2,736	
Davis, Joseph S.	4,514	
Kellogg, Carol E.	8,215	
Pozzi, Archie, Jr.	8,916	
Santor, Ken	16,439	4,758
None of these candidates	13,538	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 9 (Dept. 1):		
Berkson, Lester H.	1,731	101
Gamble, Dave	1,630	
Gibbons, Michael	1,131	
Pumphrey, David	1,337	
Regent State University—		
Clark 2C:		
Finley, Robert E.	3,132	
Karamanos, Chris	8,125	4,993
Kraft, Erik	1,019	
Lowe, Bryan A.	2,995	
State Board of Education—		
Washoe 1A:		
Clarke, Janice C.	8,718	4,391
Henson, Bradley	4,327	
Howe, J. Paul	2,388	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1986

HIGH VOTE 261,932 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Cromwell, Kent (Lib)	4,899	
Reid, Harry (D)	130,955	14,349
Santini, Jim (R)	116,606	
None of these candidates	9,472	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bilbray, James (D)	61,830	11,488
Morris, Gordon (Lib)	2,145	
Ryan, Bob (R)	50,342	
Dist. 2:		
Sferrazza, Pete (D)	59,433	
Vucanovich, Barb (R)	83,479	24,046
Governor—		
Bryan, Richard (D)	187,268	122,187
Cafferata, Patty (R)	65,081	
Tomburello, Lou (Lib)	2,555	
None of these candidates	5,471	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Brown, Joe (R)	114,070	
Miller, Bob (D)	139,299	25,229
None of these candidates	6,538	
Secretary of State—		
Becan, Dan (Lib)	7,786	
Del Papa, Frankie Sue (D)	132,873	26,907
Zimmer, Barbara (R)	105,966	
None of these candidates	11,055	
State Treasurer—		
FitzPatrick, Pat (D)	98,070	
Santor, Ken (R)	128,855	30,785
Von Wolff, Rowena (Lib)	7,675	
None of these candidates	18,105	
State Controller—		
Daines, Darrel (R)	124,666	15,458
Mace, James G. (D)	109,208	
None of these candidates	18,118	
Attorney General—		
McKay, Brian (R)	181,523	111,234
Woofter, Roy A. (D)	70,289	
None of these candidates	6,570	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat A:		
Mowbray, John	193,335	
None of these candidates	39,760	
Seat E:		
Springer, Charles	191,026	
None of these candidates	39,527	
Regent State University—		
Washoe 1B:		
Eardley, Vernon	19,352	10,887
Hubach, Jenny	8,465	
Regent State University (continued)—		
Clark 2C:		
Finley, Robert	9,697	
Karamanos, Chris	15,493	5,796
Rural 3A:		
Gallagher, Dorothy	17,790	9,443
Lesperance, Tony	8,347	
State Board of Education—		
Washoe 1A:		
Clarke, Janice	18,634	9,288
Henson, Brad	9,346	
Clark 2A:		
Lawrence, Duane	9,171	
Clark 2B:		
Hill, John K.	13,734	3,558
Shipp, John H.	10,176	
Clark 2C:		
Herrmann, June	21,646	
Clark 2E:		
Long, Marianne	10,127	4,733
Spigelmyer, Larry	5,394	
Rural 3A:		
Sullivan, Carley	13,658	3,010
Thacker, Gwen A.	10,648	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
White, Earle	105,461	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 1):		
Berkson, Lester	3,831	
Gamble, Dave	4,138	307
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	153,528	65,445
No	88,083	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	132,654	24,713
No	107,941	
Question No. 3—		
An Act:[3]		
Yes	102,354	
No	140,973	38,619
Question No. 4—		
An Act:[4]		
Yes	129,602	19,831
No	109,771	
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	213,684	176,315
No	37,369	

[1]Tax for shares of stock of banking corporations.
[2]Legislature to provide referees in district court.
[3]Sales tax on contractors' fabricated materials.
[4]Exempt tax on sale of aircraft and components.
[5]State estate tax.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 1986 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 261,932 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Question No. 6—			*Question No. 8—*		
An Act:[6]			An Act:[8]		
Yes	177,881	113,640	Yes	165,191	90,356
No	64,241		No	74,835	
Question No. 7—					
Bond Issue:[7]					
Yes	138,430	32,812			
No	105,618				

[6]Contractors for government entities pay tax for purchases outside the State.
[7]Purchase land at Lake Tahoe.
[8]Sales tax amendment on medical devices and medicines.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 6, 1988

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Beals, Manny	2,656	
Bryan, Richard H.	62,278	57,557
FitzPatrick, Patrick M.	4,721	
Kepler, Larry	1,655	
None of these candidates	7,035	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Hecht, Chic	55,473	49,855
Scheffler, Larry	5,618	
None of these candidates	6,460	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Gritz, Bo	10,755	
Kraft, John E.	2,555	
Lusk, Lucille	12,139	1,384

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Clark 2A:		
Davis, Verlia G.	2,223	
Patryn, Pat A. F.	1,630	
Whitley, June F.	6,245	4,022
Clark 2D:		
Hammargren, Lonnie	6,471	
Kenney, Joan	7,135	664
Peplowski, Mark	3,523	
Taylor, Bob	2,506	
Regent State University (continued)—		
Rural 3B:		
Brogan, Robert C.	3,314	
Derby, Jill Talbot	7,993	1,978
Hawkins, John C.	6,015	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1988

HIGH VOTE 350,067 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Bush, George, Quayle, Dan (R)	206,040	73,302
Dukakis, Michael S., Bentsen, Lloyd (D)	132,738	
Fulani, Lenora B., Dattner, Joyce (NAP)	835	
Paul, Ron, Marrou, Andre V. (Lib)	3,520	
None of these candidates	6,934	
United States Senator—		
Bryan, Richard (D)	175,548	14,212
Frye, James (Lib)	5,523	
Hecht, Chic (R)	161,336	
None of these candidates	7,242	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bilbray, James (D)	101,764	48,176
Lusk, Lucille (R)	53,588	
O'Neill, Patrick (Lib)	3,724	
Dist. 2:		
Cromwell, Kent (Lib)	3,953	
Spoo, Jim (D)	75,163	
Vucanovich Barbara (R)	105,981	30,818
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat C:		
Leavitt, Myron E.	123,174	
Rose, Robert E.	187,341	64,167
None of these candidates	24,439	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 3 (Dept. 2):		
Blake, Archie E.	10,408	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 2):		
Ames, Jack B.	3,382	
Stringfield, Thomas	4,720	1,338
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6):		
Bonaventure, Joseph	98,528	18,439
Curran, Bill	80,089	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 10):		
Lehman, Jack	144,297	
Regent State University—		
Clark 2A:		
Davis, Verlia G.	5,987	
Whitley, June F.	11,968	5,981
Clark 2D:		
Hammargren, Lonnie	23,931	2,191
Kenney, Joan	21,740	
Regent State University (continued)—		
Rural 3B:		
Derby, Jill Talbot	17,908	4,108
Hawkins, John C.	13,800	
State Board of Education—		
Washoe 1B:		
Shaw, Yvonne	31,980	
Clark 2A:		
Hickey, Liliam	12,614	7,513
Lawrence, Duane L.	5,101	
Clark 2D:		
Koester, Ken	24,772	10,434
Ramsey, Uly	14,338	
Rural 3B:		
Brown, Frank R.	24,137	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	203,329	89,372
No	113,957	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	246,855	169,170
No	77,685	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	152,509	
No	163,255	10,746
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	144,964	
No	181,368	36,404
Question No. 5—		
An Act:[5]		
Yes	176,790	28,994
No	147,796	
Question No. 6—		
An Act:[6]		
Yes	165,069	6,063
No	159,006	
Question No. 7—		
An Act:[7]		
Yes	78,495	
No	242,460	163,965
Question No. 8—		
An Act:[8]		
Yes	125,443	
No	196,084	70,641
Question No. 9—		
An Initiative:[9]		
Yes	276,976	217,173
No	59,803	

[1]Sets times for filing petitions.
[2]Clarifies which State lands and revenues are pledged for educational purposes.
[3]Authorizes the Legislature to review administrative regulations.
[4]Requires the selection of judges initially by appointment and the retention of judges by election.
[5]Exempts donated property from tax.
[6]Exempts 40 percent of gross receipts of mobile homes from tax.
[7]Exempts tax on building products in special zones.
[8]Exempts tax on gold, silver or platinum bars with State seal.
[9]Prohibits a State personal income tax.

SPECIAL ELECTION—MAY 2, 1989

Question	Votes	Margin of Victory	Question	Votes	Margin of Victory
Question No. 1—			*Question No. 2—*		
Amend Constitution:[1]			Amend Constitution:[2]		
Carson City:			Carson City:		
Yes	6,436	4,330	Yes	3,808	
No	2,106		No	4,728	920
Churchill:			Churchill:		
Yes	1,610	746	Yes	1,112	
No	864		No	1,362	250
Clark:			Clark:		
Yes	56,991	46,309	Yes	41,743	16,234
No	10,682		No	25,509	
Douglas:			Douglas:		
Yes	2,826	1,741	Yes	1,827	
No	1,085		No	2,076	249
Elko:			Elko:		
Yes	2,500	1,693	Yes	1,370	
No	807		No	1,900	530
Esmeralda:			Esmeralda:		
Yes	217	98	Yes	137	
No	119		No	198	61
Eureka:			Eureka:		
Yes	224	143	Yes	142	
No	81		No	159	17
Humboldt:			Humboldt:		
Yes	1,912	1,515	Yes	1,045	
No	397		No	1,232	187
Lander:			Lander:		
Yes	729	592	Yes	412	
No	137		No	447	35
Lincoln:			Lincoln:		
Yes	546	322	Yes	423	79
No	224		No	344	
Lyon:			Lyon:		
Yes	2,062	1,069	Yes	1,168	
No	993		No	1,898	730
Mineral:			Mineral:		
Yes	1,117	864	Yes	593	
No	253		No	772	179
Nye:			Nye:		
Yes	2,013	1,394	Yes	1,325	39
No	619		No	1,286	
Pershing:			Pershing:		
Yes	743	531	Yes	530	113
No	212		No	417	
Storey:			Storey:		
Yes	354	177	Yes	260	
No	177		No	270	10
Washoe:			Washoe:		
Yes	26,211	14,859	Yes	17,823	
No	11,352		No	19,616	1793
White Pine:			White Pine:		
Yes	1,498	853	Yes	924	
No	645		No	1,190	266
Total Yes	107,989	77,236	Total Yes	74,642	11,238
Total No	30,753		Total No	63,404	

[1]Constitutional amendment to allow the taxation of minerals at a rate different than other property and to limit other taxes upon minerals and their proceeds.
[2]Constitutional amendment to increase the bonding capacity of the State.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 4, 1990

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bilbray, James H.	30,747	25,864
Elliott, Josh	4,883	
Governor—		
Allen, Knight	2,201	
Cowboy, Rhinestone	2,451	
Edwards, Robert J.	1,707	
Miller, Bob	71,537	69,086
Morrison, William Harrison	2,002	
Wilson, Frederick George	1,005	
None of these candidates	7,394	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Armenta, Frank Bruce, Sr.	2,438	
Covelli, Olga B.	2,649	
Horton, David	7,781	
Ireland, Jeanne	37,789	20,123
Luna, Larry	7,221	
Palmer, Jim L.	8,995	
None of these candidates	17,666	
Secretary of State—		
Glover, Alan	34,261	
Spinello, Jim	37,712	3,451
None of these candidates	12,950	
Treasurer—		
Bair, L. P.	6,280	
FitzPatrick, Patrick Matthew	24,969	
Shaffer, Ray	34,414	9,445
None of these candidates	17,829	
Attorney General—		
Del Papa, Frankie Sue	50,067	19,488
Gang, Leonard	30,579	
Kadans, Joseph M.	3,727	
None of these candidates	3,801	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Dickinson, Bob	13,699	8,926
Nyberg, Gregory	4,049	
Roland, Bob	4,773	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 2:		
Baker, Dick	5,144	
Harris, Brooklyn	2,816	
Vucanovich, Barbara F.	42,166	37,022
Governor—		
Brown, Charlie	16,067	
Ellis, Loyd	914	
Gallaway, Jim	37,467	21,400
Glab, John	1,490	
Sholty, Denis A.	577	
Spilsbury, Ronald Lynn	799	
Stover, M. L. (Smokey)	1,095	
Thompson, Vince Lee	1,054	
None of these candidates	16,565	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Anderson, Pro-Life Andy	11,965	
Wagner, Sue	58,079	46,114
None of these candidates	6,887	
Secretary of State—		
Hollinger, Nancy J.	19,680	
Lau, Cheryl	24,409	4,729
Stock, Lincoln F.	9,140	
None of these candidates	20,347	
Treasurer—		
Santor, Ken	24,053	
Seale, Bob	45,419	21,366
None of these candidates	6,905	
Attorney General—		
Nelson, Bryan	41,388	24,885
Rumph, Randall M. (Randy)	16,503	
None of these candidates	16,922	

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 4, 1990 *(continued)*

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 5):		
Grellman, Jack	10,920	
Handelsman, Mark	20,221	7,399
Pope, Donald K.	12,822	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 1):		
Armstrong, C. Lee, III	1,090	
Bullock, Jack T., II	1,734	
Schneider, Rupert C.	175	
Wagner, Richard A.	1,762	28
Regent State University—		
Dist. C:		
Berkley, Shelley	9,173	5,093
Fondriasopolous, Donald E.	766	
Graves, Madison, II	4,080	
Heim, Dwight	847	
Lato, Anthony, Jr.	803	

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
State Board of Education—		
Clark 2B:		
Hill, John K.	4,267	
Lamarca, Joe	4,063	
Marek, Shana Turner	4,331	
Stallworth, Steve	7,438	3,107
Washoe 1A:		
Bowen, Peggy Lear	6,514	1,296
Cresanta, Judy M.	5,218	
FitzPatrick, Ed	3,768	
Fletcher, Charles	3,378	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1990

HIGH VOTE 320,743 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bilbray, James H. (D)	84,650	37,273
Dickinson, Bob (R)	47,377	
Moore, William L. (Lib)	5,825	
Dist. 2:		
Becan, Dan (Lib)	12,120	
Vucanovich, Barbara F. (R)	103,508	43,927
Wisdom, Jane (D)	59,581	
Governor—		
Frye, James (Lib)	8,059	
Gallaway, Jim (R)	95,789	
Miller, Bob (D)	207,878	112,089
None of these candidates	9,017	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Ireland, Jeanne (D)	123,889	
Wagner, Sue (R)	173,262	49,373
None of these candidates	20,343	
Secretary of State—		
Lau, Cheryl (R)	154,302	29,478
Smith, G. Francis (Lib)	14,347	
Spinello, Jim (D)	124,824	
None of these candidates	21,997	
State Treasurer—		
Seale, Bob (R)	187,150	89,898
Shaffer, Ray (D)	97,252	
Trainor, Brendan J. (Lib)	11,902	
None of these candidates	19,222	
State Controller—		
Cromwell, Kent (Lib)	60,433	
Daines, Darrel (R)	179,856	119,423
None of these candidates	63,835	
Attorney General—		
Del Papa, Frankie Sue (D)	177,919	59,574
Nelson, Bryan (R)	118,345	
Tomburello, Louis Roger (Lib)	10,209	
None of these candidates	12,207	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat B:		
Steffen, Tom	197,775	
None of these candidates	71,617	
Seat D:		
Young, Cliff	203,397	
None of these candidates	67,910	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1A:		
Klaich, Daniel J.	27,686	
Dist. 2B:		
Sparks, Carolyn M.	30,889	20,575
Witt, Neil O.	10,314	
Dist. 2C:		
Berkley, Shelley	21,855	9,365
Graves, Madison, II	12,490	
Dist. 2E:		
Foley, Joseph M.	14,429	
State Board of Education—		
Washoe 1A:		
Bowen, Peggy Lear	18,275	5,883
Credanta, Judy M.	12,392	
Clark 2B:		
Marek, Shana Turner	18,092	
Stallworth, Steve	23,666	5,574
Clark 2C:		
Herrmann, June M.	13,241	
Lenhart, Carol	16,491	3,250
Clark 2E:		
Long, Marianne	14,212	
Rural 3A:		
Sullivan, Carley L.	23,832	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 1):		
Griffin, Michael R.	13,532	
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Fondi, Michael E.	13,330	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Whitehead, Jerry Carr	58,744	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
McGee, Charles M. (Chuck)	58,116	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Agosti, Deborah A.	58,313	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 4):		
Torvinen, Roy L.	57,275	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 5):		
Handelsman, Mark	46,485	20,473
Pope, Donald K.	26,012	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 6):		
Adams, Brent	56,467	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 7):		
Breen, Peter I.	56,717	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 8):		
Kosach, Steve	47,031	20,854
Wright, Robin Anne	26,177	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Lane, Mills	51,186	26,611
O'Neill, Shelly T.	24,575	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 10):		
Schouweiler, Robert	22,880	
Stone, Jim	48,510	25,630
Dist. 3 (Dept. 1):		
Recanzone, Mario G.	10,351	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 2):		
Blake, Archie E.	10,063	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 1):		
Stringfield, Thomas L.	5,671	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 2):		
Ames, Jack B.	5,118	2,121
Torvinen, Mark D.	2,997	
Dist. 5:		
Davis, John P.	4,357	312
Parraguirre, Paul C.	4,045	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 1):		
Bullock, Jack T., II	2,684	
Wagner, Richard A.	3,875	1,191
Dist. 6 (Dept. 2):		
Shane, Virginia	2,039	
Sullivan, Jerry V.	4,509	2,470
Dist. 7:		
Hoyt, Merlyn H.	4,364	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Thompson, J. Charles	120,760	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 1990 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 320,743 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Becker, Nancy	121,195	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Pavlikowski, Joe	120,705	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
Bongiovanni, Gerard (Jerry)	75,816	4,345
White, Earle W., Jr.	71,471	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 5):		
Mendoza, John F.	75,354	
Sobel, Jeffrey D.	79,047	3,693
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6):		
Bonaventure, Joseph	123,309	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 7):		
Christensen, Carl J.	119,274	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 8):		
Wendell, Michael J.	115,455	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9):		
Huffaker, Stephen	116,569	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 10):		
Lehman, Jack	114,584	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 11):		
Guy, Addeliar Dell	116,283	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 12):		
Leavitt, Myron E.	117,165	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Foley, Thomas A.	118,537	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 14):		
Mosley, Donald M.	120,224	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 15):		
Shearing, Miriam	121,131	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 16):		
Henderson, William	53,626	
McGroarty, John S.	86,824	33,198
Dist. 9 (Dept. 1):		
Gamble, David R.	8,289	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 9 (Dept. 2):		
Robison, Norman C.	5,681	1,160
Terzich, Milos	4,521	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	205,383	99,875
No	105,508	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	184,132	55,220
No	128,912	
Question No. 3—		
An Amendment:[3]		
Yes	173,014	33,123
No	139,891	
Question No. 4—		
An Amendment:[4]		
Yes	88,102	
No	221,422	133,320
Question No. 5—		
Bond Issue:[5]		
Yes	207,217	100,306
No	106,911	
Question No. 6—		
An Initiative:[6]		
Yes	72,574	
No	242,366	169,792
Question No. 7—		
A Referendum:[7]		
Yes	201,004	85,297
No	115,707	
Question No. 9—		
An Initiative:[8]		
Yes	226,079	139,744
No	86,335	

