

**Robert List – Republican (Elected)
26th Nevada Attorney General
Term: January 5, 1971–January 1, 1979**

Biography

Robert Frank “Bob” List, was born September 1, 1936, in Visalia, California, to Frank and Alice List.¹ List grew up in Exeter (in the San Joaquin Valley), California, with his brother Alan and sister Bonnie.² List’s father worked as a farmer, rancher, and private pilot, and his mother worked as a bookkeeper, homemaker, painter, gardener, philanthropist, and entrepreneur. During WWII, List’s mother also “served with the Aircraft Warning Service, spotting and reporting all aircraft [flying] over her station in the hills above Exeter.”³ The Lists began a “family ranching and farming business in the early 1930s, in Exeter, that still is in operation today.”⁴

In 1949, the List family purchased a cattle ranch in northern Nevada, and it was there that List spent his summers. List said that “my father always wanted to get into the cattle business[,] and he bought a ranch in Elko in 1949 and we began to spend a lot of time up there.”⁵ In 1951, the family purchased and moved to an historic cattle ranch in Washoe Valley, formerly owned by Lord Christian Arthur Wellesley and his wife Elsie.⁶ Speaking about the move, List stated, “In those days there were only four paved streets [in Carson City]. I would have been 14, just going into my sophomore year in high school We had a guest house on the ranch and rented it out to a legislator from Elko.”⁷ In 1974, the Lists purchased a ranch near Lovelock, Nevada, which still is in the family today.⁸

List knew from an early age that he would not be a rancher when he grew up—“I was allergic to horses, all kinds of hay . . . but I was interested in politics at a very young age.”⁹

Upon graduation from Carson High School, List studied at Utah State University. “I majored in forestry and finally I took a class in political science. Professor Jud Harmon[,] who was just an amazing guy, taught constitutional law and I decided then that I wanted to go to law school.”¹⁰ List received his B.S. degree in political science from Utah State University, and in 1962, he graduated with a J.D. and LL.D from the University of California Hastings College

¹ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Robert_List. Accessed June 22, 2017.

² “Featured Historic Nevada Woman: Alice Allegra Dove List,” *Nevada Women’s History Project*, Vol. 21, No. 3, September 2016. <http://www.nevadawomen.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/2016-v21-n3.pdf>. Accessed June 22, 2018.

³ *Ibid.*

⁴ *Ibid.*

⁵ <http://www.togovern.com/gov-robert-list.html>.

⁶ “Featured Historic Nevada Woman: Alice Allegra Dove List,” *supra*.

⁷ Mullen, Tom. “Gov. Robert List.” *Togovern.com*. www.togovern.com/gov-robert-list.html. Accessed June 22, 2018.

⁸ “Featured Historic Nevada Woman: Alice Allegra Dove List,” *supra*.

⁹ Mullen, *supra*.

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

of the Law.¹¹ He moved back to Carson City to set up his law practice, and married Kathryn “Kathy” Geary. They have three children: Suzanne, Hank, and Michelle.¹²

List [joined] the state chapter of Young Republicans and became its president.¹³ Ultimately, he became involved in the Young Republicans National Federation and was elected vice president. He subsequently was invited to go to Vietnam—“it was my first taste of international politics.”¹⁴ In 1966, List decided to run for Ormsby District Attorney “because, he said, he could envision a better functioning office for the people’s attorney. List said that going to Vietnam “probably didn’t have anything to do with being elected DA but it showed I had broad experience.”¹⁵ He had worked on a contract basis for the DA and decided that he enjoyed criminal law—“I was attracted to working for the people in a political office.”¹⁶ A PR firm even created a branding iron with an RL on it, and the theme was ‘Nevada’s Brand of Action.’¹⁷ While in private practice, List had worked with Paul Laxalt who was elected Governor in 1967. “List’s experience volunteering for Laxalt’s campaign, and then running his own, gave List a “double-dose of experience” . . . and the Carson City DA campaign was List’s first exposure to Nevada voters.” List won the election in 1967 and served as Carson City’s District Attorney until 1971.¹⁸

In 1968, List served as the “point man in an attempt to amend the state constitution,”¹⁹ a process that required a statewide voter approval. This successful effort enabled the merger of the City of Carson City and Ormsby County, resulting in the consolidation of the elected offices and government agencies of the two entities. A major historic event never equaled elsewhere in the history of the state, it led to the elimination of “Ormsby County” as a government entity, and saved taxpayers millions of dollars. List travelled to every corner of the state promoting the amendment and building support for good government. The unintended consequence was “my growing knowledge of our state, and my decision to run for Attorney General,”²⁰ and “with branding iron in hand”,²¹ List took-on three-time incumbent, Democrat Harvey Dickerson.

