



NEVADA
PHARMACY ALLIANCE

ADVOCACY TOOLKIT

2025

Partnering with Nevada Pharmacy
Professionals and Stakeholders to
Move the Profession Forward

nevadapharmacyalliance.com



info@nevadapharmacyalliance.com



702-714-1931



Pharmacists Provide Care to Nevadans

NEVADA PHARMACY FACTS

- **535** pharmacies
 - Including small business independent pharmacies
- **2,701** licensed pharmacists
- **7,000+** pharmacy technicians

PHARMACIST ARE HIGHLY QUALIFIED HEALTHCARE PROVIDERS

- Roseman University of Health Sciences is the only College of Pharmacy in Nevada
- **Doctor of Pharmacy** (Pharm.D.) degree, required since 2004
 - Focused on medication therapy, patient education, disease management, and clinical decision-making
- Additional education includes, post-graduate residencies, fellowships, board certification, and certificate training

Pharmacists Are the Most Accessible Members of the Healthcare Team



89% of the population lives within 5 miles of a pharmacy. In more rural areas, pharmacists may be the closest healthcare provider.

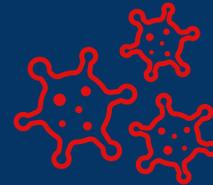


Each year, Americans visit their pharmacy **35X** vs 4X with their PCP.

Pharmacists Stepped Up During the Pandemic



Pharmacies stayed open for Nevadans and **the pharmacy teams were vital healthcare members during the pandemic.**



Pharmacist administered more than **42+million COVID-19 tests** and **300+ COVID-19 vaccinations.**

Pharmacists Optimize Medication Usage



50% of people with chronic conditions do not take their medications correctly. Pharmacists help people use their medications safely and effectively.



Pharmacist counseling and adherence programs save **\$164** per patient in the first 6 months.

References: National Alliance of State Pharmacy Associations. 2022 State Fact Sheets: Nevada. <https://naspa.us/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Nevada.pdf>. Accessed April 18, 2023. Partnership to Fight Chronic Disease. What is the impact of chronic disease on Nevada. https://www.fightchronicdisease.org/sites/default/files/download/PFCD_NV.FactSheet_FINAL1.pdf. Accessed April 18, 2023. Kaiser Family Foundation. State Health Facts. Health Costs and Budgets. <https://www.kff.org/state-category/health-costs-budgets/>. Accessed April 18, 2023. National Alliance of State Pharmacy Associations. 2018 State Fact Sheets: Nevada. https://naspa.us/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Nevada_2018.pdf. Accessed April 18, 2023.

About NPA



The Nevada Pharmacy Alliance (NPA) was created to address the need in our state to have an association that focused on the greater good of the pharmacy profession. To make sure that pharmacy professionals were supported so that they are able to take care of their patients. We are committed to connecting, educating, and advocating for the profession of pharmacy to optimize patient care and public health.

Contact: Ken Kunke, Executive Director
info@nevadapharmacyalliance.com



Pharmacists Provide Care to Nevadans

FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES FOR NEVADA PHARMACISTS

- ~17% of Nevadans smoke cigarettes. Smoking causes over 4,000 deaths in Nevada each year. Pharmacists in other states are able to prescribe nicotine cessation medications.
- Pharmacists and pharmacies across the country are increasingly offering test and treat services for COVID-19, Strep, Flu, RSV, UTI, STI, H. pylori, and others to promote prevention, early detection, and disease management. Patients are referred when appropriate.

Pharmacists Lower Costs and Improve Health Outcomes



Annually, Nevadans fill more than 31 million prescriptions and spend more than 3.5 billion dollars on prescription medications.



In 2015, 1.7 million Nevadans had at least 1 chronic disease. In 2030, it is estimated, over 750,000 will have 3+ chronic diseases.



Pharmacists have the training to manage chronic conditions and help with the shortage of healthcare providers.



Pharmacist interventions for patients with chronic conditions save \$1,000 per patient per year.