[1]Establishes a family court.
[2]Legalizes lotteries under certain circumstances.
[3]Exempts textbooks sold in the University of Nevada System from taxes.
[4]Exempts certain medallions and bars bearing the State seal from taxes.
[5]Issues bonds for the acquisition of property and water rights to protect and preserve the natural resources of the State.
[6]A statute to enact a tax on corporate net profit.
[7]Approval or disapproval of NRS 442,250 ("Conditions under which abortion is permitted").
[8]Prohibiting State personal income tax.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 1, 1992

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Almighty, God	1,869	
Hollingsworth, Norman	3,253	
Reid, Harry	64,828	16,464
Woods, Charles	48,364	
None of these candidates	4,429	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 2:		
Maldonado, Jerry	25,117	
Sferrazza, Pete	34,035	8,918

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Anderson, Pro-Life Andy	8,351	
Cavnar, Sam	4,243	
Dahl, Demar	37,667	5,704
FitzPatrick, Patrick M.	4,772	
Gore, Bob	31,963	
Vanburch, Kirby	1,542	
None of these candidates	13,523	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 2:		
Baker, Dick	5,697	
Flower, Terry L.	4,583	
Hensley, Don	9,843	
Vucanovich, Barbara F.	45,792	35,949

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Regent State University—		
Clark 2G:		
Graves, Maddy	8,712	502
Hanik, Steve	6,728	
Wright, Jean C.	8,210	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. A):		
Bruzas, Al	17,523	
Marren, Terrance	23,736	
Steel, Cynthia Dianne	67,970	44,234
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. D):		
Freedman, Bill	23,998	
Hall, Kenneth L.	17,659	
Hardcastle, Gerald W.	52,022	28,024
Willick, Marshal S.	18,543	

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. E):		
Carter, George R.	10,044	
Del Vecchio, Nicholas A.	10,419	
Fine, Francis-Ann (Fran)	47,026	29,461
Guzman, Fernanda	17,565	
Leeds, Thomas L.	15,451	
Mack, Cuthbert (Bert)	7,950	
Morris, Monte J.	9,478	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. F):		
Buckley, Joan D.	46,819	7,639
Gaston, Bob	39,180	
Henderson, William	16,831	
Root, Michael A.	13,322	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1992

HIGH VOTE 506,318 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Bush, George, Quayle, Dan (R)	175,828	
Clinton, Bill, Gore, Al (D)	189,148	13,320
Fulani, Lenora B., Munoz,Maria E. (Ind)	483	
Gritz, (Bo), Minett C. W. (Cy) (Pop)	2,892	
Hagelin, John, Tompkins, Mike (NL)	338	
Marrou, Andre, Lord, Nancy (Lib)	1,835	
Perot, Ross, Stockdale, James, (Ind)	132,580	
Philips, Howard, Knight, Albion W. (IA)	677	
None of these candidates	2,537	
United States Senator—		
Avery, Lois (NL)	7,279	
Cromwell, H. Kent (Lib)	7,222	
Dahl, Demar (R)	199,413	
Garcia, Joe S., Jr. (IA)	11,240	
Reid, Harry (D)	253,160	53,747
Tootle, Harry (Pop)	4,429	
None of these candidates	13,154	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bilbray, James H. (D)	128,278	44,061
Kjar, Scott A. (Lib)	8,993	
Pettyjohn, J. Coy (R)	84,217	
Dist. 2:		
Becan, Dan (Lib)	7,552	
Golden, Don (Pop)	2,850	
Hansen, Daniel M. (IA)	13,285	
Sferrazza, Pete (D)	117,199	
Vucanovich, Barbara F. (R)	129,575	12,376
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat A:		
Shearing, Miriam	207,943	15,620
Thompson, Charles	192,323	
None of these candidates	86,862	
Seat E:		
Springer, Charles E.	322,855	
None of these candidates	111,063	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 4):		
Carnahan, Lew	52,700	
Steinheimer, Connie	53,415	715
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 7 (Dept. 2):		
Papez, Dan L.	1,967	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 8):		
Gates, Lee	152,094	45,299
Redmon, Gary	106,795	
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. A):		
Jordan, Scott	86,036	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. A):		
Marren, Terrance	134,143	16,324
Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	117,819	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. B):		
Pike, Douglas (Doug) R.	76,056	
Sanchez, Gloria S.	166,808	90,752
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. C):		
Jones, Steven E.	197,413	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. D):		
Freedman, Bill	101,807	
Hardcastle, Gerald W.	149,077	47,270
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. E):		
Fine, Frances-Ann (Fran)	156,671	54,123
Guzman, Fernando	102,548	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. F):		
Buckley, Joan D.	118,142	
Gaston, Bob	141,757	23,615
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. B):		
Eardley, Jim	23,896	9,404
Looney, Laurette Sylvie	14,492	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. C):		
Berkley, Shelley	26,907	12,135
Shields, William	14,772	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. F):		
Koester, Kenneth W.	12,265	
Price, Nancy A.	23,500	11,235
Dist. 2 (Subdist. G):		
Graves, Maddy	34,496	15,581
Wright, Jean C.	18,915	
Dist. 3 (Subdist. A):		
Gallagher, Dorothy S.	23,153	10,211
Stout, Stephen P.	12,942	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. B):		
Shaw, Yvonne	35,225	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. A):		
Hickey, Liliam	18,830	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. D):		
Byrnes, Bill	21,329	
Krajcech, Patricia	24,974	3,645
Dist. 2 (Subdist. F):		
Cantero, Kevin	15,382	
Hanlon, William	18,299	2,917
Dist. 2 (Subdist. G):		
Garcia-Cahlan, Terry	26,875	4,248
McGough, Rick	22,627	
Dist. 3 (Subdist. B):		
Brown, Frank R.	39,789	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1992 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 506,318 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*	*Candidates*	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Question No. 1—			*Question No. 4—*		
Amend Constitution:[1]			Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	175,300		Yes	96,472	
No	297,362	122,062	No	374,922	278,450
Question No. 2—			*Question No. 5—*		
Amend Constitution:[2]			Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	279,273	96,419	Yes	109,739	
No	182,854		No	357,190	247,451
Question No. 3—			*Question No. 6—*		
Amend Constitution:[3]			Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	270,184	74,511	Yes	213,407	
No	195,673		No	252,950	39,543

[1]Requires the election of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Nevada by the Justices of the Supreme Court.
[2]Clarifies the authority of District Courts to issue writs of prohibition and habeas corpus on behalf of convicted persons who have not completed their sentences.
[3]Repeals provision which prohibits withholding the rights of suffrage and office holding from any male citizen because of his color or previous condition of servitude.
[4]Removes the limit on the authorized reimbursement of legislators for postage, stationery, and other expenses.
[5]Allows the State of Nevada to lend money or its credit to any company or corporation, but retain prohibition of donating money to private companies not formed for educational purposes.
[6]Provides for the establishment of a Court of Appeals.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 6, 1994

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bilbray, James H.	41,524	29,644
Hollingsworth, Norman E.	11,880	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 2:		
Clary, Pat	17,217	
Greeson, Janet	18,245	366
Roberts, James S.	17,879	
Governor—		
Bull, Samuel F.	1,234	
Cowboy, Rhinestone	1,317	
Gaule, Thomas	1,031	
Jones, Jan Laverty	33,566	
Miller, Bob	75,311	41,745
Poliak, Carlo	810	
None of these candidates	6,917	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Briare, Bill	68,644	47,990
Jesse, Maizie Harris	20,654	
None of these candidates	24,380	
Secretary of State—		
Hickey, Tom	45,827	2,170
Korcheck, Karen (Zupon)	43,657	
None of these candidates	22,161	
State Controller—		
Sanada, Mary	45,469	
Sferrazza, Pete	54,192	8,723
None of these candidates	16,047	
Attorney General—		
Del Papa, Frankie Sue	67,002	35,067
Holcomb, Margot Sierra	9,389	
Rose, Robert (Bob)	31,935	
None of these candidates	10,224	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Anderson, Prolife	2,973	
Balistere, John Vincent	4,964	
Furman, Hal	58,521	28,920
Hough, David L.	4,135	
Woods, Charles	29,601	
None of these candidates	15,788	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Ensign, John	29,730	27,212
Marler, Kish M.	1,566	
Schantz, William J.	1,950	
Weeks, Rex	2,518	
Dist. 2:		
Fay, Joe Emmett	16,408	
Vucanovich, Barbara F.	58,378	41,970
Governor—		
Eyre, Ned	4,066	
Gibbons, Jim	59,705	21,956
Lau, Cheryl A.	37,749	
Milko, Hilary Michael	1,247	
Nounna, Suzanne	1,015	
Santor, Ken	2,549	
None of these candidates	10,391	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Hammargren, Lonnie	42,294	14,896
Layne, Bruce	20,871	
Mason, John	27,398	
Miller, Steve	14,713	
None of these candidates	10,266	
Secretary of State—		
FitzPatrick, Patrick Matthew	28,967	
Heller, Dean	53,478	24,511
None of these candidates	26,011	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat C:		
Chirila, Tudor	17,805	
Leavitt, Myron E.	97,255	1,013
Rose, Robert E.	96,242	
None of these candidates	35,798	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Chairez, Don	45,485	
Foley, George, Jr.	58,362	12,877
Schwartzer, Geraldine	27,478	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 2A:		
Howard, Linda	4,057	732
Ivy, Percy	775	
Phillips, Dave	3,325	
Smith, Samuel L.	1,148	
Dist. 2D:		
Alden, Mark	6,374	40
Du Van, Ronald C.	556	
Miller, Wayne T.	2,841	
Peplowski, Mark E.	6,334	
Ragan, Robert T.	2,533	
Sandoval, Jack	3,706	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1994

HIGH VOTE 380,530 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Bryan, Richard H. (D)	193,804	37,784
Days, Bob (Lib)	5,964	
Furman, Hal (R)	156,020	
Grasteit, Neal A. (IA)	5,450	
Nevenich, Anna (Ind)	6,666	
None of these candidates	12,626	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bilbray, James H. (D)	72,333	
Ensign, John (R)	73,769	1,436
Wood, Gary (Lib)	6,065	
Dist. 2:		
Avery, Lois (NL)	6,725	
Greeson, Janet (D)	65,390	
Jefferson, Thomas F. (IA)	9,615	
Vucanovich, Barbara F. (R)	142,202	76,812
Governor—		
Gibbons, Jim (R)	156,875	
Hansen, Daniel (IA)	10,012	
Miller, Bob (D)	200,026	43,151
Sholty, Denis (Lib)	3,978	
None of these candidates	8,785	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Briare, Bill (D)	154,347	
Frye, James (Lib)	8,347	
Hammargren, Lonnie (R)	189,187	34,840
Polish, John (IA)	11,344	
None of these candidates	15,827	
Secretary of State—		
Avila, Teresia (IA)	31,131	
Heller, Dean (R)	204,041	90,620
Hickey, Tom (D)	113,421	
None of these candidates	25,279	
State Treasurer—		
Dixon, Kenneth G. (IA)	16,439	
Hamma, William (Wild Bill) (D)	76,221	
O'Neill, Patrick (Lib)	16,774	
Seale, Bob (R)	233,352	157,131
None of these candidates	28,720	
State Controller—		
Daines, Darrel (R)	171,162	5,647
Sferrazza, Pete (D)	165,515	
Tomburello, Louis R. (Lib)	13,440	
None of these candidates	24,570	
Attorney General—		
Del Papa, Frankie Sue (D)	200,983	56,058
Hansen, Joel F. (IA)	22,402	
Maddox, Bill (R)	144,925	
None of these candidates	10,738	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat C:		
Leavitt, Myron E.	130,224	
Rose, Robert E.	151,246	21,002
None of these candidates	89,235	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 2A:		
Howard, Linda	6,303	
Phillips, Dave	6,834	531
Dist. 2D:		
Alden, Mark	18,979	1,477
Peplowski, Mark E.	17,502	
Dist. 3B:		
Amodei, Mark E.	20,283	
Derby, Jill Talbot	20,949	666
State Board of Education—		
Washoe 1A:		
Bowen, Peggy Lear	28,969	
Clark 2B:		
Waters, Gary	21,744	
Clark 2C:		
Biggerstaff, Jan	15,271	4,724
Lewis, Alan Bruce	10,547	
Clark 2E:		
Giron, Islena	14,084	
Rural 3A:		
Sheffield, David C.	19,521	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 7):		
Maupin, Bill	95,951	18,103
Redmon, Gary	77,848	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Chairez, Don	102,543	23,419
Foley, George, Jr.	79,124	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 15):		
Loehrer, Sally	155,394	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 2):		
Gibbons, Michael	7,178	1,748
Perkins, Tom	5,430	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 1994 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 380,530 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	202,659	46,420
No	156,239	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	285,942	206,243
No	79,699	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	58,363	
No	309,137	250,774
Question No. 4—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*:[4]		
Yes	112,807	
No	245,810	133,003
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	55,024	
No	300,876	245,852
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	136,311	
No	222,758	86,447
Question No. 7—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*:[7]		
Yes	113,562	
No	243,633	130,071
Question No. 8—		
Amend Constitution:[8]		
Yes	257,362	146,932
No	110,430	
Question No. 9—		
Amend Constitution:[9]		
Yes	259,211	150,431
No	108,780	
Question No. 10—		
Amend Constitution:[10]		
Yes	281,694	198,520
No	83,174	
Question No. 11—		
Amend Constitution:[11]		
Yes	283,889	204,369
No	79,520	

[1]Extends the jurisdiction of the Commission on Judicial Discipline.
[2]Abolishes executive sessions of the Senate and requires all meetings of the legislative committees to be open to the public.
[3]Allows salary increases to Justices of the Supreme Court and District Court Judges during their terms of office.
[4]Amends the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to exempt the taxes imposed by the act on the gross receipts from the sale and the storage, use or other consumption of horses.
[5]Authorizes the State to enter into installment or lease purchase agreements notwithstanding the limitation on State indebtedness.
[6]Authorizes a reduction in the tax of the property of a business or industry that relocates or has relocated its hazardous operations to site(s) designated by the Legislature.
[7]Amends the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to exempt from sales tax any personal property sold by the Federal Government, the State of Nevada political subdivisions of the State, and certain religious or charitable organizations.
[8]Establishes term limits for the offices of U.S. Representative in Congress and U.S. Senator.
[9]Establishes term limits for State and local officers.
[10]Adds a new section to the *Nevada Constitution* which establishes limits and defines campaign contributions.
[11]Requires at least a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature in order to pass a measure which generates or increases a tax, fee, assessment, rate, or other form of public revenue.