¹¹ <https://web.archive.org/web/20110715190935/http://rlistco.com/robertlist.htm>. Accessed June 22, 2018.

¹² “Kathryn Sue (Geary) List.” *Nevada Women’s History Project*, www.nevadawomen.org/research-center/first-ladies/kathryn-sue-geary-list/. Accessed June 22, 2018.

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ Mullen, *supra*. Accessed August 7, 2018

¹⁵ *Ibid.*

¹⁶ *Ibid.*

¹⁷ Mullen, *supra*; and personal account to this biographer. November 30, 2018.

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ *Ibid.*

²⁰ Personal account to this biographer, November 26, 2018.

²¹ Mullen, *supra*. Accessed August 7, 2018.



"Fearless". <http://www.togovern.com/gov-robert-list.html>. Accessed 8.13.18

In an interview with Tom Mullen, the editor of *togovern.com*, List said:

I spoke to every Rotary, Kiwanis, Chamber of Commerce, every city and every county and I made a lot of friends and decided then that I could run a statewide campaign. . . . Dickerson was a big name—he was seen as invulnerable. But I could see what a lousy job was being done. I did a lot research on [attorneys general] offices around the country. Jimmy the Greek, he put my odds at winning at something like 65 to one.²²

List, a pilot like his father, “barnstormed the state”. He took his saddle with him and “would go to all the parades, riding horses provided by close friends in each town.”²³ Celebrity Art Linkletter, also a Nevada ranch owner, taped a television ad for List.

²² Mullen, *supra*. Accessed August 7, 2018.

²³ List, Robert. November 30, 2018.

We wrote the script, something, like, 'Hi, I'm Art Linkletter and I'm a Nevada Rancher and I care about Nevada and I'd like my friend Bob List to get elected.' We ran it on daytime TV. It cost, I think 15 dollars a spot and ran in the middle of all the soap operas. We ran it on radio and on television.²⁴

In the general election of 1970, List defeated Harvey Dickerson with a 12% margin of victory²⁵ and became the first Republican Attorney General in Nevada since the election of 1894.²⁶

Shortly after the election and before taking office, List talked to the newly-elected Governor, Mike O'Callahan, a Democrat:

I remember sitting down with him I said, 'here's what I feel is my role. I'm going to be the lawyer for state government and you're the head of state government, so you're my client. Our discussions will be privileged, confidential. I won't try to upstage you, I will serve you and I will serve the state government.' And basically what happened is O'Callahan played a hands-off role in my run for the governor's office eight years later. He and I were very close and he never did anything to endorse my opponent, Bob Rose. That made a big difference. If he had come out and campaigned against me, he was a very popular guy, that would have been very tough to overcome.

Following his inauguration, List's first action was to issue an order prohibiting the private practice of law by all attorneys in the Attorney General's office. Traditionally, this activity was permitted, the consequences being that the state salaries were meager while the attorneys, including the Attorneys General themselves, enjoyed lucrative incomes from private clients with all overhead cost being borne by the taxpayers. List concluded that the business of the private clients was often taking priority over the needs of the state for legal services.

To resolve the issue, with the support of the governor and the legislature, List secured a significant budget change providing for competitive salaries for full-time lawyers. Consequently, the office was able, for the first time, to recruit highly talented attorneys with expertise and experience. In turn, the number of requests for Official Opinions from the office soared as state and local officials and agencies recognized the quality of the work product flowing from the reformed office.

These actions transformed the office of the Attorney General from an antiquated model into a vibrant organization of top tier professionals and set a standard of excellence for those who followed.

²⁴ *Ibid.*

²⁵ *Political History of Nevada*. Issued by Dean Heller, Secretary of State. 2006. Page 395.

²⁶ Mullen, *supra*.