Partner with Pharmacists to Increase Access to Care



In the 2021 NV Legislative Session, pharmacists are now able to dispense hormonal contraceptives without a prescription.



In the 2021 NV Legislative Session, pharmacists are now able to prescribe medications to prevent the transmission of HIV.

References: National Alliance of State Pharmacy Associations. 2022 State Fact Sheets: Nevada. <https://naspa.us/wp-content/uploads/2022/12/Nevada.pdf>. Accessed April 18, 2023. Partnership to Fight Chronic Disease. What is the impact of chronic disease on Nevada. https://www.fightchronicdisease.org/sites/default/files/download/PFCD_NV.FactSheet_FINAL1.pdf. Accessed April 18, 2023. Kaiser Family Foundation. State Health Facts. Health Costs and Budgets. <https://www.kff.org/state-category/health-costs-budgets/>. Accessed April 18, 2023. National Alliance of State Pharmacy Associations. 2018 State Fact Sheets: Nevada. https://naspa.us/wp-content/uploads/2018/08/Nevada_2018.pdf. Accessed April 18, 2023.

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Pharmacy graduates earn the **Doctor of Pharmacy (PharmD) degree**, and many complete post-graduate training and/or certification in specialty areas.



Pharmacists provide clinical services in many settings, including community pharmacies, physician offices, hospitals, clinics, etc.

CLINICAL SERVICES YOU DIDN'T KNOW PHARMACISTS COULD PROVIDE



Comprehensive medication reviews and counseling

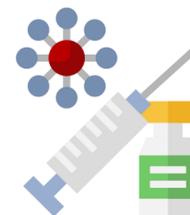
Manage chronic diseases, such as diabetes, high blood pressure, and high cholesterol*



Device training (glucometer, inhalers, insulin pens, etc.)



Administer vaccinations



Recommend OTC medications, vitamins, and supplements, including smoking cessation

Provide healthy lifestyle recommendations



Provide prescriptions for oral contraceptives and certain HIV medications upon assessment+

*Only through establishment of clinical protocols or agreements
+ only if pharmacist has met statewide protocol requirements

Overview of the Nevada Legislature

Nevada State Legislature has 63 members

- 21 State Senators
- 42 State Assembly Members

Nevada State Legislature meets every two years (odd years)

- Session starts on February 1st
- Each session lasts 120 days

- The **Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS)** are the current codified laws of the State of Nevada.
 - The Statutes of Nevada are a compilation of all legislation passed by the Nevada Legislature during a particular Legislative Session.
- The **Nevada Administrative Code (NAC)** is the codified, administrative regulations of the Executive Branch.

Track the 2025 Session



SENATE

Senate Districts 1-12, 18, 20, and 21

- Clark County (part)

Senate Districts 13 and 15

- Washoe County (part)

Senate District 14

- Elko(part), Eureka (part), Humboldt, Lander, Pershing, and Washoe (part) Counties

Senate District 16

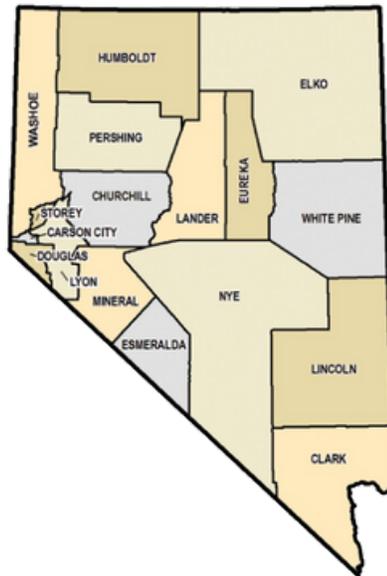
- Carson City and Storey and Washoe (part) counties

Senate District 17

- Churchill, Douglas, Esmeralda, Lyon, Mineral, and Nye (part) Counties

Senate District 19

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



ASSEMBLY

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

- Clark County (part)

Assembly Districts 24-27, 30, and 31

- Washoe County (part)

