



# **Nevada Office of Lt. Governor Data Sheet**

*As of June 13, 2016*

## **History of Office**

The Office of the Lt. Governor of Nevada was established with the Constitution of 1864.<sup>1</sup>

## **Origins of the Office**

The Office of the Lt. Governor of Nevada was established with the Constitution of 1864.

## **Qualifications for Office**

The Council of State Governments (CSG) publishes the Book of the States (BOS) 2015. In chapter 4, Table 4.13 lists the Qualifications and Terms of Office for lieutenant governors: [The Book of the States 2015 \(CSG\) at www.csg.org](#).

## **Method of Election**

The National Lieutenant Governors Association (NLGA) maintains a list of the methods of electing gubernatorial successors at: <http://www.nlga.us/lt-governors/office-of-lieutenant-governor/methods-of-election/>.

## **Duties and Powers**

A lieutenant governor may derive responsibilities one of four ways: from the Constitution, from the Legislature through statute, from the governor (thru gubernatorial appointment or executive order), thru personal initiative in office, and/or a combination of these. The principal and shared constitutional responsibility of every gubernatorial successor is to be the first official in the line of succession to the governor's office.

## **Succession to Office of Governor**

In 1890, Governor Charles C. Stevenson died in office and Lt. Governor Frank Bell (distant cousin to Alexander Graham Bell) finished the unexpired term.<sup>2</sup> In 1896, Governor John Edward Jones died in office and Lt. Governor Reinhold Sadler finished the unexpired term and then was elected in his own right. In 1908, Governor John Sparks died in office and Lt. Governor Denver S. Dickerson finished the unexpired term. In 1934, Governor Fred B. Balzar died in office and Lt. Governor Morley Griswold finished the unexpired term. In 1945, Governor Edward P. Carville resigned to take an appointed seat in the U.S. Congress and Lt. Governor Vail M. Pittman finished the unexpired term and then was elected in his own right. In 1989, Governor Richard Bryan resigned to take an elected seat in the U.S. Senate and Lt. Governor took over and then was elected in his own right for two terms.<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> Nevada Constitution of 1864

<sup>2</sup> National Governors Association, Former Governors' Bios

<sup>3</sup> Ibid