During List's two terms as Attorney General, he established the office's first criminal division and an anti-trust unit. He also established a branch office in Las Vegas, which filled a major void in the provision of legal services to Southern Nevada government agencies and citizens. He also gained a reputation for being "tough on crime" and for not being afraid of the mob. "The '70s and early '80s were critical years for Las Vegas, [at] the time the state and the feds were trying to drive out entrenched mobsters who had taken over control of most of the major Las Vegas casino resorts. Hidden ownership and skimming were commonplace."²⁷

In one of the most infamous cases to come before his Office, List "went after" Frank "Lefty" Rosenthal, a Las Vegas mobster. List personally argued the case before the Nevada Supreme Court in which Rosenthal's "challenge to Nevada's stringent gaming procedures was overruled." Rosenthal hired America's premier constitutional lawyer, the former Dean of Harvard Law School and former U.S. Solicitor General, Erwin Griswold. The ruling, which was upheld by the United States Supreme Court, preserved Nevada's strict procedures for granting gaming licenses—List described it as the "most significant case in the history of the state as far as gaming control is concerned."²⁸

[T]he common belief was, [the mob] came to Nevada because here gaming was legal and they could operate and do things out in the open. We had a guy by the name of Lefty Rosenthal ("Rosenthal") at the Stardust Hotel and it became clear, he was not licensed and was running the place for underworld hoodlums. He had a felony record and we made a decision to call him forward to apply for a license²⁹ I won that case (see *State v. Rosenthal*, 559 P.2d 830 (1977)) and it was a landmark case that a gaming license is a privilege, not a right, and constitutional protections are not applicable.³⁰

Later, as Governor, I finished the job when we took away the licenses of the Tropicana, the Slots of Fun, the Aladdin, the Dunes and Argent, the Stardust, the Riviera . . . more than half of the Strip hotels. It was a total transformation of ownership—from mobsters to honest and clean individuals and corporations. We not only got them out of there, but we got the new people licensed and in place. For the first time in history, we collected all the taxes We went from a mob era to a modern era.³¹

In 1991, Rosenthal appealed his 1977 decision³² to the Nevada Supreme Court from an order of the district court granting Rosenthal's "petition for judicial review and expunge[ing]

²⁷ Morrison, Jane Ann. "Ex-Gov. Robert List Responds to Allegations in 'Hit Me!'" *Las Vegas Review-Journal*, Las Vegas Review-Journal, February 24, 2017. www.reviewjournal.com/news/news-columns/jane-ann-morrison/ex-gov-robert-list-responds-to-allegations-in-hit-me/. Accessed June 22, 2018.

²⁸ Press Release. Office of the Attorney General. February 14, 1978. Accessed August 24, 2018.

²⁹ Mullen, *supra*.

³⁰ Morrison, *supra*.

³¹ Morrison, *supra*. Accessed August 14, 2018.

³² See *State v. Rosenthal*, 819 P.2d 1296 (1991). Accessed August 24, 2018.

[his] name from the State of Nevada [on behalf of] the Nevada Gaming Commission's List of Excluded Persons, the so-called "Black Book." The Nevada Supreme Court reversed the district court's order, thus retaining him in the "Black Book". Nevada Attorney General Frankie Sue Del Papa represented the State in this case.³³

In addition to the Rosenthal case, List and his deputy attorneys general prevailed in a number of "water" cases, which, in the extremely arid climate of the Silver State, are absolutely critical to every citizen. In the Truckee River case,

"List led a legal fight against the federal government and the Pyramid Lake Indians which resulted in a court ruling upholding the water rights of the state, Washoe County, Reno and Sparks, the Truckee-Carson Irrigation District, Sierra Pacific Power Co., and some 17,000 Western Nevadan water users. . . . In another case, state ownership of thousands of acres of land adjacent to water was increased, ensuring public access in the future. . . . During a drought, List succeeded in preventing the government from releasing hundreds of feet of water (for fish studies) from Stampede Dam. . . . List also challenged the feds in a case before the United States Supreme Court on their unrestricted claims to water on forest lands.³⁴

Another well-known case, which drew national attention, involved billionaire Howard Hughes. When Hughes died in April 1976, it appeared he had not left a will. A short time later, a hand-written will appeared on a desk in the Salt Lake City headquarters of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints. The will, known as the "Mormon Will," was filed in Clark County by the Mormon Church, which was a 1/16th beneficiary. The will had been delivered by Melvin Dummar, also named as a 1/16th beneficiary. "Dummar told reporters that in 1975, he had picked up a man who claimed to be Howard Hughes and dropped him off in Las Vegas."³⁵

List gathered evidence that tied Dummar to the delivery of the will and led up to a court ruling that determined the will was a forgery:

In our investigation, we learned that Dummar went to the Ogden Utah Library and checked out some magazines containing pictures of Hughes' handwriting and signature. Dummar forged Hughes' handwriting . . . List and his Chief Investigator personally travelled to Salt Lake City where they discovered in the files of obscure law firms, the original envelope containing the will, which they sent to the FBI. The FBI found a thumb print on the inside flap of the envelope, which tied Dummar directly to

³³ https://scholar.google.com/scholar_case?case=11600838481131870271&hl=en&as_sdt=6&as_vis=1&oi=scholar. Accessed August 24, 2018.