Assembly District 32

- Elko (part), Eureka (part), Humboldt, Lander, Pershing, and Washoe (part) Counties

Assembly District 33

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

Assembly District 36

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

Assembly District 38

- Churchill, Esmeralda, Lyon (part), Mineral, and Nye (part) Counties

Assembly District 39

- Douglas and Lyon (part) Counties

Assembly District 40

- Carson City, Storey, and Washoe (part) Counties

Find Your Representatives



Overview of the Nevada Legislature

Key people:

- Governor: Joe Lombardo (R)
- Senate Majority Leader: Nicole Cannizzaro (D)
- Senate Minority Leader: Robin L. Titus (R)
- Assembly Majority Leader: Sandra Jauregui (D)
- Assembly Minority Leader: Gregory T. Hafen (R)

One Legislator is a Pharmacist: Senator Jeff Stone (R)



Governor Lombardo attended UNLV, earning both his bachelor's and master's degrees there. He joined the Las Vegas Metropolitan Police Department in 1988 and was elected Clark County sheriff in 2014 and 2018. He was elected governor of Nevada with a term beginning in 2023. Governor Lombardo's priorities include safety, education, and economic development. As governor he directs the executive branch of the state legislature, which includes the Department of Health and Human Services and Division of Health Care Financing and Policy and has ultimate veto power per the Nevada Constitution. Governor Lombardo is also an avid off-road desert truck racer!



Senator Cannizzaro serves as the Senate Majority Leader in the Nevada Legislature. She represents District 6 which is in western Las Vegas and includes the Summerlin area. Senator Cannizzaro graduated with her BS from UNR and with her JD from UNLV. She has served as the deputy district attorney for Clark County since 2012, in addition to her election to the Nevada Senate in 2016. She has been very active in sponsoring and co-sponsoring a number of women's rights and healthcare bills in the state. Senator Cannizzaro was chosen to receive Nevada Pharmacy Alliance's "Friends of Pharmacy Award" in 2021 due to her support for expanding the services pharmacists can provide in the state.



Senator Stone represents District 20 which covers the southern point of Nevada. He comes to Nevada after having served as a California state senator from 2014-2019. Senator Stone can also be referred to as Dr Stone, as he holds a PharmD from University of Southern California School of Pharmacy, and was quoted in the 2018 USC Alumni Spotlight as saying, "I'm a pharmacist first, politician second." He was also the first person in his family to attend college! Senator Stone was the primary sponsor of SB118 and SB209 in the 2025 legislative session which are key bills in allowing pharmacists to perform certain services and receive reimbursement from insurance companies and requiring Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM) Transparency.

How a Bill Becomes a Law

Bill Draft Request: A bill draft request (BDR) is submitted on a specific topic to the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB) (the staff attorneys at the legislature) who then prepares a formal draft of a bill. Requests for drafting may be made by legislators, legislative committees, the Governor, state agencies, and local governments