PRESIDENTIAL PREFERENCE PRIMARY ELECTION—MARCH 26, 1996

REPUBLICAN

Counties	Lamar Alexander	Patrick (Pat) Buchanan	Charles E. Collins	Bob Dole	Steve Forbes	Phil Gramm
Carson City	181	1,034	17	3,718	1,337	34
Churchill	73	433	3	1,861	457	18
Clark	1,971	11,656	207	36,209	15,245	422
Douglas	93	837	22	3,494	1,093	37
Elko	56	616	7	1,969	807	27
Esmeralda	1	38	2	64	35	3
Eureka	2	68	0	144	53	0
Humboldt	48	257	5	902	270	21
Lander	18	160	0	414	133	11
Lincoln	10	80	1	249	62	2
Lyon	111	617	7	1,631	571	17
Mineral	10	84	1	198	102	2
Nye	18	517	2	1,390	276	18
Pershing	16	86	0	264	103	1
Storey	8	94	1	243	78	0
Washoe	650	4,605	29	19,767	6,304	125
White Pine	23	139	1	415	137	7
Totals	3,289	21,321	305	72,932	27,063	745

Counties	Alan Lee Keyes	Mary (France) Le Tulle	Richard G. Lugar	Hilary Michael Milko	Morry Taylor	None of These Candidates
Carson City	103	16	19	2	3	626
Churchill	55	4	16	0	1	255
Clark	846	147	259	68	47	6,615
Douglas	113	7	17	1	5	493
Elko	89	13	7	3	4	228
Esmeralda	4	0	1	1	0	7
Eureka	1	0	0	0	0	24
Humboldt	16	4	2	1	0	125
Lander	16	2	1	1	2	68
Lincoln	4	0	4	0	0	30
Lyon	76	10	14	5	4	261
Mineral	12	2	2	0	0	44
Nye	38	5	6	4	1	234
Pershing	7	0	0	0	0	41
Storey	6	1	1	0	0	45
Washoe	606	78	114	22	26	2,879
White Pine	7	1	1	1	1	51
Totals	1,999	290	464	109	94	12,026

Total Vote Cast—140,637

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 3, 1996

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Banta, Danie D.	4,633	
Coffin, Bob	25,316	20,553
Gross, Robert E.	4,763	
Mautner, David B.	2,016	
Dist. 2:		
Martin, Mike	9,200	
Wilson, Thomas (Spike)	32,942	21,910
Winchester, Jessi	11,032	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 2:		
Cafferata, Patty	19,192	
Edwards, Robert J., Sr.	621	
Gibbons, Jim	33,332	14,089
Lau, Cheryl A.	19,243	
McMillan, Pat	1,465	
Milko, Hilary Michael	503	
Schaefer, Mike	1,188	
Seale, Bob	3,129	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 10):		
Elliott, Steve	18,593	
Simmons, Terry A.	6,537	
Stone, Jim	32,649	14,056
Dist. 7 (Dept. 1):		
Backus, Gary	442	
Chachas, Gregory John	305	
Hoyt, Merlyn H.	1,917	1,052
Olsen, David R.	865	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
Barlow, Gregory	10,967	
Bongiovanni, Gerard J.	16,140	
Hardcastle, Kathy A.	33,011	478
Leen, Thomas L.	32,533	
Marshall, Edward (Ted)	8,390	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 8):		
Gates, Lee	67,246	43,706
Hastings, Martin	23,540	
Sipan, Richard Charles	8,355	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9):		
Combs, Les	22,401	
Huffaker, Stephen	50,005	26,494
Ungaro, Laura	23,511	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. G):		
Guzman, Fernando	27,735	1,949
Hatcher, Lizzie R.	17,895	
Saitta, Nancy M.	25,114	
Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	25,786	

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. H):		
Bird, Kendal Sue	30,397	
Del Vecchio, Nicholas A.	22,016	
Redmon, Gary	33,002	2,605
Ritchie, Art	9,991	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. A):		
Fuchs, William	1,564	
McMullen, Mary-Ellen	12,395	4,449
Rosenberg, Howard	7,946	
Santini, W. Clark	4,308	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 2 (Subdist. A):		
Hickey, Liliam	2,966	42
Washington, Marcia L.	2,924	
Wetzel, James	1,389	
Dist. 3 (Subdist. B):		
Cook, Dave	9,930	
McNeill, Elaine	10,719	789
Sample, Martin	2,442	
Tiffany, Ted W.	2,952	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1996

HIGH VOTE 464,279 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Browne, Harry, Jorgensen, Jo (Lib)	4,460	
Clinton, Bill, Gore, Al (D)	203,974	4,730
Dole, Robert, Kemp, Jack (R)	199,244	
Hagelin, John, Tompkins, Mike (NL)	545	
Nader, Ralph, LaDuke, Winona (G)	4,730	
Perot, Ross, Choate, Pat (Ref)	43,986	
Phillips, Howard, Titus, Herbert W. (IA)	1,732	
None of these candidates	5,608	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Coffin, Bob (D)	75,081	
Dan, James (Lib)	3,341	
Eidson, Richard (NL)	3,127	
Ensign, John (R)	86,472	11,391
Gunderson, Ted (IA)	4,572	
Dist. 2:		
Avery, Lois (NL)	4,628	
Gibbons, Jim (R)	162,310	64,568
Hansen, Dan (IA)	8,780	
Tomburello, Louis R. (Lib)	3,732	
Wilson, Thomas (Spike) (D)	97,742	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat B:		
Hall, Kenneth L.	90,525	
Maupin, Bill	223,704	133,179
None of these candidates	84,178	
Seat D:		
Jones, Steve	157,632	
Young, Cliff	169,465	11,833
None of these candidates	88,840	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 1):		
Griffin, Michael R.	15,690	
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Fondi, Michael E.	10,957	2,432
Terry, Tim	8,525	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Berry, Janet	80,799	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
McGee, Charles M. (Chuck)	79,750	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Agosti, Deborah	80,618	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 4):		
Riley, Tom	37,619	
Steinheimer, Connie	61,273	23,654
Dist. 2 (Dept. 5):		
Gunning, Ronald	34,867	
Handelsman, Mark	58,109	23,242
Dist. 2 (Dept. 6):		
Adams, Brent	78,451	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 7):		
Breen, Peter I.	78,874	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 8):		
Kosach, Steven R	77,238	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Lane, Mills	90,444	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 10):		
Elliott, Steve	55,143	16,127
Stone, Jim	39,016	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 1):		
Huff, David A.	8,043	839
Robison, Norm	7,204	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 2):		
Blake, Archie E.	13,877	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 1):		
Memeo, Mike	7,664	3,814
Stringfield, Thomas Love	3,850	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 2):		
Ames, Jack B.	9,702	
Dist. 5:		
Davis, John P.	7,625	4,280
Schulze, Victor H., II	3,345	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 1):		
Wagner, Richard A.	6,664	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 2):		
Armstrong, Lee	3,470	
Sullivan, Jerry V.	4,458	988
Dist. 7 (Dept. 1):		
Hoyt, Merlyn H.	3,291	981
Olsen, David R.	2,310	
Dist. 7 (Dept. 2):		
Papez, Dan L.	4,766	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Porter, Gene T.	169,146	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Becker, Nancy A.	178,880	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Pavlikowski, Joe	168,300	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
Hardcastle, Kathy A.	116,719	25,203
Leen, Thomas L.	91,516	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 5):		
Sobel, Jeffrey D.	167,105	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6):		
Bonaventure, Joseph T.	165,693	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 7):		
Gibbons, Mark	110,441	7,831
Vega, Valorie J.	102,610	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 8):		
Gates, Lee	146,550	85,754
Hastings, Martin	60,796	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9):		
Huffaker, Stephen	131,465	61,661
Ungaro, Laura	69,804	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 10):		
Lehman, Jack	166,717	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 11):		
Cory, Ken	91,662	
Douglas, Michael L.	101,107	9,445
Dist. 8 (Dept. 12):		
Leavitt, Myron E.	172,645	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Chairez, Don	167,364	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 14):		
Flangas, Peter L.	56,602	
Mosley, Donald M.	146,579	89,977
Dist. 8 (Dept. 15):		
Loehrer, Sally	147,667	91,247
Miller, Victor Lee	56,420	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 16):		
McGroarty, John S.	168,746	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1996 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 464,279 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. G):		
Guzman, Fernando	80,053	
Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	97,281	17,228
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. H):		
Bird, Kendal Sue	79,434	
Redmon, Gary	93,509	14,075
Dist. 9 (Dept. 1):		
Gamble, David R	12,600	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 2):		
Gibbons, Michael	11,611	8,233
Story, Robert	3,378	
Regent State University—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. A):		
McMullen, Mary-Ellen	21,222	
Rosenberg, Howard	21,966	744
Dist. 2 (Subdist. B):		
Wiesner, Tom	17,896	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. E):		
Dondero, Thalia M.	12,168	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. B):		
Shaw, Yvonne	24,824	13,284
Tackett, Alaine	11,540	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. A):		
Hickey, Liliam	6,554	785
Washington, Marcia L.	5,769	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. D):		
Husted, Donna	29,589	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. F):		
Hanlon, William	22,325	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. G):		
Garcia-Cahlan, Terry	20,278	
Mathews, Frank M.	28,020	7,742
Dist. 3 (Subdist. B):		
Cook, Dave	23,534	333
McNeill, Elaine	23,201	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	314,064	197,227
No	116,837	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	322,639	211,240
No	111,399	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	231,554	39,191
No	192,363	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	234,206	52,463
No	181,743	
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	257,358	98,546
No	158,812	
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	170,564	
No	245,219	74,655
Question No. 7—		
Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	148,581	
No	274,022	125,441
Question No. 8[8]*—*		
Question No. 9a—		
Amend Constitution:[9]		
Yes	233,177	36,834
No	196,343	
Question No. 9b—		
Amend Constitution:[10]		
Yes	161,775	
No	232,771	70,996
Question No. 10—		
Amend Constitution:[11]		
Yes	300,886	177,862
No	123,024	
Question No. 11—		
Amend Constitution:[12]		
Yes	301,382	175,413
No	125,969	
Question No. 12—		
Bond Issue:[13]		
Yes	221,031	17,323
No	203,708	

[1]Places additional restrictions on the use of money paid to fund and administer the Public Employees' Retirement System and establishes and prescribes the duties of the governing board for that system.
[2]Provides specifically for the rights of victims of crime.
[3]Revises the method of determining the number of signatures required on a petition for the recall of a public officer and provides additional time to hold a special election on a recall petition.
[4]Removes the disclaimer of the State's interest in the unappropriated public lands.
[5]Authorizes the legislative review of regulations of State agencies.
[6]Clarifies that an exemption from the State's debt limitation also applies to money borrowed to retrofit State buildings to make more efficient use of energy in those buildings.
[7]Allows the prudent investment of State money in a company, association, or corporation to stimulate economic development or the creation of new jobs.
[8]Removed from the ballot following the U.S. Supreme Court decision, *U.S. Term Limits, Inc. vs. Thorton*, and Nevada Attorney General Opinion No. 95-17.
[9]Establishes term limits for State and local public officers in the executive and legislative branches of government.
[10]Establishes term limits for Nevada justices and judges.
[11]Adds a new section which establishes limits and defines campaign contributions.
[12]Establishes a requirement that at least a two-thirds vote of both houses of the Legislature be necessary to pass a measure which generates or increases a tax, fee, assessment, rate, or any other form of public revenue.
[13]Issues general obligation bonds in an amount of not more than $20 million to carry out projects for the control of erosion and the restoration of natural watercourses in the Lake Tahoe Basin.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 1996 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 464,279 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*	*Candidates*	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Question No. 13—			*Question No. 16—*		
An Act:[14]			An Act:[17]		
Yes	284,276	144,154	Yes	255,830	91,121
No	140,122		No	164,709	
Question No. 14—			*Question No. 17—*		
An Act:[15]			Amend Constitution:[18]		
Yes	242,127	56,570	Yes	225,612	26,810
No	185,557		No	198,802	
Question No. 15—					
An Act:[16]					
Yes	145,608				
No	270,546	124,938			

[14]Exempts from the sales and use taxes orthotic appliances, ambulatory casts, other supports, splints, bandages, pads, compresses, and dressings if prescribed, applied, furnished, or sold under certain circumstances.

[15]Exempts from the sales and use taxes items sold by nonprofit organizations created for religious, charitable, or educational purposes based on standards adopted by the Legislature.

[16]Expands current exemption from the sales and use taxes for aircraft purchased or used by commercial air carriers based in Nevada and major components of those aircraft: (1) To apply to purchases or uses by commercial air carriers based in other states, and (2) To include machinery, tools and equipment used to repair, remodel, or maintain certain aircraft, aircraft engines, or component parts of aircraft or aircraft engines.

[17]Provides that a bill that imposes or increases a tax or assessment shall be considered and approved twice for final passage by each house of the Nevada Legislature before such bill may be enacted.

[18]Instructs Nevada's congressional delegation and members of the Legislature to provide for term limits for members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate through action of the Congress or through a constitutional convention, and to inform voters how their elected representatives have acted in regard to this issue.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 1, 1998

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Baty, Clay	7,758	
Berkley, Shelley	34,120	26,362
Governor—		
Adamson, Caesar D.	1,178	
Champagne, Jim	1,964	
FitzPatrick, Patrick Matthew (Pat)	3,468	
Geremia, John	781	
Jones, Jan Laverty	62,495	45,849
Neal, Joe	16,646	
Poliak, Carlo	630	
Governor (continued)—		
Scott, Barbara	3,213	
Swindle, Burvle (Ed)	1,591	
None of these candidates	12,857	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Hirsch, Ian D.	10,953	
McKinney-James, Rose	48,416	32,600
Montgomery, William H. (Bill)	15,816	
None of these candidates	23,150	
Attorney General—		
Del Papa, Frankie Sue	78,191	59,470
O'Connor, Marilyn	18,721	
None of these candidates	6,157	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Ensign, Jim	105,263	91,584
Stephens, Ralph W.	13,679	
None of these candidates	11,704	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Blockey, Jim	2,725	
Cavnar, Sam M.	1,513	
Chairez, Don	15,864	8,036
Gardner, Richard G.	2,804	
Milko, Hilary Michael (Sir)	781	
Price, Nancy	3,285	
Quisenberry, Esther R.	7,828	
Sondej, Ken	334	
Tauber, Robert	2,866	
Governor—		
Guinn, Kenny	76,953	42,702
Hammargren, Lonnie	13,410	
Russo, Aaron	34,251	
Westcott, Bruce	1,956	
None of these candidates	5,783	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Amador, Mary Ann	4,732	
Amador, Michael J.	3,320	
Demers, Ann	3,236	
Dicicco, Alan R.	3,954	
Hunt, Lorraine	63,161	47,019
Lusak, Stanleigh Harold	1,371	
Royal, F. Fuller	16,142	
West, Ron	4,154	
Winchester, Jessi	12,430	
None of these candidates	13,330	
State Treasurer—		
Krolicki, Brian	55,469	7,505
Santor, Ken	47,964	
None of these candidates	17,830	
State Controller—		
Augustine, Kathy	68,364	37,149
Earhart, Wally	31,215	
None of these candidates	17,830	

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 1, 1998 *(continued)*

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 9):		
Brock, Arnold, Jr.	1,710	
Hardesty, Jim	19,929	9,207
Hill, Richard G.	4,412	
O'Mara, Bill	4,799	
Polaha, Jerry	10,722	
Springgate, Margaret	8,182	
Stone, Jim	4,268	
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 11):		
Boles, J.A. (Andy)	6,820	
Crowley, Martin G.	11,229	
Jordan, Scott T.	28,561	17,332
Dist. 8 (Dept. 17):		
Cherry, Michael A.	43,545	6,722
Mahan, Jim	36,823	
Nathan, Gayle	16,293	
Pomrenze, Sandra L.	18,865	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 18):		
Saitta, Nancy M.	56,856	25,274
Swanson, Melodie C.	26,451	
Webster, Stephen	31,582	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 19):		
Delanoy, Drake	21,318	
Groover, Lona Monson	19,901	
Houston, Joe	20,115	
Kulwin, Michael	8,377	
Redmon, Gary	40,268	18,950
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. A):		
Guesman, James E. (Jim)	24,420	
Hoskin, Charles J.	20,030	
Pike, Randall	21,926	
Root, Michael A.	14,021	
Voy, Bill	30,625	6,205
Nohrden, Pat	20,183	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. E):		
Fine, Frances-Ann (Fran)	46,505	18,258
Lueck, Robert W.	28,247	
Minagil, Stephen R.	20,602	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. B):		
Davis, Paul	3,172	
Guneyi, Bob	760	
Hill, Doug	6,839	3,267
Larsen, Larry	3,572	
Looney, Carl G.	2,168	
Walker, Mike B., Jr.	1,915	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. C):		
Ellerton, John A.	4,504	1,338
Harman, Jason	995	
Kirkpatrick, Tom	3,166	
Kohl, John P.	1,113	
Marchant, Bill	1,604	
Shields, William	1,107	
Woofter, Roy A.	3,062	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. F):		
Dietz, Kevin P.	3,118	
Kindred, Christopher E.	3,749	
Seastrand, Doug	11,377	7,628
Dist. 2 (Subdist. G):		
Colquitt, Sherry A.	10,669	
Gobel, Ed	7,043	
Sisolak, Steve	15,917	5,248
Stalk, Arnold Ross	2,398	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1998

HIGH VOTE 435,790 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator[1]—		
Cloud, Michael (Lib)	8,044	
Ensign, John (Rep)	208,222	
Reid, Harry (Dem)	208,650	428
Williams, Michael E. (NL)	2,749	
None of these candidates	8,125	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Berkley, Shelley (D)	79,315	5,775
Burns, Jim (Lib)	5,292	
Chairez, Don (R)	73,540	
Howe, Jess (IA)	2,935	
Dist. 2:		
Gibbons, Jim (R)	201,623	180,885
Horne, Christopher (IA)	20,738	
Tomburello, Louis R. (Lib)	18,561	
Winquist, Robert W. (NL)	7,841	
Governor—		
Guinn, Kenny (R)	223,892	41,611
Horne, (Chuck) (IA)	7,509	
Jones, Jan Laverty (D)	182,281	
Savage, Terry C. (Lib)	7,307	
None of these candidates	12,641	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Hansen, Daniel (IA)	17,085	
Hunt, Lorraine (R)	214,781	48,065
McKinney-James, Rose (D)	166,716	
Savage, Karen (Lib)	12,235	
None of these candidates	16,096	
Secretary of State—		
Avery, Lois (NL)	24,080	
Brost, Robert F. (Lib)	22,798	
Dickens, Mary Ann (IA)	42,893	
Heller, Dean (R)	270,024	227,131
None of these candidates	51,763	
State Treasurer—		
Fylstra, Daniel H. (Lib)	40,683	
Krolicki, Brian (R)	249,594	208,911
Yochum, Merritt K. (IA)	38,781	
None of these candidates	72,852	
State Controller—		
Augustine, Kathy (R)	194,017	20,916
Jefferson, Thomas (IA)	12,868	
Lee, Jim (Lib)	14,537	
Sanada, Mary (D)	173,101	
None of these candidates	21,544	
Attorney General—		
Cromwell, H. Kent (Lib)	7,672	
Del Papa, Frankie Sue (D)	210,571	28,082
Hansen, Joel F. (IA)	9,603	
Scherer, Scott (R)	182,489	
None of these candidates	6,584	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat A:		
Shearing, Miriam	275,985	
None of these candidates	91,381	
Seat E:		
Agosti, Deborah A.	279,025	
None of these candidates	81,609	
Seat F:		
Leavitt, Myron E.	213,941	104,334
Powell, Michael K.	109,607	
None of these candidates	58,526	
Seat G:		
Becker, Nancy	286,525	
None of these candidates	74,773	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 5):		
Schumacher, Deborah	71,513	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Hardesty, Jim	49,200	12,093
Polaha, Jerry	37,107	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 11):		
Crowley, Martin G.	28,757	
Jordan, Scott T.	49,705	20,948
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Denton, Mark Ralph	80,799	15,345
Haight, Don	26,261	
Kohn, Phil	26,720	
Swanson, Melodie C.	65,454	

[1]A clerical error occurred in Eureka County in the vote total for Michael Cloud on the County's certified abstract. The error was found during the recount of the vote in the 1998 General Election for U.S. Senate. As a result of the recount, Harry Reid's margin of victory increased by 27 votes from 401 to 428.