³⁴ *Ibid.*

³⁵ "Will – Howard Hughes And The Mormon Will." <http://law.jrank.org/pages/11317/Will-Howard-Hughes-Mormon-Will.html>.

the forgery of the will . . . this evidence was presented in court, and the will was thrown out. Hughes died intestate.³⁶

In June 1978, after a seven-month trial and millions of dollars from the Hughes estate to prove that the will was forged, the court ruled that the “Mormon Will” was ruled a fake.³⁷

List also created a crime prevention program, and he secured capital murder convictions in the slaying of two black inmates.³⁸ In 1974, List published Nevada’s first Open Meeting Law Manual³⁹ as a guide to all state agencies and local agency meetings. “For the first time, local governments had guidelines to follow . . . [it] assured transparency.”⁴⁰ In 1977, the Nevada Legislature overhauled the Open Meeting Law,” one of the most stringent in the nation.”⁴¹

List also appointed Nevada’s first deputy attorney general to work solely on environmental issues, primarily with the “enforcement of state and federal air and water standards”⁴².

On October 15, 1970, the Organized Crime Control Act of 1970, signed into law by President Richard Nixon, created the first national commission ever formed to survey gambling in America. On December 23, 1972, “sandwiched between the Christmas shopping rush and Watergate, the White House released the names of the 15 commission members, eight members of Congress and seven outsiders. Most were not opponents of gambling, and some were in favor of its proliferation.⁴³ Nixon appointed List, one of the “outsiders,” to serve on the Commission on the Review of the National Policy Toward Gambling.

List also served on the Air Force Academy Board of Visitors, and he chaired the Western Attorneys General Association.

List served two terms as Attorney General from 1971 to 1979.

Although he didn’t tell anyone “for a long time,” List thought, ‘wouldn’t it be something if I could someday run for governor?’⁴⁴ In 1982, List ran for governor, and his opponent was Bob Rose.⁴⁵ The fact that Rose was the Lieutenant Governor in no way deterred List from running . . .

By then I knew all the ins and outs of state government. I knew

³⁶ Personal account to this biographer, November 27, 2018.

³⁷ “Will – Howard Hughes And The Mormon Will.” <http://law.jrank.org/pages/11317/Will-Howard-Hughes-Mormon-Will.html>.

³⁸ Second Term Accomplishments”, *Robert List Collection*. Nevada State Archives.

³⁹ <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/77th2013/Exhibits/Assembly/GA/AGA58U.pdf>. Accessed November 27, 2018.

⁴⁰ Personal account to this biographer, November 27, 2018.

⁴¹ List, Robert. “A Message to Government Officials of Nevada.” August 1977. Page 3. <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/77th2013/Exhibits/Assembly/GA/AGA58U.pdf>.

⁴² Press Release. Office of the Attorney General. December 28, 1973. Accessed August 24, 2018.

⁴³ https://www.washingtonpost.com/archive/opinions/1978/02/05/washingtons-sure-bet/8c6176c4-14f2-4f70-8f14-510552568c6/?noredirect=on&utm_term=.68c8fa58723e].

⁴⁴ Mullen, *supra*.

⁴⁵ *Ibid*.

every Department Head of every agency and as [Attorney General] I continued to build my relationships all over the state of Nevada [B]oth sides ran a fairly clean campaign. Our wives were involved in the campaigns. List's entire family was involved in the campaign. His first wife, Kathy, put together *The List Family Cookbook* and handed it out at parades and at events, and his parents, Frank and Alice, held the "List Round Up," a huge barbecue, every summer at their ranch in Washoe Valley.⁴⁶

. . .