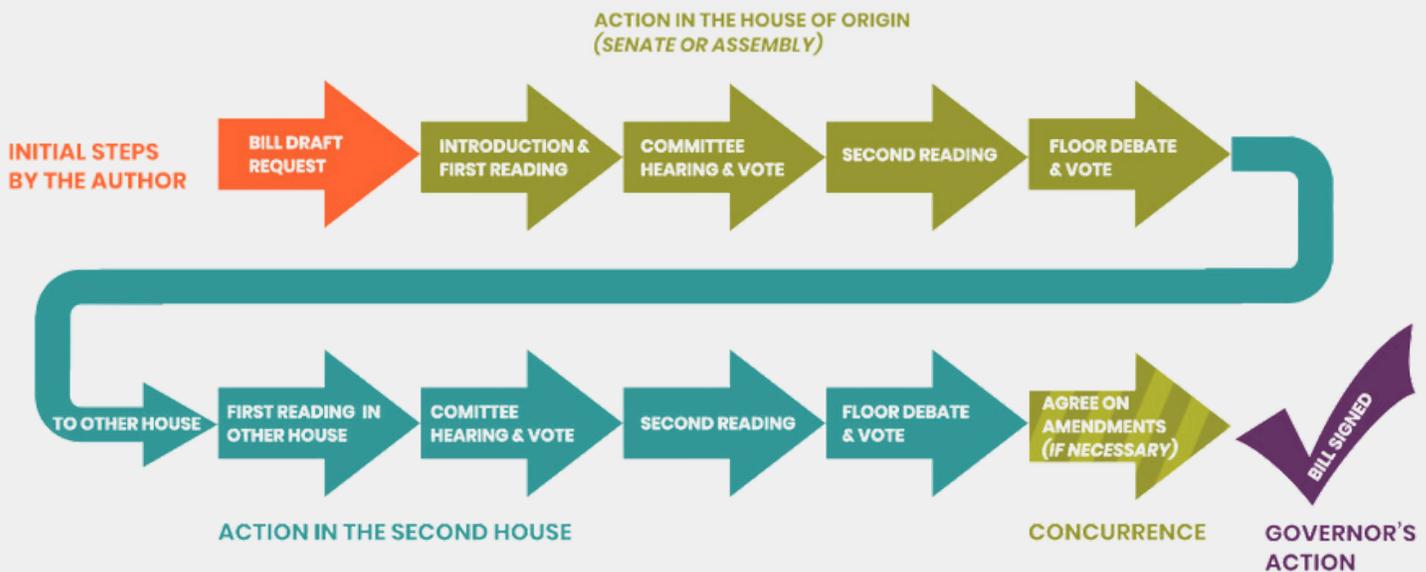
Introduction and First Reading: A bill is submitted for introduction by an individual legislator or committee chair. It is then numbered, read for the first time, referred to a committee based on the topic, printed, and delivered to the committee.

Action in the House of Origin: Committee Hearing and Vote: The committee schedules a hearing where the bill is presented by its sponsor, and people can testify in support, opposition, and neutral on the bill. The committee can decide to pass a bill as is, make amendments to change the bill, or can choose to not take any additional action. When the committee votes on a bill in a work session they are voting to make a recommendation to the larger body, a vote in favor is often considered a vote to recommend the bill "Do Pass."

Second Reading: Bills given a "Do Pass" recommendation are read a second time and placed on General File for debate and final vote. Bills that are given an "Amend and Do Pass" recommendation are read a second time, and if the amendment is adopted, it is reprinted before being placed on the General File for action.

Floor Debate and Vote: Bills are read a third time and debated. A roll call vote follows. For passage of measures that require a constitutional majority, 11 votes are needed in the Senate and 22 in the Assembly. Bills with tax or fee increases require a two-thirds majority.

If it passes in the house of origin, then it moves to the other house and the process is repeated.



If Need to Agree on Amendments: If the second legislative house changes the bill, the first house must either concur with the changes before it goes to the Governor. If they do not concur a conference committee can be set up for both chambers to reconcile the changes which is then brought back for an additional vote.

Action by the Governor: The Governor has the option to sign, veto, or do nothing on a bill. The governor must act on a bill within five days after it is received (Sundays excepted) if the legislature is still in session. However, if there are fewer than five days remaining in session, or if the bill is delivered after the adjournment sine die, the governor has ten days after adjournment (Sundays excepted) to act. The governor may sign the bill into law, allow it to become law without a signature, or veto it. A vetoed bill is returned to the house of origin to consider overriding the veto. An override of the veto requires a two-thirds majority vote of each legislative house. If the governor vetoes a bill after the session adjourns sine die, the bill is returned to the next regular legislative session.