U.S. Senate canvass results:

Cloud, Michael (Lib)	8,129
Ensign, John (R)	208,220
Reid, Harry (D)	208,621
Williams, Michael E. (NL)	2,781
None of these candidates	8,113

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 3, 1998 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 435,790 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 17):		
Cherry, Michael A.	110,466	21,287
Mahan, Jim	89,179	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 18):		
Saitta, Nancy M.	131,559	63,281
Webster, Stephen	68,278	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 19):		
Delanoy, Drake	87,244	
Redmon, Gary	109,893	22,649
Dist. 8 (Dept. A):		
Guesman, James E. (Jim)	83,649	
Voy, Bill	109,250	25,601
Dist. 8 (Dept. B):		
Sanchez, Gloria	177,622	
Dist. 8 (Dept. C):		
Jones, Steve	174,225	
Dist. 8 (Dept. D):		
Del Vecchio, Nicholas	71,062	
Hardcastle, Gerald W.	126,877	55,815
Dist. 8 (Dept. E):		
Fine, Frances-Ann (Fran)	66,887	
Lueck, Robert W.	142,412	75,525
Dist. 8 (Dept. F):		
Gaston, Bob	176,530	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. B):		
Hill, Doug	18,709	5,406
Larsen, Larry	13,303	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. C):		
Ellerton, John A.	12,610	
Kirkpatrick, Tom	13,811	1,201
Dist. 2 (Subdist. F):		
Kindred, Christopher E.	9,089	
Seastrand, Doug	21,967	12,878
Dist. 2 (Subdist. G):		
Colquitt, Sherry A.	24,836	
Sisolak, Steve	39,643	14,807
Dist. 3 (Subdist. A):		
Gallagher, Dorothy S.	29,608	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. A):		
Bowen, Peggy Lear	28,784	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. B):		
Kroeber, Pamela	9,211	
Waters, Gary P.	10,307	1,096
Dist. 2 (Subdist. C):		
Biggerstaff, Jan	22,935	
State Board of Education (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Subdist. E):		
Giron, Islena	3,761	
Rocha, Priscilla	9,122	5,361
Dist. 3 (Subdist. A):		
Sheffield, David C.	28,209	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	235,984	74,466
No	161,518	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	220,939	52,431
No	168,508	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	209,434	27,611
No	181,823	
Question No. 4—		
Nevada Day Holiday Observation:[4]		
Yes	214,666	20,735
No	193,931	
Question No. 5—		
Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	283,464	165,974
No	117,490	
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	165,173	
No	234,117	68,944
Question No. 7—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*:[7]		
Yes	164,818	
No	227,078	62,260
Question No. 8—		
Amend Constitution:[8]		
Yes	150,813	
No	241,266	90,453
Question No. 9—		
Amend Constitution:[9]		
Yes	241,510	71,246
No	170,264	
Question No. 17—		
Amend Constitution:[10]		
Yes	224,664	53,408
No	171,256	

[1]Constitutional amendment to establish procedures for resolving conflicts between constitutional amendments or new state laws that are approved by the voters.
[2]Constitutional amendment to revise the provisions regarding the Commission on Judicial Discipline.
[3]Constitutional amendment to allow the Legislature to designate locations in the county, other than the county seat, for holding terms of the District Court.
[4]Question concerning whether the Nevada Legislature shall pass a law to designate the last Friday of October as the legal holiday for observing Nevada Day.
[5]Constitutional amendment to limit legislative sessions to not more than 120 days.
[6]Constitutional amendment to authorize an abatement of taxes on property used in a manner that conserves water.
[7]Amendment to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955.
[8]Constitutional amendment to replace the Lieutenant Governor as Senate President with a Senator elected by the Senate, who will also serve as the next official in the line of succession to the Governor following the Lieutenant Governor; and to abolish the expense allowance paid to the Senate President and the Assembly Speaker.
[9]Constitutional amendment to allow the possession and use of cannabis (marijuana) for medicinal purposes.
[10]Constitutional amendment to instruct Nevada's congressional delegation and members of the Legislature to provide term limits for members of the U.S. House of Representatives and the U.S. Senate.

PRIMARY ELECTION[1]—SEPTEMBER 5, 2000

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Ensign, John	95,904	89,702
Hamzik, Richard	6,202	
Platin, Fernando, Jr.	1,543	
None of these candidates	5,290	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Blockey, Jim	4,698	
Porter, Jon	18,683	13,370
Price, Nancy	5,313	
Representative in Congress (continued)—		
Dist. 2:		
Gibbons, Jim	68,917	60,931
Tracy, Mitchell T.	7,986	
None of these candidates[2]	18	

[1]No Democratic primary held.

[2]"None of these candidates" received 18 votes from Lyon County.

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice, Seat G—		
Backus, Gary	34,075	
Becker, Nancy A.	113,185	79,110
Williams, Day R.	20,744	
None of these candidates	24,431	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 3 (Dept. 3):		
Estes, Robert E.	4,441	1,678
Mattly, Will B.	2,543	
Pederson, Wayne A.	2,763	
Dist. 5 (Dept. 2):		
Glennen, Robert E.	1,297	
Lane, Robert W.	2,170	
Vitto, Kirk	2,310	140
Zlotek, Marla	1,754	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 3 (Subdist. B):		
Cook, Dave	10,742	2,207
Myers, Barbara J.	8,535	
Trusty-Murphy, Michelle	4,496	
Dist. D:		
Goldman, Edward	6,049	
Hawk, John	7,057	1,008
Scott, John E., II	5,020	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 2D:		
Alden, Mark	10,072	4,856
Best, Wallace Hill	2,840	
Ratigan, Jim	5,216	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 2000

HIGH VOTE 608,970 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
President, Vice President—		
Browne, Harry, Olivier, Art (Lib)	3,311	
Buchanan, Pat, Foster, Ezola (Ref)	4,747	
Bush, George W., Cheney, Dick (R)	301,575	21,597
Gore, Al, Lieberman, Joe (D)	279,978	
Hagelin, John, Goldhaber, Nat (NL)	415	
Nader, Ralph, LaDuke, Winona (G)	15,008	
Phillips, Howard, Frazier, Curt (Const.)	621	
None of these candidates	3,315	
United States Senator—		
Berghof, Ernie (IA)	2,540	
Bernstein, Ed (D)	238,260	
Ensign, John (R)	330,687	92,427
Grutzmacher, Bill (CIT)	1,579	
Johnson, J. J. (Lib)	5,395	
Rusco, Kathryn (G)	10,286	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Berkley, Shelley (D)	118,469	17,193
Hansen, Christopher (IA)	3,933	
Porter, Jon (R)	101,276	
Schneider, Charles (Lib)	4,011	
Swenson, W.G. (CIT)	1,546	
Dist. 2:		
Brenneman, Ken (CIT)	2,367	
Cahill, Tierney (D)	106,379	
Gibbons, Jim (R)	229,608	123,229
Hansen, Daniel (IA)	5,582	
Laws, A. Charles (G)	5,547	
Savage, Terry (Lib)	5,343	
Winquist, Robert W. (NL)	1,143	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat C:		
Rose, Robert E.	380,031	
None of these candidates	117,700	
Seat F:		
Leavitt, Myron E.	387,935	
None of these candidates	111,160	
Seat G:		
Backus, Gary	126,611	
Becker, Nancy	312,678	186,067
None of these candidates	75,298	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Polaha, Jerry	90,435	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 3):		
Estes, Robert E.	10,841	3,135
Pederson, Wayne A.	7,706	
Dist. 5 (Dept. 2)[1]:		
Lane, Robert W.	6,882	27
Vitto, Kirk	6,855	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Vega, Valorie J	264,959	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Parraguirre, Ron D.	262,368	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 12):		
Mahan, Jim	258,935	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. H):		
Ritchie, Art	254,352	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. I):		
Beuth, Phil	115,947	
Moss, Cheryl B	170,472	54,525

[1]Kirk Vitto, candidate for Fifth Judicial District Court Judge, Department 2, requested a recount of the November 7, 2000, General Election results. The Fifth Judicial District Court is composed of three counties: Esmeralda, Mineral, and Nye.

Fifth Judicial District Court Judge, Department 2, canvass results:
Lane, Robert W.: 6,880
Vitto, Kirk: 6,852

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 2000 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 608,970 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. J):		
Brown, Lisa	169,512	57,872
Henderson, William	111,640	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. K):		
Del Vecchio, Nicholas Anthony	156,778	27,615
Wachsman, Beth	129,163	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 2 (Subdist. A):		
Howard, Linda C.	9,619	2,616
Phillips, Dave	7,003	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. D):		
Alden, Mark	32,948	
Ratigan, Jim	26,524	6,424
Dist. 3 (Subdist. B):		
Derby, Jill Talbot	45,398	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1 (Subdist. B):		
Gwaltney, John W.	37,261	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. A):		
Lewis, Tracey	7,046	
Washington, Marcia L.	9,432	2,386

Candidates	***Votes***	***Margin of Victory***
State Board of Education— (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Subdist. D):		
Goldman, Edward	26,673	
Hawk, John	32,351	5,678
Dist. 2 (Subdist. F):		
Iverson, Merv	39,982	
Dist. 2 (Subdist. G):		
Malone, Theresa	50,641	10,195
Smith, Patricia G.	40,446	
Dist. 3 (Subdist. B):		
Cook, Dave	25,438	
Myers, Barbara J.	25,908	470
Question No.1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	234,104	
No	341,288	107,184
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	412,688	232,611
No	180,077	
Question No. 9—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	381,947	179,736
No	202,211	

[1]Constitutional amendment to allow the investment of State money to stimulate economic development.
[2]Constitutional amendment to add a new section to read as follows: "Only a marriage between a male and female person shall be recognized and given effect in this State."
[3]Constitutional amendment to require the Legislature to provide by law for the medicinal use of Cannabis.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 3, 2002

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—			*Governor—*		
Dist. 3:			Meyer, Dan	11,403	
Budetich, Mark J., Jr.	9,419		Neal, Joe	31,805	12,831
Herrera, Dario	20,773	11,354	Petrella, Christopher J.	4,917	
			Scott, Barbara	18,974	
			None of these candidates	21,875	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—			*Governor—*		
Dist. 1:			Cook, Shirley	7,717	
Boggs-McDonald,			Guinn, Kenny C.	97,367	89,650
Lynette Maria	16,838	12,332	Hiett, Bill	1,167	
Ordunez, Alfred	4,506		Lusak, Stanleigh	566	
Dist. 3:			Poliak, Harold	395	
Bilbray, Barry D.	6,179		Prevot, James K.	560	
Daily, Bob	2,052		Westcott, Bruce	2,507	
Kiger, Susan	3,407		None of these candidates	7,195	
Porter, Jon	25,446	19,267	*Lieutenant Governor—*		
			Hunt, Lorraine	94,808	81,803
			Larrivee, Gerry	13,005	
			None of these candidates	6,761	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory	Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges—			*District Court Judges (continued)—*		
Dist. 5 (Dept. 2):			Dist. 6 (Dept. 2):		
Dockter, Sharon Yvonne	1,346		Iroz, John M.	1,514	
Duffy, Laurel	1,380		Maher, Kent	887	
Lane, Robert W.	6,041	4,661	Plimpton, Todd	400	
			Sullivan, Jerry V.	2,346	832
			Tanner, Milo	428	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 2002

HIGH VOTE 504,079 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Berkley, Shelley (D)	64,312	13,164
Boggs–McDonald, Lynette Maria (R)	51,148	
Dempsey, Steven (IA)	2,861	
Startin, W. Lane (G)	1,393	
Dist. 2:		
Gibbons, Jim (R)	149,574	109,385
Hansen, Janine (IA)	7,240	
Souza, Travis O. (D)	40,189	
Trainor, Brendan (Lib)	3,413	
Winquist, Robert (NAT)	784	
Dist. 3:		
Herrera, Dario (D)	66,659	
Odell, Richard Wayne (IA)	1,694	
O'Neil, Pete (Ind)	6,842	
Porter, Jon (R)	100,378	33,719
Scott, Neil (Lib)	3,421	
Governor—		
Geyer, Dick (Lib)	8,104	
Guinn, Kenny C. (R)	344,001	233,066
Holmgren, David G. (IA)	7,047	
Laws, Charles (G)	4,775	
Neal, Joe (D)	110,935	
Norton, Jerry L. (Ind)	5,543	
None of these candidates	23,674	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Hunt, Lorraine (R)	260,468	51,168
Kenny, Erin (D)	209,300	
Oswald, William (Lib)	9,171	
Yochum, Merritt (IA)	6,609	
None of these candidates	17,118	
Secretary of State—		
Avery, Lois J. (NAT)	14,552	
Hamma, William (D)	124,655	
Hansen, Christopher H. (IA)	17,987	
Heller, Dean (R)	298,125	173,470
Lenart, Paul A. (G)	7,602	
None of these candidates	29,561	
State Treasurer—		
Andrews, Mark (IA)	26,932	
Krolicki, Brian K. (R)	271,393	110,263
Santor, Ken (D)	161,130	
None of these candidates	29,678	
State Controller—		
Augustine, Kathy (R)	255,421	83,214
Black, Lisa (IA)	20,536	
Eby, Chuck (Lib)	11,109	
Lee, John (D)	172,207	
None of these candidates	27,799	
Attorney General—		
Hansen, Jonathan (IA)	20,018	
Hunt, John (D)	167,513	
Sandoval, Brian (R)	290,471	122,958
None of these candidates	18,779	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat B:		
Chairez, Don	133,611	
Maupin, Bill	241,597	107,986
None of these candidates	73,577	
Seat D:		
Gibbons, Mark	346,385	
None of these candidates	77,897	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 1):		
Griffin, Michael R.	14,839	
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Maddox, William A.	13,452	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Berry, Janet J.	77,731	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
McGee, Charles M.	75,977	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Boles, J. A.	23,806	
Polaha, Jerry	64,603	40,797
Dist. 2 (Dept. 4):		
Langton, Michael E.	41,199	
Steinheimer, Connie J.	53,011	11,812
Dist. 2 (Dept. 6):		
Adams, Brent T.	76,108	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 7):		
Breen, Peter I.	76,860	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 8):		
Kosach, Steven R.	75,054	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Hardesty, James W.	75,406	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 10):		
Beasley, James	32,299	
Elliott, Steve	57,018	24,719
Dist. 2 (Dept. 12):		
Decaria, Mary Anne	39,084	
Doherty, Frances	49,291	10,207
Dist. 3 (Dept. 1):		
Huff, David A.	14,650	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 2):		
Blake, Archie E.	14,760	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 3):		
Estes, Robert E.	14,582	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 1):		
Memeo, Mike	9,213	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 2):		
Puccinelli, Andrew J.	9,042	
Dist. 5 (Dept. 1):		
Davis, John P.	10,395	
Dist. 5 (Dept. 2):		
Duffy, Laurel	3,717	
Lane, Robert W.	8,663	4,946
Dist. 6 (Dept. 1):		
Wagner, Richard A.	6,348	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 2002 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 504,079 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 6 (Dept. 2):		
Iroz, John M.	4,225	760
Sullivan, Jerry V.	3,465	
Dist. 7 (Dept. 1):		
Dobrescu, Steve L.	4,388	
Dist. 7 (Dept. 2):		
Papez, Dan L.	4,514	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Phillips, David Lee	76,385	
Porter, Gene T.	170,874	94,489
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Vega, Valorie J.	225,466	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Parraguirre, Ron D.	222,139	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
Ellsworth, Carolyn	91,771	
Hardcastle, Kathy A.	157,382	65,611
Dist. 8 (Dept. 5):		
Glass, Jackie	161,047	58,628
Sobel, Jeffrey D.	102,419	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6):		
Bonaventure, Joseph	234,759	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 7):		
Bell, Stewart L.	209,768	166,410
Pridham, Grenville Thomas	43,358	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 8):		
Gates, Lee	215,590	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9):		
Togliatti, Jennifer P.	217,512	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 10):		
Voy, Bill	107,147	
Walsh, Jessie Elizabeth	138,319	31,172
Dist. 8 (Dept. 11):		
Douglas, Michael	212,317	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 12):		
Leavitt, Michelle	215,845	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Denton, Mark Ralph	208,284	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 14):		
Curtas, John A.	92,001	
Mosley, Donald M.	157,468	65,467
Dist. 8 (Dept. 15):		
Loehrer, Sally	211,697	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 16):		
McGroarty, John S.	209,573	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 17):		
Cherry, Michael A.	212,267	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 18):		
Saitta, Nancy M.	213,417	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 19):		
Earl, Allan R.	203,296	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 20):		
Smagac, Sandy	110,235	
Wall, David	135,537	25,302
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 21):		
Adair, Valerie	152,682	47,550
Israel, Ron	105,132	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. G):		
Neeman, Jeffrey	70,593	
Steel, Cynthia Dianne	168,203	97,610
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. H):		
Ritchie, Art.	206,004	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. I):		
Beuth, Phil	79,062	
Moss, Cheryl	162,844	83,782
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. J):		
Brown, Lisa	155,403	72,637
Kurtz, Thomas G.	82,766	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. K):		
Darquea, Michelle	101,370	
Del Vecchio, Nicholas A.	140,854	39,484
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. L):		
Elliott, Jennifer	135,989	28,308
Guzman, F.	107,681	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 1):		
Gamble, David R.	13,473	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 2):		
Gibbons, Michael	13,274	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 2:		
Forbuss, Robert	10,288	
Whipple, Bret	12,668	2,400
Dist. 3:		
Aizley, Paul	10,476	
Dondero, Thalia M.	13,629	3,153
Dist. 5:		
Aguirre, Aldo	5,269	
Schofield, Jack Lund	7,143	1,874
Dist. 10:		
Rosenburg, Howard	33,778	
Dist. 12:		
Anthony, Stavros	21,362	
Knight, Jeff	17,553	3,809
State Board of Education:		
Dist. 2:		
Baum, Roger	15,135	
Waters, Gary P.	27,113	11,978
Dist. 5:		
Nolan, Dorothy	8,506	2,769
Rocha, Priscilla	5,737	
Dist. 6:		
Boylan, Patrick J.	15,317	1,972
Ochoa, Albert	13,345	
Dist. 10:		
Ferry, Cliff	46,183	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 5, 2002 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 504,079 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*	*Candidates*	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Question No. 1—			*Question No. 6—*		
General Obligation Bonds:[1]			Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	291,262	91,119	Yes	192,284	
No	200,143		No	279,233	86,949
Question No. 2—			*Question No. 7—*		
Amend Constitution:[2]			Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	337,197	172,624	Yes	203,560	
No.	164,573		No	273,647	70,087
Question No. 3—			*Question No. 8—*		
Amend Constitution:[3]			Amend Constitution:[8]		
Yes	190,541		Yes	284,346	83,378
No	285,921	95,380	No	200,968	
Question No. 4—			*Question No. 9—*		
Amend Constitution:[4]			Amend Constitution:[9]		
Yes	104,245		Yes	196,371	
No	373,587	269,342	No	305,479	109,108
Question No. 5—					
Amend Constitution:[5]					
Yes	183,552				
No	270,352	86,800			

[1]Issues general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed $200 million in order to preserve water quality; protect open space, lakes, rivers, wetlands, and wildlife habitat; and restore and improve parks, recreational areas, and historic and cultural resources.