List admits that "those things were a big part of the campaign" . . . Beyond the cookbooks, List was able to raise a lot of money, cultivate a good reputation statewide, build a solid campaign network, and prove he had the knowledge and experience to be a good governor.⁴⁷

During his term as Governor, List played a pivotal role in the preservation of Lake Tahoe. In 1980, he convened the 14th Special Session of the Nevada Legislature,⁴⁸ advocating that the legislature approve revisions to the Tahoe Regional Planning Compact, upon which List and California Governor Jerry Brown had agreed. The bi-state compact between Nevada and California that passed during the special session made significant improvements to the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency's powers to protect the Lake.⁴⁹ This agency "is the nation's first and oldest bi-state regional environmental authority . . . not purely federal, state, or local, but . . . a vital avenue working at the crossroad of private and public interests to protect and restore Lake Tahoe, its environment, and its communities for generations to come."⁵⁰

In her book, *Barbara F. Vucanovich: From Nevada to Congress, and Back Again*, Vucanovich discusses President Jimmy Carter's proposed Defense Department MX Missile System in Nevada:

List worked with Senator Paul Laxalt to keep the MX missile system out of Nevada. Nevadans have always been willing to contribute their share to national defense, but that system would have put missiles on railroad cars and moved them around the state. It would not have been good for Nevada. Both Laxalt and List saved the state from that fate.⁵¹

⁴⁶ Vucanovich, Barbara F. and Patricia D. Cafferata. *Barbara F. Vucanovich: From Nevada to Congress, and Back Again*. University of Nevada Press, 2005, Page 54.

⁴⁷ Mullen, *supra*.

⁴⁸ <https://www.leg.state.nv.us/law1.cfm>. Accessed June 22, 2018.

⁴⁹ <https://www.careersingovernment.com/company/28697/Tahoe-Regional-Planning-Agency/>. Accessed June 22, 2018.

⁵⁰ *Ibid*.

⁵¹ Vucanovich, *supra*, at pages 54-55.

List also served as the chair for the Western Governor's conference and signed a major tax reform bill into law that reduced property tax and increased sales tax.⁵² Unfortunately, he was criticized greatly for this "tax shift" proposal.

The shift moved the state from a reliance on property tax to an increased sales tax. The plan, later dubbed by opponents the "Tax Shaft," reduced the onerous burden of property taxes and was especially helpful to seniors and those on fixed incomes. The tax shift was a significant issue in [List's] re-election campaign and was one of the reasons he lost that race. For all the criticism, though, his plan was a good one and has been successfully in place for nearly twenty years.⁵³

List's tax shift continues to work today, some 36 years later. "It remains there today. Only Minnesota, Arizona, and California are higher."⁵⁴

In 1982, in his bid for re-election as Governor, List was defeated by Richard Bryan. Bryan had succeeded List as Attorney General and then succeeded him as governor.⁵⁵

Following his term as Governor, List entered the private sector, and the move to the private sector echoed a change in his private life—List and his wife, Kathy, divorced after List's term as governor expired.

In 1991, List married Mary Ann (Polly) Minor—they have two children, Robert and Elizabeth.⁵⁶ Polly had enjoyed a highly successful career as a lobbyist in Washington, D.C.

After leaving the Governor's office, List remained politically active. He served as "a Presidential or Cabinet Member appointee to governing and advisory boards and commissions under Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter, and Reagan, and with both Bush administrations."⁵⁷ He was Chairman of both the Western Governors' Association and the Conference of Western Attorneys General. He gave numerous speeches and led presentations about issues specific to the western states, including at the prestigious Chautauqua Institute in 2014.⁵⁸ He was the Republican National Committeeman for Nevada and Chairman of the RNC Budget Committee during the 2011-2012 election cycle.⁵⁹ He also served as chairman of the transition team for Nevada Attorney General-elect Adam Laxalt.

⁵² https://www.nga.org/cms/home/governors/past-governors-bios/page_nevada/col2-content/main-content-list/title_list_robert.default.html. Accessed June 22, 2018.

⁵³ Vucanovich, *supra*, at page 55.

⁵⁴ Myers, Dennis. *NewsReview.com*. "It Happens". <https://www.newsreview.com/reno/it-happens/content?oid=9957831>. Accessed December 3, 2018.

⁵⁵ https://www.nga.org/cms/home/governors/past-governors-bios/page_nevada/col2-content/main-content-list/title_bryan_richard.default.html. Accessed June 22, 2018.

⁵⁶ *The New York Times*. "Robert List Weds Mary Ann Minor." February 24, 1991. <https://www.nytimes.com/1991/02/24/style/robert-list-weds-mary-ann-minor.html>. Accessed June 22, 2018.