10 Tips for a Successful Legislative Visit

- 1. See if your legislator(s) is a known supporter of pharmacy-related issues.**

Make sure to thank them for their support. Be specific as possible when discussing the issues they support.
- 2. See if your legislator(s) serve on any committees with jurisdiction over pharmacy-related issues.**
- 3. Practice your delivery.**

Keep your talking points clear, simple, and concise. Do not assume your legislator(s) know about the issue. Plan for a meeting that is 15–20 minutes. Avoid pharmacy jargon.
- 4. Stick to the message.**

Present facts, state your opinion, and share how this issue impacts you and your patients. Your job is to make the issue relevant to the elected official or staff person and you can do that by sharing a personal story.
- 5. Ask questions and be specific.**

After explaining an issue, ask "What is your position?" and "Will you be able to support the proposal." If you get push back, ask "What are your objections to this bill/proposal?" and "What information can I provide that might convince you to change your mind?"
- 6. Listen carefully.**

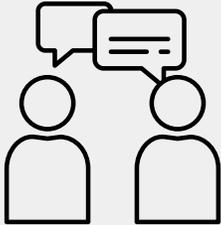
Legislators may sound supportive but not make a commitment to the issue. Pay attention to their exact wording so you can respond accordingly.
- 7. Be courteous.**

Even if the legislator seems busy or rushed, remain friendly and leave the meeting on good terms.
- 8. If the legislator is unavailable, talk to their staff member.**

Make sure to record the name of the staff member and ask for business cards.
- 9. Take note of what was discussed and what the legislator agreed to do.**
- 10. Follow up**

Write a thank-you letter or email that summarizes the meeting and what the legislator/staff has agreed to do, if applicable.

How to Structure Your Meeting with Legislator(s)



Start your conversation with small talk for a few minutes. Find commonalities (e.g. same hometown, favorite leisure activity, sports team, etc.). That conversation can make you less nervous and make your visit more memorable.



Shift to talking about your role in the district they serve. Include details about how you serve the community and their other constituents.



Explain the issue(s) and/or bill(s) and why they are important to you, your patients, and your community.



Use visuals or provide fact sheets to help the legislators see the key points.



See if the legislator(s) have questions but do not answer questions you don't know the answer to.



Thank the legislator(s) or staff for their time, offer yourself as a resource, and ASK for support of the issue.



Respond to Various Scenarios

THEIR REACTION		YOUR RESPONSE	REMINDERS
AGREEABLE	After introducing the issue, the legislator or staffer agrees with you. "I agree."	Use this as the gateway to secure policymaker commitment to our position, and ask them to work with other members to secure support on the issue.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Get verbal commitment from your legislator/staffer, if possible. Indicate that NPA will follow up, as they'll be excited to hear of their official support.
DISAGREEABLE	After introducing the issue, the legislator or staffer disagrees with you. "That is not my position" or "I disagree."	This rarely happens, as legislators and staff do not like to disagree with their constituents. Try to understand why they may not support the issue so you can use this information to further our position.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Tactfully, try to find out why there is disagreement. Determine whether the problem is the issue itself or other politics.
NONCOMMITTAL	The legislator/staffer listens and asks few or no questions. This is a noncommittal meeting. "I will think about what you have said."	This very common type of meeting allows you to tell your story and what you think. This may be all you can accomplish, but try to get specific comments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ask questions to find out what could influence a decision. Does your legislator know how the issue impacts their constituents?
PERSUADABLE	Unless the legislator works on a relevant committee, don't expect the lawmaker or staff to know much about the issue. "I'm new" and/or "I don't know anything about the issue."	Describe your views on key issues and try to get specific comments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Describe your professional role and provide details about the care you provide your community. Encourage questions as you may be the first pharmacy professional they've met. Personalize your meeting and make them remember you.
DISINTERESTED	The legislator or staff member appears agitated, rushed, or makes no eye contact.	Be brief and to-the-point. Acknowledge that you know they are busy and thank them for their time. Leave behind printed materials and let them know you are available for questions.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Remember, it's not personal.

2021 Legislative Wins for Pharmacy in Nevada!

SB190

SB190 from the 2021 Nevada legislative session has been codified in Nevada Revised Statutes in Chapter 639, "Pharmacists and Pharmacy." This statute allows for pharmacists to dispense hormonal contraceptives to patients without a prescription once the patient completes a risk assessment questionnaire and is deemed appropriate for therapy.