[2]Constitutional amendment to provide that "Only a marriage between a male and female person shall be recognized and given effect in this state."

[3]Amendment to the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to provide an exemption from the taxes imposed by that act on the gross receipts from the sale and the storage, use or other consumption of farm machinery and equipment employed for the agricultural use of real property.

[4]Constitutional amendment to amend the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to provide an exemption from the taxes imposed by that act on engines and chassis, including replacement parts and components for the engines and chassis, of professional racing vehicles and for certain motor vehicles used by professional racing teams or sanctioning bodies to transport certain items and facilities.

[5]Constitutional amendment to repeal the constitutional rule against perpetuities.

[6]Constitutional amendment to revise the term of office of a Supreme Court Justice or District Judge who is appointed to fill a vacancy.

[7]Constitutional amendment to allow the exemption from the State debt limit for State contracts necessary for the improvement, acquisition, or construction of public elementary and secondary schools.

[8]Constitutional amendment to authorize the Legislature to provide by law for a reduction in the property taxes on a single-family residence occupied by the owner to avoid a severe economic hardship to that owner.

[9]Constitutional amendment to require the Legislature to provide or maintain penalties for using, distribution of marijuana, and other matters related thereto including the use and possession of up to three ounces of marijuana by persons aged 21 years or older.

PRIMARY ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 7, 2004

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Berkley, Shelley	27,765	24,557
Kral, Brian	2,412	
Reynolds, Ann	3,208	
Dist. 2:		
Bennett, David Jerome	17,859	
Cochran, Angie G.	18,319	460
Representative in Congress (continued)—		
Dist. 3:		
Budetich, Mark	1,833	
Devoe, Rick	2,217	
Gallagher, Tom	23,349	20,776
Nevenic, Anna	2,239	
Phillips, Shanna	2,573	
Von Feldon, Ron	1,383	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Brown, Robert	19,553	
Melton, Royle William	10,552	
Poliak, Carlo	1,769	
Tilley, Cherie M.	10,357	
Wegner, Kenneth A.	21,406	
Ziser, Richard	40,533	19,127
None of these candidates	16,827	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Byer, Lewis A.	4,806	
Mickelson, Russ	11,868	7,062
Tamez, Francisco E.	2,026	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat A:		
Ashworth, Don	51,655	
Hardesty, Jim	110,813	57,177
Mirch, Kevin J.	10,160	
Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	53,636	
None of these candidates	21,676	
Seat E:		
Brown, Lori Lipman	45,259	
Mason, John E.	48,253	
Parraguirre, Ron	97,499	49,246
Smith, Doug	32,855	
None of these candidates	22,572	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 3:		
Washington, Marcia L.	12,769	
Dist. 4:		
Hawk, John	22,061	
Dist. 7:		
Iverson, Mervin R.	18,143	
Dist. 8:		
Gwaltney, John W.	27,464	
Dist. 9:		
Cook, Dave	12,708	493
Myers, Barbara J.	12,215	
Wilke, Stacie	6,577	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 5):		
Schumacher, Deborah	47,907	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. A):		
Voy, Bill	112,682	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. B):		
Sanchez, Gloria S.	112,881	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. C):		
Jones, Steve	111,411	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 6:		
Seastrand, Doug	10,642	
Dist. 11:		
Hill, Doug	10,112	4,015
Price, Bob	6,097	
Westwood, Sean	4,510	
Zed, Rajan	1,458	
Dist. 13:		
Berkus, Matthew S.	792	
Destefano, Mark[1]	4,342	74
Germain, Jim	1,825	
Kirkpatrick, Tom	3,919	
Leavitt, James Dean	4,268	
Sturman, Gloria J.	3,928	

[1]A lawsuit was filed challenging Mr. Destefano's residency. As a result, his name was removed from the General Election ballot.

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 2004

HIGH VOTE 829,587 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Badnarik, Michael, Campagna, Richard (Lib)	3,176	
Bush, George W., Cheney, Dick (R)	418,690	21,500
Cobb, David, LaMarche, Pat (G)	853	
Kerry, John F., Edwards, John (D)	397,190	
Nader, Ralph, Camejo, Peter M. (Ind)	4,838	
Peroutka, Michael A., Baldwin, Chuck (IA)	1,152	
None of these candidates	3,688	
United States Senator—		
Hurst, Thomas L. (Lib)	9,559	
Marinch, Gary (NAT)	2,095	
Reid, Harry (D)	494,805	210,165
Schumann, David K. (IA)	6,001	
Ziser, Richard (R)	284,640	
None of these candidates	12,968	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Berkley, Shelley (D)	133,569	70,564
Duensing, Jim (Lib)	5,862	
Mickelson, Russ (R)	63,005	
Dist. 2:		
Cochran, Angie G. (D)	79,978	
Gibbons, Jim (R)	195,466	115,488
Hansen, Janine (IA)	10,638	
Trainor, Brendan J. (Lib)	4,997	
Dist. 3:		
Gallagher, Tom (D)	120,365	
O'Dell, Richard W. (IA)	6,053	
Porter, Jon (R)	162,240	41,875
Silvestri, Joseph P. (Lib)	9,260	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat A:		
Hardesty, Jim	359,089	98,464
Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	260,625	
None of these candidates	125,787	
Supreme Court Justice (continued)—		
Seat E:		
Mason, John E.	217,043	
Parraguirre, Ron	395,396	178,353
None of these candidates	132,609	
Seat F:		
Douglas, Michael L.	361,980	164,046
Hansen, Joel Fredrick	197,934	
None of these candidates	163,683	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Cory, Ken	217,293	11,543
Henderson, Bill	205,750	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 11):		
Davidson, Mike	198,253	
Gonzalez, Elizabeth (Betsy)	235,411	37,158
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. D):		
Halverson, Elizabeth	212,808	
Hardcastle, Gerald W.	225,191	12,383
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. E):		
Lueck, Robert W.	189,561	
Pomrenze, Sandra L.	233,514	43,953
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. F):		
Gaston, Bob	191,502	
Miley, Stefany Ann	236,788	45,286
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 11):		
Sferrazza, Pete	66,822	
Weller, Chuck	77,589	10,767
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 7:		
Sisolak, Steve	39,277	25,226
Surpure, J. S. (Jack)	14,051	
Dist. 8:		
Aiazzi, Stan	20,973	
Gallagher, Dorothy S.	30,367	9,394
Dist. 11:		
Hill, Doug	34,509	11,370
Price, Bob	23,139	
Dist. 13:		
Leavitt, James Dean	41,307	9,513
Sturman, Gloria J.	31,794	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1:		
Frederick, Sharon	48,757	26,205
Jeter, R. Dean	22,552	
Dist. 9:		
Cook, Dave	34,974	
Myers, Barbara J.	43,545	8,571

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 2004 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 829,587 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*	*Candidates*	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Question No. 1—			*Question No. 5—*		
Amend Constitution:[1]			Amend Constitution:[5]		
Yes	446,965	104,792	Yes	294,415	
No	342,173		No	497,406	202,991
Question No. 2—			*Question No. 6—*		
Amend Constitution:[2]			Amend Constitution:[6]		
Yes	381,045		Yes	545,490	293,328
No	404,173	23,128	No	252,162	
Question No. 3—			*Question No. 7—*		
Amend Constitution:[3]			Amend Constitution:[7]		
Yes	468,059	147,930	Yes	418,857	66,875
No	320,129		No	351,982	
Question No. 4—			*Question No. 8—*		
Amend Constitution:[4]			Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*:[8]		
Yes	274,752		Yes	285,501	
No	516,216	241,464	No	469,268	183,767

[1]Constitutional amendment to require the Nevada Legislature to fund the operation of the public schools for kindergarten through grade 12 before funding any other part of the State budget for the next biennium.

[2]Constitutional amendment to require that the annual per-pupil expenditure for Nevada's public elementary and secondary schools equals or exceeds the national average.

[3]Constitutional amendment to limit attorney's fees and damages which a plaintiff may recover in an action regarding professional negligence.

[4]Constitutional amendment to add provisions governing insurance rates and practices in Nevada.

[5]Constitutional amendment to penalize lawyers willfully involved in vexatious and frivolous litigation, and to prohibit certain changes to limits on recovery of monetary damages.

[6]Constitutional amendment to raise the minimum wage paid to employees.

[7]Constitutional amendment to change the provision that prohibits an "idiot or insane person" from voting to refer to "a person who has been adjudicated mentally incompetent, unless restored to legal capacity" and to repeal a provision relating to the election of United States Senators by the Legislature that was made obsolete by the adoption of the 17th Amendment to the *United States Constitution*.

[8]Amend the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to revise the exemption from the tax for the sale or use of used vehicles; to provide exemptions from the tax or the sale or use of prescription ophthalmic and ocular devices and appliances, farm machinery and other agricultural equipment, works of fine art for public display, and professional racing vehicles and parts; and to revise the exemption from the tax on the sale or use of aircraft and parts of aircraft used by commercial air carriers.

PRIMARY ELECTION—AUGUST 15, 2006

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Carter, Jack	92,270	81,123
Tun, Ruby Jee	11,147	
None of these candidates	14,425	
Representative in Congress— Dist. 1:		
Berkley, Shelley	29,655	26,388
Lawlor, Asimo Sondra (Silver)	3,267	
Representative in Congress— Dist. 3:		
Budetich, Mark	3,885	
Hafen, Tessa M.	22,118	16,113
Michaels, Barry	6,005	
Nevenic, Anna	4,832	
Warman, Freddie L.	1,578	
Governor—		
Gibson, James B.	42,966	
McConnell, Leola	5,019	
Titus, Dina	63,999	21,033
None of these candidates	7,062	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Goodman, Robert E. (Bob)	24,789	
Montgomery, Bill	14,876	
Stupak, Bob	20,932	
Unger, Robert (Bob)	30,540	5,751
None of these candidates	23,861	
Secretary of State—		
Boyd, Roderick	21,844	
Miller, Ross	68,356	46, 512
None of these candidates	22,600	
State Treasurer—		
Marshall, Kate	74,674	51,633
Vanderpal, Geoffrey	23,041	
None of these candidates	16,355	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Ensign, John	127,023	120,374
Hamilton, Edward (Fast Eddie)	6,649	
None of these candidates	6,754	
Representative in Congress— Dist. 1:		
Mickelson, Russ	7,907	
Monroe, Michael (Ace)	2,193	
Wegner, Kenneth	10,615	2,708
Representative in Congress— Dist. 2:		
Angle, Sharron E.	24,349	
Gibbons, Dawn	17,317	
Gilster, Richard	721	
Heller, Dean	24,770	421
Thomas, Glenn	1,835	
Governor—		
Beers, Bob	40,876	
Damayo, Melody (Mimi Miyagi)	1,651	
Gibbons, Jim	67,717	26,841
Hunt, Lorraine T.	25,161	
Lusak, Stanleigh Harold	794	
None of these candidates	4,316	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Hammargren, Lonnie	24,138	
Kao, George	6,093	
Krolicki, Brian	57,743	21,634
Moncrief, Janet	5,421	
Woollen, Barbara Lee	36,109	
None of these candidates	9,490	
Secretary of State—		
Scroggins, Brian	56,710	
Tarkanian, Danny	64,235	7,525
None of these candidates	15,155	
State Treasurer—		
Augustine, Kathy	26,384	
Destefano, Mark	57,035	30,651
Pitts, Joseph	25,024	
None of these candidates	25,592	

PRIMARY ELECTION—AUGUST 15, 2006 *(continued)*

NONPARTISIAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat F:		
Calvert, John	41,335	
Douglas, Michael L.	99,539	11,109
Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	88,430	
None of these candidates	39,393	
Seat G:		
Becker, Nancy	95,327	23,949
Christensen, Thomas F.	35,401	
Del Vecchio, Nicholas Anthony	36,801	
Saitta, Nancy M.	71,378	
None of these candidates	32,954	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Hardy, David	46,662	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Perry, Robert	46,316	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 2):		
Aberasturi, Leon	4,656	
Pederson, Wayne A.	6,246	1,590
Schlegelmilch, John Paul	1,861	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Herndon, Douglas W.	131,246	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 23):		
Federico, Michael A.	8,700	
Gale, Bruce L.	7,309	
Gardner, Gerald	28,141	
Halverson, Elizabeth	39,727	10,570
Henderson, Bill	29,157	
Villani, Michael P.	10,211	
Wiese, Jerry	20,857	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 24):		
Bixler, James M.	129,846	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. M):		
Harter, Mat	16,983	
Jensen, John	15,439	
Kurtz, Thomas G.	16,294	
Lueck, Robert W.	34,950	12,189
Maskall, Maria	21,667	
Potter, William S.	22,761	
Throne, Dawn R.	14,295	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 1:		
Crear, Cedric	4,970	1,943
Lee, Jefferson	3,027	
Waugh, Nathaniel (Nate)	1,841	
Dist. 6:		
Wixom, Michael B.	12,281	
Dist. 9:		
Fulstone, David H., II	8,964	
Knecht, Ron	12,492	3,528
Lancaster, Ted S.	3,839	
Moore, Liz	6,987	
Dist. 12:		
Anthony, Stavros	24,519	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 6:		
Biggerstaff, Jan	13,711	
Dist. 10:		
Ferry, Cliff	37,107	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 2006

HIGH VOTE 582,572 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Carter, Jack (D)	238,796	
Ensign, John (R)	322,501	83,705
Schumann, David K. (IA)	7,774	
Trainor, Brendan (Lib)	5,269	
None of these candidates	8,232	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Berkley, Shelley (D)	85,025	44,108
Duensing, Jim (Lib)	2,843	
Roberts, Darnell (IA)	2,339	
Wegner, Kenneth (R)	40,917	
Dist. 2:		
Derby, Jill (D)	104,593	
Heller, Dean (R)	117,168	12,575
Kroshus, James C. (IA)	5,439	
Rosen, Daniel (Ind)	5,524	
Dist. 3:		
Hafen, Tessa M. (D)	98,261	
Hansen, Joshua (IA)	5,329	
Porter, Jon (R)	102,232	3,971
Silvestri, Joseph P. (Lib)	5,157	
Governor—		
Bergland, Craig O. (G)	6,753	
Gibbons, Jim (R)	279,003	23,319
Hansen, Christopher (IA)	20,019	
Titus, Dina (D)	255,684	
None of these candidates	20,699	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Jefferson, Thomas (IA)	25,406	
Krolicki, Brian (R)	301,258	72,737
Unger, Robert (Bob) (D)	228,521	
None of these candidates	21,531	
Secretary of State—		
Hansen, Janine (IA)	38,757	
Miller, Ross (D)	279,510	46,805
Tarkanian, Danny (R)	232,705	
None of these candidates	22,666	
State Treasurer—		
Andrews, Mark (IA)	35,902	
Destefano, Mark (R)	239,072	
Marshall, Kate (D)	271,088	32,016
None of these candidates	27,527	
State Controller—		
Fitzgibbons, Floyd (IA)	30,490	
Martin, Steve (R)	250,855	
Wallin, Kim (D)	257,790	6,935
None of these candidates	31,656	
Attorney General—		
Chairez, Don (R)	204,816	
Cortez Masto, Catherine (D)	339,465	134,649
None of these candidates	30,694	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat C:		
Cherry, Michael A.	387,125	
None of these candidates	129,141	
Supreme Court Justice (continued)—		
Seat F:		
Douglas, Michael L.	260,363	65,427
Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	194,936	
None of these candidates	82,747	
Seat G:		
Becker, Nancy	205,831	
Saitta, Nancy M.	253,187	47,356
None of these candidates	84,883	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 7):		
Flanagan, Patrick	60,681	18,274
Peck, Bridget Robb	42,407	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 2):		
Aberasturi, Leon	11,802	2,148
Pederson, Wayne A.	9,654	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 16):		
Hafen, Conrad	122,379	
Williams, Tim	179,244	56,865
Dist. 8 (Dept. 22):		
Israel, Ron	139,379	
Johnson, Susan	169,261	29,882
Dist. 8 (Dept. 23):		
Halverson, Elizabeth	151,800	1,908
Henderson, Bill	149,892	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. M):		
Lueck, Robert W.	132,746	
Potter, William S.	164,859	32,113
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 1:		
Crear, Cedric	11,601	3,196
Lee, Jefferson	8,405	
Dist. 4:		
Alden, Mark	27,329	15,190
Wade, Troy E., II	12,139	
Dist. 9:		
Fulstone, David H., II	26,781	
Knecht, Ron	30,996	4,215
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 2:		
Davis, Kevin	22,938	
Ruggiero, Anthony	25,513	2,575
Dist. 4:		
Arnold, D. L.	21,775	
Reid, Cindy	48,330	26,555
Dist. 5:		
Nance, Greg Nyberg	8,657	2,727
Stupak, Nevada	5,930	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 7, 2006 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 582,572 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution[1]		
Yes	311,629	52,982
No	258,647	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution[2]		
Yes	353,704	146,980
No	206,724	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution[3]		
Yes	0	
No	0	
Question No. 4—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*[4]		
Yes	275,720	
No	298,987	23,267
Question No. 5—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*[5]		
Yes	310,524	45,149
No	265,375	
Question No. 6—		
Amend Constitution[6]		
Yes	395,367	215,282
No	180,085	
Question No. 7—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*[7]		
Yes	253,725	
No	321,913	68,188
Question No. 8—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*[8]		
Yes	384,872	210,337
No	174,535	
Question No. 9—		
Amend Constitution[9]		
Yes	269,807	
No	277,714	7,907
Question No. 10—		
Amend Constitution[10]		
Yes	261,091	
No	287,088	25,997
Question No. 11—		
Amend Constitution[11]		
Yes	165,127	
No	391,442	226,315

[1]Constitutional amendment to require the Nevada Legislature to fund the operation of the public schools for kindergarten through grade 12 before funding any other part of the State budget for the next biennium.
[2]Constitutional amendment concerning eminent domain.
[3]Question Number 3 was removed from the ballot by the Nevada Supreme Court in *Nevadans for Nevada et al. v. Beers et al.*, 122 Nev. Adv. Op. 80 (Sept. 8, 2006).
[4]Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes* to prohibit smoking tobacco in certain public places except all areas of casinos and gaming areas within establishments.
[5]Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes* to prohibit smoking tobacco in certain public places, in all bars with a food-handling license, but excluding gaming areas of casinos and certain other locations.
[6]Constitutional amendment to raise the minimum wage paid to employees.
[7]Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes* concerning the sale, use, and possession of marijuana.
[8]Amend the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to exempt from the tax the value of any used vehicle taken in trade on the purchase of another vehicle and the value of farm machinery and equipment.
[9]Constitutional amendment to provide for the election of certain members of the Board of Regents of the University of Nevada and for the gubernatorial appointment of certain members, and to specify the number and terms of the members.
[10]Constitutional amendment to change the provisions regarding special sessions of the Legislature.
[11]Constitutional amendment to provide for the payment of compensation to members of the Nevada Legislature for each day of service during regular and special sessions and to provide for the payment of reasonable allowances to legislators for postage, newspapers, telecommunications, and stationery.