⁵⁷ <https://www.klnevada.com/attorneys/robert-list/>. Accessed June 22, 2018.

⁵⁸ *Ibid*. Accessed August 14, 2018.

⁵⁹ <https://www.klnevada.com/attorneys/robert-list/>. Accessed August 14, 2018.

On December 1, 2010, List joined Kolesar & Leatham, Chtd., a Las Vegas business law firm, as a senior partner. He focuses primarily on public policy and government relations for corporate and business clients on the federal, state, and local levels. His work in government relations has been recognized by *The Best Lawyers in America* multiple times. He has a particular emphasis on mining, energy, natural resources, construction, banking, gaming and finance. In addition, he counsels clients on administrative and regulatory matters as well as business expansion initiatives and business plans.⁶⁰ List is the President and Chief Executive Officer of The Robert List Company, a consulting firm in Las Vegas, Nevada.

In 2018, List serves on several boards of directors, including Prime Trust, College Loan Corporation, and the Keystone Corporation. He is a member of the board of directors of Hope for Prisoners and is an active member of Canyon Ridge Church in Las Vegas.⁶¹

List is a member of the State Bar of Nevada and is admitted to practice in the District of Columbia; United State Supreme Court; Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals; and the U.S. District Court in Nevada. He is a member of the Nevada State Bar Association, Society of Attorneys General Emeritus, and Past Governors' Association.⁶²

List also is the chief executive officer of The Robert List Company, a lobbying and consulting firm that provides government affairs, regulatory, and political advisory services.⁶³

List has two grandchildren, and in his spare time, he enjoys skiing, fly-fishing, shooting sporting clays, and hiking.

General Election of 1970

On November 3, 1970, List became Nevada's 26th Attorney General, and of the 138,989 votes cast, List (Republican) received 77,465 (55.73%) votes to Harvey Dickerson's (Democratic) 61,524 (44.27%) votes.⁶⁴ Neither candidate faced an opponent in the primary election of 1970.

General Election of 1974

On November 5, 1976, List was re-elected as Attorney General by a 701 (0.43%) vote margin. Of the 165,549 votes cast, List (Republican) received 83,130 (50.21%) votes to Richard H. Bryan's (Democratic) 82,419 (49.79%) votes.⁶⁵ Neither candidate faced an opponent in the primary election of 1974.

Gubernatorial Primary Election of 1978

On September 12, 1978 in the Republican Primary Election, List won by a 36,427 vote

⁶⁰ *Ibid.*

⁶¹ *Ibid.*

⁶² <https://www.klnevada.com/attorneys/robert-list/>, *supra*.

⁶³ <https://web.archive.org/web/20110715190935/http://rlistco.com/robertlist.htm>. Accessed June 22, 2018.

⁶⁴ *Political History of Nevada*, *supra* at page 395.

⁶⁵ *Ibid.*, page 398.

margin. Of the 48,567 votes cast, List received 39,997 (82.35%) votes to “None of These Candidates” 3,570 (7.35%) votes; William C. Allen’s 3,038 (6.26%) votes; Patrick Mylan’s 1,360 (2.8%) votes; and Fred Belcher’s 602 (1.24%) votes.⁶⁶

Gubernatorial General Election of 1978

On November 7, 1978, List became Nevada’s 24th Governor, and of the 192,445 votes cast, List (Republican) received 108,097 (56.17%) votes to Bob Rose’s (Democratic) 76,361 (39.68%) votes; T.F. Jefferson (Independent American Party) 3,282 (1.71%) votes; “None of These Candidates” 3,218 (1.67%) votes; and J. Grayson, Jr. (Libertarian) 1,487 (0.77%) votes.⁶⁷

Gubernatorial Primary Election of 1982

On September 14, 1978, in the Republican Primary Election, List won by a 25,470 vote margin. Of the 69,075 votes cast, List received 39,319 (56.92%) votes to Mike Moody’s 13,849 (20.05%) votes; “None of These Candidates” 13,252 (19.18%) votes; and E.E. Eyre’s 2,655 (3.84%) votes.⁶⁸

Gubernatorial General Election of 1982

On November 2, 1982, following a successful Republican primary, List lost his bid for re-election to Richard Bryan. Of the 239,751 votes cast, List (Republican) received 100,104 (41.75%) votes to Richard Bryan’s (Democratic) 128,132 (53.44%) votes; “None of These Candidates” 6,894 (2.88%) votes; and Dan Becan’s (Libertarian) 4,621 (1.93%) votes.⁶⁹