The Board of Pharmacy keeps a list of pharmacies who dispense self-administered hormonal contraceptive

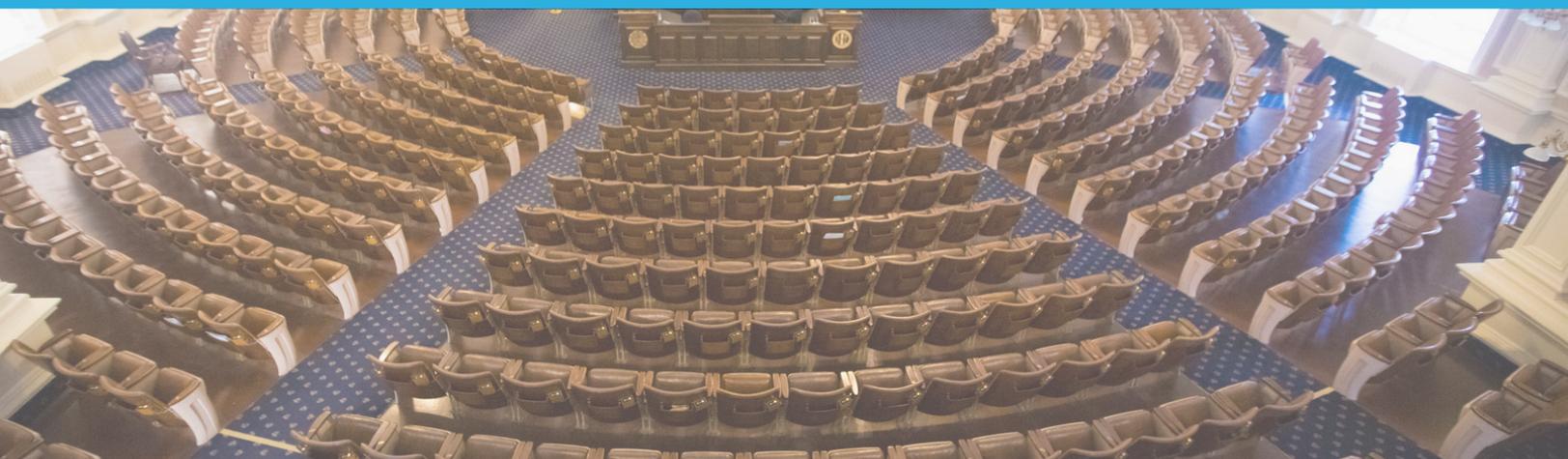


SB325

SB325 from the 2021 Nevada legislative session created the first opportunity for pharmacists to prescribe outside of collaborative practice agreements in Nevada. Pharmacists who complete education on HIV drug prescribing, dispensing, and administering can now order lab tests required for prescribing and managing drug therapy "for preventing the acquisition of [HIV]" which includes both PrEP and PEP regimens.

SB229

SB229 from the 2021 Nevada legislative session removed several barriers for pharmacists who wish to enter into collaborative practice agreements, such as requiring informed consent from the patient to have a pharmacist manage their care (which was not required for patients to see nurse practitioners or other mid-level providers), not allowing pharmacists to manage controlled substances, and statements regarding the referral of patients to the pharmacist and the pharmacist needing to be within 100 miles of the practitioner.



2023 Legislative Wins for Pharmacy in Nevada!

AB156

The changes introduced in AB156 significantly expand pharmacists' role in patient care by allowing them to assess, prescribe, and dispense medication for opioid use disorder under a state-established protocol. The bill also mandates health insurance coverage for MAT drugs and pharmacist-provided assessments, prescribing, and dispensing services, ensuring reimbursement at rates equivalent to those for physicians and advanced practice providers. These changes enhance patient access to opioid use disorder treatments, integrate pharmacists into frontline care, and ensure financial support for their services. This bill also allows pharmacists to apply for a DEA license and prescribe controlled substances for the treatment of opioid-use disorder.