PRIMARY ELECTION—AUGUST 12, 2008

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Berkley, Shelley	19,444	17,222
Budetich, Mark John, Jr.	2,222	
Dist. 3:		
Michaels, Barry	2,312	
Nevenic, Anna	1,114	
Poliak, Carlo (Tex)	587	
Titus, Dina	22,232	19,920

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Dyer, Chris	1,847	
Ellingwood, Eve (No. 1 Mom)	1,137	
Hamilton, Edward (Mr. Clean)	761	
Kornfeld, Ray J.	1,090	
Mickelson, Russ	2,490	
Powers, Mike	896	
Wegner, Kenneth	4,359	1,869
Dist. 2:		
Heller, Dean	43,112	36,103
Smack, James W.	7,009	
Dist. 3:		
Bunce, Carl	1,911	
Law, Jesse	3,030	
Porter, Jon	21,955	18,925

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat B:		
Allf, Nancy Lee	39,715	
Chairez, Don	40,563	
Pickering, Mary (Kris)	45,983	3,097
Schumacher, Deborah	42,886	
None of these candidates	12,155	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 1):		
Russell, James Todd	7,693	
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Jenkins, Caren	1,574	
Krueger, Mark	1,494	
Waters, Noel	3,257	730
Wilson, Jim	2,527	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Berry, Janet	32,545	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Hardy, David	31,805	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Polaha, Jerome M. (Jerry)	32,565	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 7):		
Flanagan, Patrick	32,323	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 8):		
Kosach, Steven R.	31,982	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 10):		
Elliott, Steve	31,711	
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 12):		
Doherty, Frances	31,597	
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 13):		
Peck, Bridget Robb	31,692	

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 3 (Dept. 1):		
Huff, David A.	3,993	1,650
Kennedy, Jack	2,343	
Mallory, Arthur (Art)	2,102	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 1):		
Loreman, David D.	550	
Memeo, Mike	2,287	698
Torvinen, Mark	1,589	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 2):		
Puccinelli, Andrew J.	3,901	
Dist. 5 (Dept. 1):		
Beckett, Bob	990	
Davis, John P.	4,059	1,891
Zlotek, Marla	2,168	
Dist. 5 (Dept. 2):		
Lane, Robert W.	6,261	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 1):		
Wagner, Richard A.	3,485	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 2):		
Dolan, Robert (Bob)	631	
Maher, O. Kent	811	
Montero, Michael R.	1,744	933
Schaeffer, William E.	140	
Shirley, Jim C.	766	
Dist. 7 (Dept. 1):		
Dobrescu, Steve L.	1,601	
Dist. 7 (Dept. 2):		
Papez, Dan L.	1,655	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Cory, Ken	76,898	

PRIMARY ELECTION—AUGUST 12, 2008 *(continued)*

NONPARTISIAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Vega, Valorie J.	77,054	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Herndon, Douglas W.	76,857	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
Hardcastle, Kathy A.	76,086	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 5):		
Glass, Jackie	77,590	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9):		
Togliatti, Jennifer P.	75,813	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 10):		
Christopherson, Ian	9,772	
Kephart, William D.	32,661	5,171
Rivers, David J.	22,577	
Walsh, Jessie Elizabeth	27,490	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 11):		
Gonzalez, Betsy	74,991	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Denton, Mark Ralph	75,018	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 14)		
Davis, Chris	25,565	
Diefenbach, Laurie	23,291	
Mosley, Donald M.	43,875	18,310
Dist. 8 (Dept. 15):		
Silver, Abbi	75,139	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 16):		
Williams, Tim	75,574	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 18):		
Barker, David	75,105	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 19):		
Earl, Allan R.	73,999	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 20):		
Wall, David T.	75,186	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 21):		
Adair, Valerie	75,384	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 23):		
Halverson, Elizabeth	9,246	
Landess, Jason	29,136	
Miley, Stefany	57,436	28,300
Dist. 8 (Dept. 24):		
Bixler, James M.	75,709	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 25):		
Baucum, Suzan	19,797	
Delaney, Kathleen E.	32,510	12,502
Perrino, Nicholas Anthony	17,352	
Scann, Susan	20,008	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. H):		
Ritchie, Art	73,974	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. J):		
Kent, Jamie	12,487	9,987
Kent, Lisa M.	30,975	
Mercer, Michele (Shell)	13,079	
Pollock, Kenneth E.	20,988	
Schechtman, Morrisa	11,452	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. K):		
Bezian, Ellen J.	11,898	
Del Vecchio, Nicholas Anthony	20,856	
Giuliani, Cynthia N.	28,172	
Ochoa, Vincent	29,116	944
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. M):		
Potter, William S.	74,457	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. N):		
Harter, Mathew	28,877	
Jensen, John	26,659	
Nathan, Gayle Beck	31,640	2,763
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. O):		
Israel, Ron	33,104	3,633
Sullivan, Frank P.	29,471	
Wallace, Rebecca P.	27,133	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. Q):		
Bray, Allan D.	15,177	
Duckworth, Bryce C.	25,349	3,983
Kurtz, Thomas G.	18,172	
Liker, Tony	8,287	
Piazza, Carl F.	21,366	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. R):		
Duffy, Brigid	11,147	
Guzman, Fernando	15,371	
Henderson, Bill	32,245	16,343
Hoskin, Chuck	15,902	
Maskall, Maria	14,263	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 1):		
Gamble, David R.	7,106	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 2):		
Gibbons, Michael	7,022	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 3:		
Dondero, Thalia	5,512	
Dist. 5		
Schofield, Jack	3,414	
Dist. 10:		
Cobb, William	10,493	4,607
Hormazdi, Farrokh R.	1,198	
Rosenberg, Howard	5,886	
State Board of Education		
Dist. 4:		
Wilkinson, Craig M.	15,836	
Dist. 7:		
Brooks, James	4,092	
Olsen, Val	4,698	
Wallace, Chris	6,629	1,931
Dist. 8:		
Caldwell, Michael L.	4,843	
McKenna, Ken	8,989	261
Pullman, Jonnie	8,728	
Dist. 9:		
Casey, Roy J.	3,581	
Cook, Dave	10,715	626
Myers, Barbara J.	10,089	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 2008

HIGH VOTE 967,848 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Baldwin, Chuck		
Castle, Darrell L. (IA)	3,194	
Barr, Bob		
Root, Wayne A. (Lib)	4,263	
McCain, John		
Palin, Sarah (R)	412,827	
McKinney, Cynthia		
Clemente, Rosa Green (G)	1,411	
Nader, Ralph		
Gonzalez, Matt (Ind)	6,150	
Obama, Barack		
Biden, Joe (D)	533,736	120,909
None of these candidates	6,267	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Alexander, Caren (IA)	4,697	
Berkley, Shelley (D)	154,860	90,023
Duensing,		
Raymond James, Jr. (Lib)	4,528	
Wegner, Kenneth (R)	64,837	
Dist. 2:		
Bergland, Craig (G)	5,282	
Derby, Jill (D)	136,548	
Everhart, John (IA)	11,179	
Heller, Dean (R)	170,771	34,223
Morse, Sean Patrick (Lib)	5,740	
Dist. 3:		
Fitzgibbons, Floyd (IA)	6,937	
Giaquinta, Bob (G)	3,937	
Porter, Jon (R)	147,940	
Reeves, Jeffrey C. (Ind)	14,922	
Silvestri, Joseph P. (Lib)	10,164	
Titus, Dina (D)	165,912	17,972
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat B:		
Pickering, Mary (Kris)	353,873	24,815
Schumacher, Deborah	329,058	
None of these candidates	159,736	
Seat D:		
Christensen, Thomas Frank	210,092	
Gibbons, Mark	456,467	246,375
None of these candidates	166,189	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Waters, Noel	11,237	
Wilson, Jim	12,139	902
Dist. 2 (Dept. 4):		
Neidert, David	42,817	
Steinheimer, Connie	105,574	62,757
Dist. 2 (Dept. 6):		
Adams, Brent	94,585	41,739
Zunino, Greg	52,846	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Perry, Robert H.	83,752	21,479
Sattler, Elliott A., II	62,273	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 14):		
Gardner, Linda	105,904	71,481
Harada, Roger Raymond	34,423	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 1):		
Huff, David A.	15,735	3,163
Kennedy, Jack	12,572	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 2):		
Aberasturi, Leon	16,516	5,176
Schlegelmilch, John	11,340	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 3):		
Rogers, William	14,565	1,874
Stockard, Thomas, III	12,691	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 1):		
Memeo, Mike	7,987	700
Torvinen, Mark	7,287	
Dist. 5 (Dept. 1):		
Davis, John P.	11,379	4,492
Zlotek, Marla	6,887	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 2):		
Maher, O. Kent	3,225	
Montero, Michael	5,902	2,677
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6):		
Cadish, Elissa	306,689	139,959
Childs, Benjamin		
Boone, Sr.	166,730	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 7):		
Bell, Linda Marie	341,208	203,343
Spretnak, Robert P.	137,865	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 8):		
Kunis, Josh	139,383	
Smith, Doug	328,720	189,337
Dist. 8 (Dept. 10):		
Kephart, William D.	231,150	
Walsh, Jessie Elizabeth	249,883	18,733
Dist. 8 (Dept. 12):		
Harris, Kurt	158,150	
Leavitt, Michelle	324,645	166,495
Dist. 8 (Dept. 14):		
Davis, Chris	197,687	
Mosley, Donald M.	285,142	60,455
Dist. 8 (Dept. 17):		
Gale, Bruce L.	175,893	
Villani, Michael	288,871	112,978
Dist. 8 (Dept. 22):		
Ianuzi, Donn	82,636	
Johnson, Susan	379,797	297,161
Dist. 8 (Dept. 23):		
Landess, Jason	140,432	
Miley, Stefany	333,500	193,068
Dist. 8 (Dept. 25):		
Delaney, Kathleen E.	287,299	113,036
Scann, Susan	174,263	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. G):		
Mastin, Amy M.	165,798	
Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	302,401	136,603

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 2008 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 967,848 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. I):		
Moss, Cheryl	314,571	169,760
Muirhead, Greta G.	144,811	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. J):		
Kent, Lisa M.	222,238	
Pollock, Kenneth E.	243,755	21,517
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. K):		
Giuliani, Cynthia N.	253,295	31,962
Ochoa, Vincent	221,333	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. L):		
Elliott, Jennifer L.	331,934	214,046
Throne, Dawn	117,888	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. N):		
Harter, Mathew	243,365	29,487
Nathan, Gayle Beck	213,878	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. O):		
Israel, Ron	216,897	
Sullivan, Frank P.	260,399	43,502
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. P):		
Howard, Jack	215,111	
Pomrenze, Sandra L.	246,874	31,763
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. Q):		
Duckworth, Bryce C.	248,151	32,166
Piazza, Carl F.	215,985	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. R):		
Henderson, Bill	284,041	108,980
Hoskin, Chuck	175,061	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 2:		
Blakely, Robert	16,997	2,196
Whipple, Bret	14,801	
Dist. 10:		
Cobb, William	48,745	38,539
Hormazdi, Farrokh R.	10,206	
Dist. 11:		
Geddes, Jason	54,888	43,671
Zed, Rajan	11,214	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1:		
Bonaventura, Gloria	42,670	722
Frederick, Sharon	41,898	
Dist. 3:		
Chaney, Willia	24,312	1,029
Fletcher, Doris Wallace	23,283	
Dist. 7:		
Olsen, Val	30,476	
Wallace, Chris	47,167	16,691
Dist. 8:		
McKenna, Ken	44,318	4,648
Pullman, Jonnie	39,670	
Dist. 9:		
Cook, Dave	43,863	5,229
Myers, Barbara J.	38,634	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	433,848	
No	481,260	47,412
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	534,548	189,986
No	344,562	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution:[3]		
Yes	518,734	174,717
No	344,017	
Question No. 4—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*:[4]		
Yes	229,740	
No	629,009	399,269

[1]Constitutional amendment to eliminate a requirement that a person must reside in Nevada for six months prior to an election in order to be eligible to vote in that election.
[2]Constitutional amendment related to eminent domain proceedings.
[3]Constitutional amendment concerning exemption from certain taxes.
[4]Amend the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to authorize the Legislature to amend or repeal any provision of this Act without an additional direct vote of the people whenever necessary to carry out any federal law or interstate agreement for the administration, collection, or enforcement of sales and use taxes, and to repeal an exemption from the taxes imposed by this Act on certain aircraft and aircraft components.

PRIMARY ELECTION—JUNE 8, 2010

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Hamilton, Eduardo (Mr. Clean)	4,644	
Miller, Alex	9,715	
Poliak, Carlo	1,938	
Reid, Harry	87,366	77,651
None of these candidates	12,335	
Representative in Congress— Dist. 2:		
Dehne, Denis (Sam)	4,156	
McKenna, Ken	18,259	
Price, Nancy	18,609	350
Representative in Congress (continued)— Dist. 3:		
Beard, John M.	7,846	
Titus, Dina	32,119	24,273
Governor—		
Conquest, Frederick L.	16,775	
Reid, Rory	80,162	63,387
None of these candidates	17,454	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Goodman, Robert E. (Bob)	20,238	
Murad, Paul	17,100	
Randazzo, Robert S.	11,694	
Sferrazza, Jessica	47,595	27,357
None of these candidates	13,744	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Angle, Sharron	70,424	24,553
Bernstein, Gary	698	
Chachas, John	6,926	
Christensen, Chad	4,803	
Lowden, Sue	45,871	
Mabey, Garn	462	
Marinch, Gary	178	
Nadell, Brian	235	
Parson, Bill	1,483	
Stern, Cecilia	355	
Suominen, Terry	223	
Tarkanian, Danny	40,926	
None of these candidates	3,090	
Representative in Congress— Dist. 1:		
Cunningham, David	2,051	
Fiore, Michele	5,922	
Flume, Chuck	4,318	
Lake, Craig	5,277	
Monroe, Mike A.	456	
Neistadt, Scott	440	
Tatner, Joseph (Joe)	1,293	
Wegner, Kenneth	7,214	1,292
Dist. 2:		
Colletti, Patrick J.	14,162	
Heller, Dean	72,728	58,566
Representative in Congress (continued)— Dist. 3:		
Bridges, Ed	6,066	
Heck, Joe	36,898	28,045
Leutwyler, Brad	1,812	
Nohrden, Steven P.	8,853	
Governor—		
Atwood, Tony	2,440	
Gibbons, Jim	47,616	
Lusak, Stanleigh Harold	1,380	
Montandon, Michael L.	22,003	
Sandoval, Brian	97,201	49,585
None of these candidates	4,400	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Krolicki, Brian	122,379	85,811
Woollen, Barbara Lee	36,568	
None of these candidates	11,018	
State Controller—		
Dagani, Gregory Nance	39,381	
Herr, Barry	77,971	38,590
None of these candidates	39,372	
Attorney General—		
Barrick, Travis	69,784	16,032
Hafter, Jacob	53,752	
None of these candidates	33,585	