Office Administration and Duties

The Nevada Attorney General’s Office operating budgets from 1971 through 1979 as approved by the 56th, 57th, 58th, and 59th Sessions of the Nevada Legislature included the following appropriations:

1971-1973 Operating Budget - All funds came from the State General Fund:

1971-1972	\$307,439	For the support of the Office of the Attorney General
1972-1973	\$308,060	
1971-1972	\$30,000	For the special fund of the Attorney General
1972-1973	\$30,000	

All funds were appropriated from funds other than the State Highway Fund or State General Fund:

1971-1972	\$266,941	AG Administration Account
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⁶⁶ *Ibid.*, page 448.

⁶⁷ *Ibid.*, page 400.

⁶⁸ *Ibid.*, page 450.

⁶⁹ *Ibid.*, page 403.

1972-1973	\$282,080	
1971-1972	\$7,632	Private Detective
1972-1973	\$8,412	

1971-1973 Special Appropriations: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1971, there is hereby appropriated from the general fund in the state treasury the sum of \$15,000 to the special fund of the attorney general as an additional and supplemental appropriation. (Statutes of Nevada 1971, Chapter 20, Section 1, Page 20.)

1971-1973 Employee Salaries: All funds were appropriated from the State General Fund: Until the first Monday in January 1975, the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of \$22,00. From and after the first Monday in January 1975, the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of \$30,000. (Statutes of Nevada 1971, Chapter 681, Section 11, Page 2208).

1973-1975 Operating Budget - funds were appropriated from the State General Fund:

1973-1974	\$394,092	For the support of the Office of the Attorney General
1974-1975	\$404,350	
1973-1974	\$30,000	For the special fund of the Attorney General
1974-1975	\$30,000	

These funds were appropriated from funds other than the State Highway Fund or State General Fund:

1973-1974	\$354,347	Attorney General Administration Account
1974-1975	\$354,750	
1973-1974	\$9,902	Private Detective
1974-1975	\$9,946	

Salaries - All funds were appropriated from the state general fund:

	Low	High
Attorney General	\$22,500	\$30,000
Chief Deputy Attorney General	\$19,546	\$21,500
Deputy	\$15,799	\$18,642
Investigator	\$13,106	\$14,400

(Statutes of Nevada 1973, Chapter 749, Section 2, Pages 1549 and 1559).⁷⁰

1973-1975 Special Appropriations: A special appropriation of \$100,000 to the Nevada Attorney General for Lake Tahoe Regional Planning Agency litigation. (Statutes of Nevada 1973, Chapter 148, Inclusive, Page 204).

A special appropriation of \$8,000 to the Nevada Attorney General for reception and

⁷⁰ The low-high range of salaries is listed because of an inconsistency between the salary amounts listed on pages 1549 and 1559 of the 1973 Statutes of Nevada, Chapter 749, Section 2.

conference room furniture. (Statutes of Nevada 1973, Chapter 182, Section 5, Page 240).

1973-1975 Employee Salaries: All funds were appropriated from the State General Fund. Until the first Monday in January 1975, the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of \$22,500. From and after the first Monday in January 1975, the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of \$30,000. (Statutes of Nevada 1971, Chapter 681, Section 11, Page 2208).

1974-1975 Fiscal Year

\$404,350	For the support of the Office of the Attorney General
\$30,000	For the special fund of the Office of the Attorney General

1975-1976 Fiscal Year

\$668,103	For the support of the Office of the Attorney General
\$254,994	Attorney General – Administrative Fund
\$32,500	For the special fund of the Office of the Attorney General
\$534,131	Administration Costs
\$15,591	Private Detective

1976-1977 Fiscal Year

\$706,390	For the support of the Office of the Attorney General
\$254,565	Attorney General – Administrative Fund
\$32,500	For the special fund of the Office of the Attorney General
\$533,217	Administration Costs
\$16,411	Private Detective

1977-1978 Fiscal Year

\$806,088	For the support of the Office of the Attorney General
\$258,082	Attorney General – Administrative Fund
\$35,000	For the special fund of the Office of the Attorney General
\$755,879	Administration
\$20,000	Anti-shoplifting campaign
\$22,663	Private detective