SB161

SB190 from the 2021 Nevada legislative session allows a pharmacist to dispense hormonal contraceptives without a prescription but it did not allow pharmacists to be paid for doing the clinical service. SB161 in the 2023 session requires Nevada Medicaid and commercial insurance plans in Nevada to pay for the clinical service.

Legislation that we were supporting that didn't pass

SB201 would enhance pharmacists' ability to care for patients by authorizing them to order and perform laboratory tests necessary for drug therapy and patient care within their scope of practice. The bill removes restrictions on specimen collection methods, allowing pharmacists to collect samples using any available method. It also enables pharmacists to serve as laboratory directors for exempt labs. Additionally, insurance plans, including Medicaid, must cover and reimburse pharmacist-provided services at rates equal to those of physicians, physician assistants, and advanced practice nurses. The bill also prohibits insurers from requiring prior authorization for pharmacist-provided services if such authorization is not required for other healthcare providers, expanding patient access to pharmacist-led care.

AB440 that would have required Pharmacy Benefit Manage (PBM) Transparency



2025 Legislative Session: Utilizing Pharmacists to Increase Nevadans' Access to Care

KEY POINTS

SUPPORT AB186

Allows pharmacists prescribe medications and devices for specific health conditions, including those that are previously diagnosed, self-limiting, or identified through CLIA-waived tests. It would also allow pharmacists to administer medications and order and interpret lab work.

SUPPORT SB118

Allows pharmacists to get paid for clinical services, equitable to other members of the healthcare team. These services are allowed by law, and pharmacists have completed the necessary training.

SUPPORT SB149, SB209, SB316, and SB389

Pharmacy Benefit Manager (PBM) Transparency

Passage of this legislation would increase patients' access to pharmacist-provided services and ensure pharmacies are reimbursed appropriately.

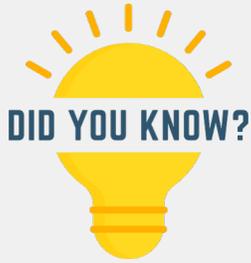
Pharmacists are a valued members of the healthcare team and their training has equipped them to provide clinical services that could help with the shortage of healthcare providers.

With expanded scope of practice, pharmacists are providing more and more clinical services to patients. The potential impact of implementing programs that provide coverage for these services is great, such as improving health equity, access to care, and health outcomes. Studies have shown that when a pharmacist is a part of a medical team that patient outcomes are better and there is a cost savings.

Unfortunately, the current legislation does not support pharmacists in providing clinical services. Pharmacies are currently reimbursed only for dispensing medications and vaccines. A payment mechanism, similar to other members of the healthcare team, must be created to allow pharmacists to provide more clinical services.



2025 NEVADA LEGISLATIVE GOAL ALLOW PHARMACIST'S TO BE BILL MEDICAID FOR CLINICAL SERVICES



Pharmacists are the *only* doctorate-level healthcare professionals that are not getting reimbursed in Nevada through Medicaid for providing services to patients that would be reimbursed if the service was done by another provider.

SB118 would ensure that patients would be able to access pharmacist-provided services!

HOW DOES THIS IMPACT NEVADANS?



89% AMERICANS LIVE WITHIN 5 MILES OF A COMMUNITY PHARMACY



ANNUALLY, AMERICANS VISIT THEIR PHARMACY **8X** MORE THAN THEIR DOCTOR



48% DEFICIT IN PRIMARY CARE PROVIDERS FOR NEVADANS



CHRONIC CONDITIONS ACCOUNT FOR OVER **85%** OF US HEALTHCARE COSTS



PHARMACIST INTERVENTIONS FOR CHRONIC CONDITIONS SAVE **\$1,000** PER PATIENT ANNUALLY



2,700+ NEVADAN PHARMACISTS ARE READY TO HELP

2025 Legislative Session: Increasing Pharmacy Benefit Managers (PBM) Transparency

KEY POINTS

- Pharmacy Benefit Managers (PBMs) were created to streamline the drug distribution process. Three PBMs now control 80% of prescription drug transactions.
- Lack of transparency can increase the cost of medications, force pharmacies to close, and create a barrier to healthcare for patients.