PRIMARY ELECTION—JUNE 8, 2010 *(continued)*

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 5):		
Schumacher, Deborah	58,397	
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 11):		
Weller, Chuck	52,270	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 15):		
Hardy, David	55,415	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 26):		
Gale, Bruce L.	40,405	
Harris, Kurt Kay	34,771	
Sturman, Gloria	66,054	25,649
Dist. 8 (Dept. 28):		
Coumou, Lucinda	40,894	
Howard, Jack	43,305	
Israel, Ron	66,515	23,210
Dist. 8 (Dept. 30):		
Davidson, Michael D.	45,652	533
Friedberg, Craig	14,398	
Palm, Patricia (Trish)	39,478	
Wiese, Jerry A.	45,119	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 31):		
Dabney, Phil	45,719	1,152
Kishner, Joanna	44,567	
Kunis, Josh	14,426	
Risman, Marc	38,147	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. A):		
Voy, Bill	126,123	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. B):		
Sanchez, Gloria	125,154	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. C):		
Jones, Steve	60,581	19,314
Maskall, Maria	41,267	
Pifer, Denise A.	39,233	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. D):		
Teuton, Robert (Bob)	124,301	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. E):		
Hoskin, Chuck	122,619	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. F):		
Bezian, Ellen J.	36,267	
Eccles, John	46,834	
Gonzalez, Bill	56,933	10,099
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. S):		
Churchill, David	16,628	
Gibbs, R. Nathan	16,323	
Kottler, Ethan	17,994	
Liker, Tony	13,758	
Muirhead, Greta	12,204	
Ochoa, Vincent	38,532	10,754
Wallace, Rebecca	27,778	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. T):		
Jensen, John	28,729	
Marren, Terrance	24,791	
Mercer, Michele (Shell)	26,140	
Nathan, Gayle	29,417	
Piazza, Carl F.	31,601	2,184
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 3:		
Lange, Ken	3,165	
Page, Kevin	4,580	1,415
Tello, Shana	2,237	
Dist. 6:		
Wixom, Michael B.	11,221	
Dist. 7:		
Doubrava, Mark	5,869	34
Hasegawa, Bob	2,765	
Rawson, Ray	5,835	
Thaler, Lucille	3,769	
Dist. 8:		
Feest, Mark	6,160	
Melcher, Kevin C.	9,971	
Puccinelli, Margaret	12,243	2,272
Dist. 10:		
Ferry, Cliff	40,174	
Dist. 11:		
Fruehan, Glenn	1,788	
Geddes, Jason	10,515	2,250
Gunter, Tom	4,690	
Walker, Chuck	8,265	
Dist. 12:		
Anderson, Andrea	13,105	3,449
Chesnut, Dwayne	6,465	
Newburn, Mark	9,656	
Dist. 13:		
Heshmati, Parviz Aaron	2,188	
Leavitt, James Dean	17,871	11,015
Pitts, Joe	6,856	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 6:		
Metcalf, H. Sandra (Sandy)	11,729	
Dist. 10:		
Ferry, Cliff	40,174	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 2010

HIGH VOTE 716,529 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
United States Senator—		
Angle, Sharron (R)	321,361	
Ashjian, Scott (TP)	5,811	
Fasano, Tim (IA)	3,185	
Haines, Michael L. (Ind)	4,261	
Holland, Jesse (Ind)	3,175	
Reeves, Jeffrey C. (Ind)	2,510	
Reid, Harry (D)	362,785	41,424
Stand, Wil (Ind)	2,119	
None of these candidates	16,197	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Berkley, Shelley (D)	103,246	44,251
Hansen, Jonathan J. (IA)	2,847	
Klapproth, Ed (TP)	2,118	
Wegner, Kenneth A. (R)	58,995	
Dist. 2:		
Best, Russell (IA)	10,829	
Heller, Dean (R)	169,458	82,037
Price, Nancy (D)	87,421	
Dist. 3:		
Heck, Joe (R)	128,916	1,748
Michaels, Barry (D)	6,473	
Narter, Scott David (IA)	1,291	
Silvestri, Joseph P. (Lib)	4,026	
Titus, Dina (D)	127,168	
Governor—		
Curtis, David Scott (G)	4,437	
Disimone, Eugene (Gino) (Ind)	6,403	
Fitzgibbons, Floyd (IA)	5,049	
Honig, Aaron Y. (Ind)	3,216	
Lampitt, Arthur Forest, Jr. (Lib)	4,672	
Reid, Rory (D)	298,171	
Sandoval, Brian (R)	382,350	84,179
None of these candidates	12,231	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Fitzgibbons, Ryan (IA)	26,306	
Krolicki, Brian K. (R)	360,590	66,026
Sferrazza, Jessica (D)	294,564	
None of these candidates	22,035	
Secretary of State—		
Lauer, Rob (R)	262,222	
Miller, Ross (D)	374,086	111,864
Wagner, John (IA)	42,178	
None of these candidates	25,027	
State Treasurer—		
Hawkins, Mike (IA)	28,376	
Marshall, Kate (D)	338,588	31,473
Martin, Steven E. (R)	307,115	
None of these candidates	26,837	
State Controller—		
Herr, Barry (R)	297,069	
Markowitz, Warren (IA)	33,668	
Wallin, Kim R. (D)	331,311	34,242
None of these candidates	35,571	
Attorney General—		
Barrick, Travis (R)	251,269	
Cortez Masto, Catherine (D)	372,011	120,742
Hansen, Joel F. (IA)	54,980	
None of these candidates	26,072	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat A:		
Hardesty, James W.	467,120	
None of these candidates	146,431	
Seat E:		
Parraguirre, Ronald D.	467,021	
None of these candidates	143,265	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 26):		
Gale, Bruce L.	142,758	
Sturman, Gloria	216,922	74,164
Dist. 8 (Dept. 27):		
Allf, Nancy	253,654	146,542
Beckstead, Blaine	107,112	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 28):		
Howard, Jack	168,317	
Israel, Ron	199,990	31,673
Dist. 8 (Dept. 29):		
Pollock, Kenneth E.	153,125	
Scann, Susan	206,595	53,470
Dist. 8 (Dept. 30):		
Davidson, Michael D.	177,140	
Wiese, Jerry A.	177,662	522
Dist. 8 (Dept. 31):		
Dabney, Phil	175,948	
Kishner, Joanna	179,101	3,153
Dist. 8 (Dept. 32):		
Bare, Rob	194,021	29,763
Stoebling, Ellen	164,258	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. C):		
Jones, Steve	189,433	23,334
Maskall, Maria	166,099	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. F):		
Eccles, John	160,091	
Gonzalez, Bill	194,279	34,188
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. S):		
Ochoa, Vincent	190,852	19,131
Wallace, Rebecca	171,721	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. T):		
Nathan, Gayle	204,372	53,010
Piazza, Carl F.	151,362	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 3:		
Lange, Ken	11,602	
Page, Kevin	14,518	2,916
Dist. 7:		
Doubrava, Mark	21,810	2,821
Rawson, Ray	18,989	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 2, 2010 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 716,529 (U.S. SENATOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
University Board of Regents (continued)—		
Dist. 8:		
Melcher, Kevin C.	23,711	332
Puccinelli, Margaret	23,379	
Dist. 11:		
Geddes, Jason	30,854	7,480
Walker, Chuck	23,374	
Dist. 12:		
Anderson, Andrea	42,158	11,118
Newburn, Mark	31,040	
Dist. 13:		
Leavitt, James Dean	48,574	24,892
Pitts, Joe	23,682	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 2:		
Solorio, Jose A.	19,694	
Wilson, Annie Yvette	31,896	12,202
State Board of Education (continued)—		
Dist. 5:		
Corbett, Steven	10,565	4,969
Tippins, John	5,596	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	285,746	
No	390,370	104,624
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	313,769	
No	356,357	42,588
Question No. 3—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*:[3]		
Yes	213,759	
No	451,186	237,427
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution:[4]		
Yes	214,086	
No	440,245	226,159

[1]Constitutional amendment to provide for the appointment of Supreme Court justices and District Court judges by the Governor for their initial terms from lists of candidates nominated by the Commission on Judicial Selection, with subsequent retention of those justices and judges after independent performance evaluations and voter approval.
[2]Constitutional amendment to allow for the establishment of an intermediate appellate court.
[3]Amend the Sales and Use Tax Act of 1955 to authorize the Legislature to amend or repeal any provision of this Act only if necessary to resolve a conflict with any federal law or interstate agreement for the administration, collection, or enforcement of sales and use taxes.
[4]Constitutional amendment to revise provisions relating to eminent domain proceedings.

SPECIAL ELECTION—SEPTEMBER 13, 2011

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 2:		
Amodei, Mark E. (R)	75,180	28,362
Fasano, Timothy (IA)	2,421	
Lehmann, Helmuth (Ind)	5,372	
Marshall, Kate (D)	46,818	

PRIMARY ELECTION—JUNE 12, 2012

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Berkley, Shelley	62,081	57,871
Brown, Steve	3,998	
Ellsworth, Barry	2,491	
Macias, Louis	1,714	
Price, Nancy	4,210	
None of these candidates	3,637	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 2:		
Dehne, Sam	5,604	
Koepnick, Samuel	8,865	1,461
Rodriguez, Xiomara (Xio)	7,404	
Dist. 3:		
Frye, Stephen H.	2,659	
Haning, James Franklin, II	736	
Holder, Jesse (Jake)	2,099	
Michaels, Barry	1,346	
Oceguera, John	7,966	5,307
Sakura, Gerald (Jerry)	989	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Brooks, Sherry	5,356	
Charles, Richard	2,295	
Hamilton, Eddie (In Liberty)	2,628	
Heller, Dean	88,958	83,602
Poliak, Carlo (Nakusa)	512	
None of these candidates	3,358	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Edwards, Chris	4,786	2,986
Guss, Charmaine	1,534	
Landsberger, Brian	1,800	
Peters, Herb	643	
Rodrigues, Miguel (Mike)	1,163	
Dist. 3:		
Dyer, Chris	2,298	
Heck, Joe	20,798	18,500
Dist. 4:		
Anderson, Diana R.	607	
Cegavske, Barbara K.	6,674	
Delarosa, Mike	370	
Hill, Kiran	666	
Leeds, Robert X.	165	
Schwartz, Dan	2,728	
Tarkanian, Danny	7,605	931
Wegner, Kenneth A.	5,069	
Zeller, Sid	252	

NONPARTISIAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 1:		
Crear, Cedric	5,410	2,226
Eggeman, Jeff	3,184	
Ita, Lawrence	1,541	
Dist. 9:		
Knecht, Ron	13,883	3,932
Mackedon, Michon	9,951	
Riendeau, Richard (Old Rick)	3,038	
Dist. 10:		
Trachok, Rick	19,686	
Dist. 12:		
Anderson, Andrea	3,992	
Bunyan, Susan	1,809	
Denue, Laura	1,135	
Hammargren, Lonnie (Doc)	7,083	3,091
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 2:		
Bacon, Ray	10,386	
Carey, Scott H.	7,267	
Clontz, Donna	16,845	
Cook, Dave	20,255	3,410
Fralick, Adriana Guzman	11,658	

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
State Board of Education (continued)—		
Dist. 3:		
Davis, Dino	5,592	
King, Debra (Sam)	4,804	
Klapproth, Ed	8,084	
Serafin, Allison	11,858	3,774
Wilson, Annie Yvette	7,637	
Dist. 4:		
Newburn, Mark	39,044	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 2):		
Walker, Egan	35,378	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 1):		
Porter, Nancy	3,674	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 2):		
Kacin, Al	3,649	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 6, 2012

HIGH VOTE 1,014,918 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Goode, Virgil		
Clymer, Jim (IA)	3,240	
Johnson, Gary		
Gray, James P. (Lib)	10,968	
Obama, Barack		
Biden, Joe (D)	531,373	67,806
Romney, Mitt		
Ryan, Paul (R)	463,567	
None of these candidates	5,770	
United States Senator—		
Berkley, Shelley (D)	446,080	
Heller, Dean (R)	457,656	11,576
Vanderbeek, David Lory (IA)	48,792	
None of these candidates	45,277	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Edwards, Chris (R)	56,521	
Pojunis, William (Bill) (Lib)	4,645	
Titus, Dina (D)	113,967	57,446
Vaughan, Stan (IA)	4,145	
Dist. 2:		
Amodei, Mark (R)	162,213	60,194
Best, Russell (IA)	6,051	
Haines, Michael L. (IA)	11,166	
Koepnick, Samuel (D)	102,019	
Dist. 3:		
Heck, Joe (R)	137,244	20,421
Jones, Tom (IA)	5,600	
Murphy, Jim (IA)	12,856	
Oceguera, John (D)	116,823	
Dist. 4:		
Fitzgibbons, Floyd (IA)	9,389	
Horsford, Steven A. (D)	120,501	19,240
Silvestri, Joseph P. (Lib)	9,341	
Tarkanian, Danny (R)	101,261	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat C:		
Cherry, Michael A.	631,850	
None of these candidates	230,691	
Seat F:		
Douglas, Michael L.	641,516	
None of these candidates	222,397	
Seat G:		
Saitta, Nancy M.	632,324	
None of these candidates	230,092	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 1:		
Crear, Cedric	31,690	8,081
Eggeman, Jeff	23,609	
Dist. 4:		
Corbett, Stavan	12,296	
Stephens, Allison	24,999	12,703
Regents State University (continued)—		
Dist. 9:		
Knecht, Ron	43,477	8,919
Mackedon, Michon	34,558	
Dist. 12:		
Anderson, Andrea	39,449	9,272
Hammargren, Lonnie (Doc)	30,177	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1:		
Darby, Forrest	62,236	
Gonzales-Black, Alexis	77,440	15,204
Dist. 2:		
Clontz, Donna	108,070	
Cook, Dave	130,718	22,648
Dist. 3:		
Klapproth, Ed	65,996	
Serafin, Allison	134,801	68,805
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Dunlap, Cal	77,601	
Freeman, Scott N.	87,591	9,990
Dist. 5 (Dept. 1):		
Lord, Nancy	5,988	
Wanker, Kimberly A. (Kim)	11,923	5,935
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
Bailey, Soonhee (Sunny)	68,169	
Earley, Kerry Louise	102,544	23,731
Gale, Bruce L.	36,668	
Kelley, Robert A.	47,810	
Kimble-Simms, Marsha	74,823	
Lee, Chris	78,813	
Mills, Michael C. (Mike)	42,511	
Peyton, Troy E.	24,797	
Watkins, John G.	39,023	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 5):		
Ellsworth, Carolyn	388,842	262,343
Jefferson, Phung	126,499	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 14):		
Davidson, Michael D.	253,868	
Escobar, Adriana	266,659	12,791
Dist. 8 (Dept. 20):		
Rasmussen, Chris T.	251,923	
Tao, Jerry	262,394	10,471
Dist. 10 (Dept. 1):		
Stockard, Thomas L.	8,592	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	511,282	75,217
No	436,065	

[1]Constitutional amendment to provide that the Legislature may, on extraordinary occasions, convene a special legislative session.

PRIMARY ELECTION—JUNE 10, 2014

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Peters, Herbert Glenn	2,106	
Titus, Dina	12,966	10,860
Dist. 2:		
Alm, Vance	3,225	
Dempsey, Brian	6,804	
Lee, Ed	3,164	
Spees, Kristen	8,206	1,402
Dist. 3:		
Bilbray, Erin	13,204	10,693
Campbell, Zachary (Mr. Z.)	2,511	
Dist. 4:		
Budetich, Mark	1,532	
Horsford, Steven A.	16,269	14,737
Zeller, Sid	1,498	
Governor—		
Chang, Charles (Charlie)	5,619	
Conquest, Frederick L.	1,867	
Frye, Stephen H.	8,231	
Goodman, Robert (Bob)	17,961	9,730
Hyepock, Chris	4,743	
Rheinhart, Allen	3,605	
Rutledge, John	6,039	
Shabazz, Abdul H.	2,731	
None of these candidates	21,725	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Flores, Lucy	52,324	42,956
Kulkin, Harley Zane	9,368	
None of these candidates	11,515	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Padilla, Jose	5,045	
Teijeiro, Annette	6,083	1,038
Dist. 4:		
Hardy, Cresent	10,398	2,321
Innis, Niger	8,077	
Monroe, Mike	5,393	
Poliak, Carlo (Mazunga)	523	
Governor—		
Hamilton, Eddie (In Liberty)	3,758	
Marinch, Gary	1,195	
Sandoval, Brian	105,857	102,099
Tarbell, William	1,966	
Governor (continued)—		
Tighe, Thomas J.	1,495	
None of these candidates	3,509	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Dyer, Chris	6,824	
Hutchison, Mark	62,939	20,649
Lowden, Sue	42,290	
None of these candidates	5,011	
State Controller—		
Arlint, Cort R.	14,736	
Herr, Barry	20,820	
Knecht, Ron	56,497	35,677
None of these candidates	15,423	

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 1 (Dept. 1):		
Russell, James Todd	8,571	
Dist. 1 (Dept. 2):		
Wilson, Jim	8,622	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 1):		
Berry, Janet	40,459	
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 2):		
Walker, Egan	39,012	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 3):		
Polaha, Jerome M. (Jerry)	39,713	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 4):		
Steinheimer, Connie J.	39,429	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 2 (Dept. 6):		
Hubach, Jenny Diane	11,389	
Rands, Doug	12,525	
Simons, Lynne	19,121	6,596
Dist. 2 (Dept. 7):		
Flanagan, Patrick	39,573	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 9):		
Freeman, Scott N.	40,003	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 10):		
Sattler, Elliott A.	38,659	