1978-1979 Fiscal Year

\$824,188	For the support of the Office of the Attorney General
\$35,000	For the special fund of the Office of the Attorney General
\$258,760	Attorney General – Administrative Fund
\$757,378	Administration
\$20,000	Anti-shoplifting campaign
\$24,136	Private detective
Salaries:	
\$40,500	Nevada Attorney General Salary

The 1971 Nevada State Legislature, in its 56th session, added the following duties to the Nevada Attorney General's Office:

- The Nevada Attorney General [shall] be notified of an appeal from the District Court. (Statutes of Nevada 1971, Section 92, Page 149)
- The Nevada Attorney General [shall] keep a record of cases involving state officers or cases on appeal involving counties. (Statutes of Nevada 1971, Section 429, Page 849).
- The Nevada Attorney General [shall] prosecute actions arising out of the local school support tax law. (Statutes of Nevada 1971, Section 520, Page 1086).
- The Nevada Attorney General [shall] give his written opinion, when requested, to the head of any state department, agency, board, or commission. (Statutes of Nevada 1971, Chapter 552, Section, Inclusive, Page 1169).
- The Nevada Attorney General [shall] not engage in the private practice of law. (Statutes of Nevada 1971, Chapter 681, Section 11, Page 2208).

The 1973 Nevada State Legislature, in its 57th session, added the following duties to the Nevada Attorney General's Office:

- After July 1, 1975, Deputy Attorney General's [sic] shall not engage in the private practice of law. (Statutes of Nevada 1973, Chapter 462, Page 677).
- The Nevada Attorney General [shall] be the legal counsel to the *Nevada State Conservation Committee*. (Statutes of Nevada, Chapter 502, Section 26, Page 743).
- The Nevada Attorney General [shall] be permitted to declare a foreign jurisdiction an initiating state for those legal issues involving the enforcement of support orders. (Statutes of Nevada, Chapter 561, Section 1, Page 900).
- The Nevada Attorney General, upon request of the Nevada Real Estate Division, shall take legal action against fraudulent real estate advertising. (Statutes of Nevada, Chapter 627, Section 7, Page 1099).

The 1975 Nevada State Legislature, in its 58th session, added the following duties to the Nevada Attorney General's Office:

- The Nevada Attorney General's political campaign expenses were limited to \$75,000 or 40-cents per registered voter. (Statutes of Nevada 1975, Chapter 719, Section 3, Page 1484).
- The Nevada Attorney General [shall] defend members of the Nevada National Guard (those called to state service active duty) in any civil actions. (Statutes of Nevada 1975, Chapter 721, Section 1, Page 1488).
- The Nevada Attorney General may apply to the Nevada Supreme Court or a District Court for a court order authorizing the interception of a wire or oral communication. (Statutes of Nevada 1975, Chapter 728, Section 2, Page 1520).

- The Nevada Attorney General may take legal action against a physician on behalf of the Nevada State Physician's Board. (Statutes of Nevada 1975, Chapter 303, Section 24, Page 418).
- The Nevada Attorney General may take legal action against any person confined in a facility of the Nevada State Prison. (Statutes of Nevada 1975, Chapter 437 (inclusive), Pages 654–656).
- The Nevada Attorney General [is] granted authority to pursue criminal and civil actions against violators of the Nevada Unfair Trade Practice Act. (Statutes of Nevada 1975, Chapter 542, Section 9, Page 946).

The 1977 Nevada State Legislature in its 59th session added the following duties to the Nevada Attorney General's Office:

- For the *Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners*, the Nevada Attorney General “. . . shall conduct an investigation of each complaint transmitted to him to determine whether it warrants proceedings for modification, suspension, or revocation of (a physician's) license” (Statutes of Nevada 1977, Chapter 428, Section 9, Pages 824 – 825).
- If the Nevada Attorney General fails to perform his duties, the Nevada Attorney General, “. . . is subject to removal from office” (Statutes of Nevada 1977, Chapter 68, Section 1, Page 150).
- For the *Nevada State Board of Osteopathic Medicine*, the Nevada Attorney General, “. . . shall conduct an investigation of each complaint transmitted to him to determine whether it warrants proceedings for modification, suspension, or revocation of (a osteopathic physician's) license” (Statutes of Nevada 1977, Chapter 473, Section 56, Page 950).
- The Nevada Attorney General [shall] be the legal advisor to the *Nevada Ethics Commission*. (Statutes of Nevada 1977, Chapter 528, Section 11.5, Page 1107).