PRIMARY ELECTION—JUNE 10, 2014 *(continued)*

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 11):		
Cafferata-Jenkins, Caren	15,392	
Hope, John C., Jr.	12,585	
Weller, Chuck	19,238	3,846
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 12):		
Doherty, Frances	39,139	
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 13):		
Peck, Bridget Robb	38,929	
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 15):		
Hardy, David	38,833	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 2):		
Aberasturi, Leon	6,086	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 1):		
Porter, Nancy	3,483	
Dist. 4 (Dept. 2):		
Kacin, Al	3,458	
Dist. 5 (Dept. 1):		
Wanker, Kimberly A. (Kim)	6,954	
Dist. 6 (Dept. 1):		
Pasquale, Kevin L.	1,192	
Plimpton, Todd	1,256	
Shirley, Jim C.	1,657	401
Dist. 6 (Dept. 2):		
Montero, Michael R.	3,740	
Dist. 7 (Dept. 1):		
Dobrescu, Steve L.	2,611	
Dist. 7 (Dept. 2):		
Fairman, Gary D.	2,555	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 1):		
Cory, Ken	88,527	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Jefferson, Phung	18,293	
Scotti, Richard	33,475	6,547
Skupa, William S. (Bill)	25,473	
Watkins, John G.	26,928	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 6):		
Cadish, Elissa	87,626	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 7):		
Bell, Linda Marie	88,507	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 9):		
Togliatti, Jennifer P.	88,965	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 10):		
Walsh, Jessie Elizabeth	83,856	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 11):		
Gonzalez, Elizabeth (Betsy)	86,097	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 12):		
Leavitt, Michelle	85,641	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 13):		
Denton, Mark Ralph	86,397	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 15):		
Silver, Abbi	86,104	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 16):		
Williams, Tim	86,436	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 17):		
Villani, Michael	85,393	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 18):		
Barker, David	85,493	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 21):		
Adair, Valerie	86,165	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 22):		
Gale, Bruce L.	17,496	
Hafter, Jacob	18,977	
Johnson, Susan	65,921	46,944
Dist. 8 (Dept. 24):		
Ashby, Anthony	11,068	
Crockett, Jim	46,387	12,565
Hardy, Joe, Jr.	33,822	
Liker, Tony	11,030	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 26):		
Sturman, Gloria J.	85,147	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 27):		
Allf, Nancy	85,279	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 28):		
Bush, Susan	36,803	
Israel, Ron	57,006	20,203
Pool, Robert	10,146	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 29):		
Scann, Susan	85,763	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 31):		
Kishner, Joanna S.	84,682	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. A):		
Voy, Bill	84,674	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. B):		
Bezian, Ellen J.	4,443	
Brewer, Kristine	12,706	
Femiano, Jane D.	14,567	
Kurtz, Thomas G. (Tom)	14,999	
Marquis, Linda	19,600	3,267
Scalia, Joseph A., II	16,333	
Winesett, Shann D.	11,142	
Zana, Heather Bailey	7,083	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. C):		
Burton, Rebecca	34,254	10,244
Howard, John Hall (Jack), Jr.	24,010	
Hughes, Lynn	19,871	
Kimble-Simms, Marsha	10,690	
Mercer, Michele (Shell)	10,617	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. E):		
Hoskin, Charles (Chuck)	85,045	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. G):		
Steel, Cynthia (Dianne)	84,400	

PRIMARY ELECTION—JUNE 10, 2014 *(continued)*

NONPARTISAN

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. J):		
Hughes, Rena G.	40,105	3,305
Perez, Romeo R.	21,588	
Pollock, Kenneth E.	36,800	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. K):		
Giuliani, Cynthia	84,572	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. L):		
Elliott, Jennifer L.	42,495	11,252
Gaudet, Paul (Mitch)	31,243	
Perry, Mary	23,219	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. O):		
Sullivan, Frank P.	84,491	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. P):		
Ford, David R.	24,446	
Gibbs, Nathan	34,800	
Pomrenze, Sandra L.	38,498	3,698
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. Q):		
Duckworth, Bryce C.	84,057	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. R):		
Henderson, Bill	84,934	
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. T):		
Brown, Lisa M.	36,928	6,205
Maskall, Maria	30,723	
Nathan, Gayle	29,732	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 1):		
Young, Nathan Tod	7,643	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 2):		
Gibbons, Michael	7,817	
Dist. 10 (Dept. 1):		
Stockard, Thomas L.	2,730	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 3:		
Hurst, Tom	2,428	
Nigam, Swadeep	1,112	
Page, Kevin J.	4,164	1,736
Spangelo, Bryan	1,979	
Dist. 10:		
Trachok, Rick	22,266	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 2014

HIGH VOTE 547,349 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bakari, Kamau (IA)	1,626	
Charles, Richard (Ricardo Carlos) (Lib)	2,617	
Teijeiro, Annette (R)	30,413	
Titus, Dina (D)	45,643	15,230
Dist. 2:		
Amodei, Mark E. (R)	122,402	70,386
Hansen, Janine (IA)	11,792	
Spees, Kristen (D)	52,016	
Dist. 3:		
Bilbray, Erin (D)	52,644	
Goossen, David (Ind)	1,637	
Heck, Joe (R)	88,528	35,884
Kimmick, Randy (Lib)	1,566	
St. John, Steven (Ind)	1,344	
Dist. 4:		
Best, Russell (IA)	3,352	
Brown, Steve (Lib)	4,119	
Hardy, Cresent (R)	63,466	3,622
Horsford, Steven A. (D)	59,844	
Governor—		
Goodman, Robert (Bob) (D)	130,722	
Sandoval, Brian (R)	386,340	255,618
Vanderbeek, David Lory (IA)	14,536	
None of these candidates	15,751	
Lieutenant Governor—		
Flores, Lucy (D)	183,571	
Hutchison, Mark (R)	324,443	140,872
Little, Mike (IA)	21,221	
None of these candidates	16,298	
Secretary of State—		
Cegavske, Barbara K. (R)	273,720	23,108
Marshall, Kate (D)	250,612	
None of these candidates	18,778	
State Treasurer—		
Cave, Kress K (IA)	19,346	
Schwartz, Dan (R)	277,450	53,700
Wallin, Kim (D)	223,750	
None of these candidates	18,668	
State Controller—		
Jones, Tom (IA)	29,108	
Knecht, Ron (R)	282,674	80,101
Martin, Andrew (D)	202,573	
None of these candidates	23,811	
Attorney General—		
Hansen, Jonathan J. (IA)	30,513	
Laxalt, Adam Paul (R)	251,379	4,750
Miller, Ross (D)	246,629	
None of these candidates	15,629	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat B:		
Pickering, Kristina	360,951	
None of these candidates	105,079	
Seat D:		
Gibbons, Mark	374,631	
None of these candidates	92,624	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 5):		
Lu, Cynthia	63,545	24,935
Young, Cliff J.	38,610	
Dist. 2 (Dept. 6):		
Rands, Doug	41,101	
Simons, Lynne	56,821	15,720
Dist. 2 (Dept. 8):		
Stiglich, Lidia S.	66,796	35,389
Tierney, Keith J.	31,407	
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 11):		
Cafferata-Jenkins, Caren	43,811	
Weller, Chuck	59,523	15,712
Dist. 2, Family Div., (Dept. 14):		
Humke, David	49,217	962
Springgate, John P.	48,255	
Dist. 3 (Dept. 1):		
Kennedy, Jack	6,084	
Schlegelmilch, John (JP)	6,727	643
Dist. 5 (Dept. 2):		
Donohue, Lillian Jo (Lil)	4,186	
Lane, Robert W.	8,784	4,598
Dist. 6 (Dept. 1):		
Plimpton, Todd	3,472	
Shirley, Jim C.	3,959	487
Dist. 8 (Dept. 2):		
Scotti, Richard	142,428	18,861
Watkins, John G.	123,567	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 3):		
Davidson, Michael D.	103,105	
Herndon, Douglas W.	166,464	63,359
Dist. 8 (Dept. 4):		
Earley, Kerry Louise	173,211	82,426
Smith, Steve	90,785	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 5):		
Ellsworth, Carolyn	183,391	97,202
Horne, William C.	86,189	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 4, 2014 *(continued)*

HIGH VOTE 547,349 (GOVERNOR)

Candidates	*Votes*	*Margin of Victory*
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 8):		
Guerci-Nyhus, Christine	116,601	
Smith, Doug	148,575	31,974
Dist. 8 (Dept. 14):		
Escobar, Adriana	189,302	110,871
Root, Michael	78,431	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 19):		
Kephart, William (Bill)	187,634	110,715
Marcek, Cliff	76,919	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 20):		
Perrino, Nicholas Anthony	87,158	
Tao, Jerry	180,553	93,395
Dist. 8 (Dept. 22):		
Hafter, Jacob	66,047	
Johnson, Susan	200,861	134,814
Dist. 8 (Dept. 23):		
Friedberg, Craig	74,840	
Miley, Stefany	190,151	115,311
Dist. 8 (Dept. 24):		
Crockett, Jim	142,206	17,232
Hardy, Joe, Jr.	124,974	
Dist. 8 (Dept. 24):		
Connell, Sean P.	96,243	
Delaney, Kathleen E.	165,729	69,486
Dist. 8 (Dept. 28):		
Bush, Susan	127,469	
Israel, Ron	147,222	19,753
Dist. 8 (Dept. 30):		
Rugg, Jeffrey S.	72,026	
Wiese, Jerry A.	189,296	117,270
Dist. 8 (Dept. 32):		
Bare, Rob	155,743	55,541
Tindall, Randall	100,202	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. B):		
Marquis, Linda	162,673	66,002
Scalia, Joseph A., II	96,671	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. C):		
Burton, Rebecca	167,532	78,818
Howard, John Hall (Jack), Jr.	88,714	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. D):		
Kurth, Robert, Jr.	115,204	
Teuton, Robert W. (Bob)	138,151	22,947
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. F):		
Gentile, Denise L.	144,510	24,301
Gonzalez, William (Bill)	120,209	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. H):		
Lyons, Keith	109,665	
Ritchie, Art	144,039	34,374
District Court Judges (continued)—		
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. I):		
Moss, Cheryl	164,671	69,697
Shetler, Travis	94,974	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. J):		
Hughes, Rena G.	149,348	40,343
Pollock, Kenneth E.	109,005	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. L):		
Elliott, Jennifer L.	157,139	57,369
Gaudet, Paul (Mitch)	99,770	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. M):		
Potter, William	165,125	77,486
Stuart, James	87,639	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. N):		
Harter, Mathew	164,280	72,693
Levy, Monti Jordana	91,587	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. P):		
Gibbs, Nathan	122,971	
Pomrenze, Sandra L.	136,680	13,709
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. S):		
Ochoa, Vincent	167,787	76,787
Stoffel, Jason Patrick	91,000	
Dist. 8, Family Div., (Dept. T):		
Brown, Lisa M.	143,174	26,903
Maskall, Maria	116,271	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 2:		
Blakely, Robert J.	13,031	
Hayes, Trevor	14,600	1,569
Dist. 3:		
Hurst, Tom	11,247	
Page, Kevin J.	16,426	5,179
Dist. 5:		
Lieberman, Sam	8,026	3,270
Spirtos, Nick M.	4,756	
Question No. 1—		
Amend Constitution:[1]		
Yes	287,183	40,347
No	246,836	
Question No. 2—		
Amend Constitution:[2]		
Yes	265,821	
No	269,030	3,209
Question No. 3—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*:[3]		
Yes	115,891	
No	429,324	313,433

[1]Constitutional amendment to create a court of appeals.

[2]Constitutional amendment regarding the taxation of mines, mining claims, and minerals and the distribution of money collected from such taxation.

[3]Amend the *Nevada Revised Statutes* to create a tax to be imposed on a margin of the gross revenue of certain entities doing business in Nevada, the proceeds of the tax to be apportioned among Nevada school districts and charter schools.

PRIMARY ELECTION—JUNE 14, 2016

DEMOCRAT

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Cortez Masto, Catherine	81,971	76,321
Mahendra, Bobby	3,764	
O'Briant, Liddo Susan	4,842	
Rheinhart, Allen	5,650	
None of these candidates	5,501	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Boylan, Patrick	1,554	
Solorio, Jose A.	1,775	
Titus, Dina	15,556	13,781
Dist. 2:		
Alm, Vance	4,803	
Evans, H. D. (Chip)	11,333	2,350
Shepherd, Rick	8,983	
Dist. 3:		
Michaels, Barry	2,219	
Rosen, Jacky.	14,221	12,002
Sbaih, Jesse	2,928	
Schiffman, Steven M.	1,267	
Singer, Alex Channing	1,208	
Waite, Neil M.	1,055	
Dist. 4:		
Arberry, Morse, Jr.	1,902	
Casutt, Brandon	240	
Flores, Lucy	7,854	
Kihuen, Ruben	12,221	4,367
Lee, Susie	6,407	
Rolle, Dan	336	
Schaefer, Mike	773	
Smith, Rodney	869	

REPUBLICAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
United States Senator—		
Angle, Sharron	26,151	
Davis, D'Nese	1,938	
Hamilton, Eddie	2,057	
Heck, Joe	74,538	48,387
Heck, Thomas (Sad Tom)	3,570	
Leeds, Robert X.	662	
Poliak, Carlo (Mazunga)	279	
Preble, Juston J.	582	
Tarbell, Bill	1,179	
None of these candidates	3,903	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Baker, Louis (Blulaker)	668	
Carlisle, Stephanie	2,563	
Horne, Fred	1,911	
Johnston, Gary (Coach)	1,144	
Miller, Jeff	1,459	
Perry, Mary	2,588	25
Dist. 3:		
Bowers, Kerry	1,569	
Fiore, Michele	5,124	
Khal, Sami	381	
Matthews, Andy	3,975	
Roberson, Michael.	6,759	
Tarkanian, Danny	9,002	2,243
Teijeiro, Annette	1,336	
Dist. 4:		
Hardy, Cresent	18,610	14,274
Monroe, Mike	4,336	
Villines, Wayne J.	1,290	

NONPARTISIAN

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 6:		
Carter, Patrick	4,801	826
Casino, Angelo	1,682	
Goatz, Peter	2,171	
Kuch, Fred	1,514	
Wixom, Michael B.	3,975	
Dist. 7:		
Doubrava, Mark	10,864	5,326
Rego, Daniel B.	2,832	
Thaler, Lucille	5,538	
Dist. 8:		
McAdoo, Cathy	17,034	
Dist. 11:		
Geddes, Jason	17,926	
Dist. 13:		
Lewis, Robert (Bob) Jr.	2,533	
Moran, John	8,183	4,123
Ratigan, Jim	4,060	

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1:		
Blakely, Robert	11,060	
Hughes, Tim	13,158	2,098
Louk, Ernest (Doc)	5,252	
Dist. 3		
Hales, Dave	15,033	
Herr, Barry	11,519	
Ortiz, Felicia	22,927	7,894
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 20):		
Holper, Scott Michael	11,359	
Johnson, Eric	58,579	27,071
Levy, Anat (Annette)	31,508	
Ramsey, Catherine	28,210	

GENERAL ELECTION—NOVEMBER 8, 2016

HIGH VOTE 1,125,385 (PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT)

Candidates	Votes	Margin of Victory
President, Vice President—		
Castle, Darrell		
Bradley, Scott (IA)	5,268	
Clinton, Hillary		
Kaine, Tim (D)	539,260	27,202
De La Fuente,		
Roque (Rocky)		
Steinberg, Michael (NPP)	2,552	
Johnson, Gary		
Weld, Bill (Lib)	37,384	
Trump, Donald J.		
Pence, Michael R. (R)	512,058	
None of these candidates	28,863	
United States Senator—		
Cortez Masto, Catherine (D)	521,994	26,915
Gumina, Tony (Ind)	10,740	
Heck, Joe (R)	495,079	
Jones, Tom (IA)	17,128	
Sawyer, Thomas (Tom) (Ind)	14,208	
Williams, Jarrod M. (Ind)	6,888	
None of these candidates	42,257	
Representative in Congress—		
Dist. 1:		
Bakari, Kamau A. (IA)	3,744	
D'Silva, Reuben (Ind)	13,897	
Perry, Mary (R)	54,174	
Titus, Dina (D)	116,537	62,363
Dist. 2:		
Amodei, Mark E. (R)	182,676	66,954
Evans, H. D. (Chip) (D)	115,722	
Everhart, John H. (IA)	8,693	
Knight, Drew (Ind)	6,245	
Dist. 3:		
Goossen, David (Ind)	9,566	
Markowitz, Warren (IA)	11,602	
Rosen, Jacky (D)	146,869	3,943
Tarkanian, Danny (R)	142,926	
Dist. 4:		
Brown, Steve (Lib)	10,206	
Hardy, Cresent (R)	118,328	
Kihuen, Ruben (D)	128,985	10,657
Little, Mike (IA)	8,327	
Supreme Court Justice—		
Seat A:		
Hardesty, Jim	692,769	
None of these candidates	275,491	
Seat E:		
Parraguirre, Ron D.	681,391	
None of these candidates	282,870	
Court of Appeals—		
Dept. 1:		
Tao, Jerry	678,638	
None of these candidates	278,380	
Dept. 2:		
Gibbons, Michael	694,869	
None of these candidates	271,124	
Court of Appeals (continued)—		
Dept. 3:		
Silver, Abbi	673,303	
None of these candidates	268,403	
District Court Judges—		
Dist. 8 (Dept. 15):		
Gale, Bruce L.	236,458	
Hardy, Joe, Jr.	359,293	122,835
Dist. 8 (Dept. 20):		
Johnson, Eric	332,025	72,533
Levy, Anat (Annette)	259,492	
Dist. 9 (Dept. 2):		
Gregory, Thomas W.	19,317	
University Board of Regents—		
Dist. 6:		
Carter, Patrick	43,071	15,244
Wixom, Michael B.	27,827	
Dist. 9:		
Del Carlo, Carol	44,503	4,793
LaFrance, Sara	39,710	
State Board of Education—		
Dist. 1:		
Blakely, Robert	74,144	2,088
Hughes, Tim	72,056	
Dist. 2:		
Carter, David W.	137,593	13,120
Hickey, Pat	124,473	
Dist. 3:		
Hales, Dave	114,965	
Ortiz, Felicia	130,412	15,447
Dist. 4:		
Marciano, Len	88,201	
Newburn, Mark	122,861	34,660
Question No. 1—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*[1]		
Yes	558,631	9,899
No	548,732	
Question No. 2—		
Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes*[2]		
Yes	602,463	98,819
No	503,644	
Question No. 3—		
Amend Constitution[3]		
Yes	783,185	484,002
No	299,183	
Question No. 4—		
Amend Constitution[4]		
Yes	768,871	466,908
No	301,963	

[1]Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes* concerning the sales or transfer of firearms.
[2]Amend *Nevada Revised Statutes* concerning marijuana.
[3]Constitutional amendment to require the Legislature to establish an open, competitive retail electric energy market.
[4]Constitutional amendment to require the Legislature to exempt certain medical devices from certain taxes.