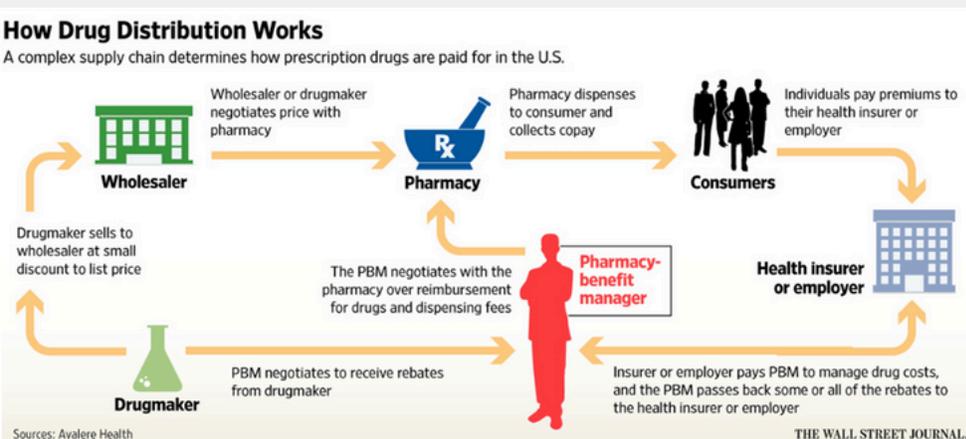
During the 2025 Legislative session, SB149 and SB209 were introduced to increase PBM transparency

Examples of Unfair PBM Practices

Unreasonable reimbursement – PBMs reimburse pharmacies for medications at rates lower than what the pharmacy can buy them for. **Problem** – May cause the pharmacy not to carry that medication for patients.

Spread Pricing – A PBM charges the insurance company one price but reimburses the pharmacy at a lower price. **Problem** – The PBM is keeping money and driving up drug costs.

Rebates – Manufacturers must provide a rebate to the PBM in order to get their medication on formulary. It may not be in the PBMs best interest to include the best or cheapest medication onto the formulary, but the one that would make the PBM the most money. The money should go to the patient or insurance company. **Problem** – The PBM is keeping money for themselves which can raise the cost of medications and may not be putting the correct drug on the formulary based on guidelines.



NEXT STEPS FOR NEVADA

Ask the Legislature to pass comprehensive PBM reforms bills including SB149, SB209, SB316, and SB389

How do Pharmacy Benefit Managers (PBM) Impact What You Pay for your Medications?

PBMs act as middle men between drug companies, insurance plans, and pharmacies to determine what you'll pay for your medications. PBMs have contributed to rising medication costs in Nevada and across the country. Legislation has been passed in other states to increase PBM transparency.

DO NOT PASS ON SAVINGS TO PATIENTS

PBMs keep rebates and overpayments that were meant to reduce your costs.



DETERMINE WHAT MEDICATIONS ARE COVERED AND DICTATE PRICES

3 PBMs control 80% of prescription drug benefits transactions in the US. This creates an anti-competitive environment.



FORCE PATIENTS TO GO TO REQUIRED PHARMACIES

PBMs push patients to PBM owned and affiliated pharmacies, reducing your convenience and access to your preferred pharmacy.



CREATE HURDLES FOR YOU TO GET YOUR MEDICATIONS

PBMs have inflexible prior authorization requirements and step therapy protocols. Patients are often unaware of these hurdles to get their medications.



CONTRIBUTE TO FRAUD, WASTE, AND ABUSE

PBMs mandate mail order prescriptions and send medications and supplies that are beyond what patients need.



In Nevada, we want more TRANSPARENCY among these organizations!



S O C I A L M E D I A

- Like us and follow us @nevadapharmacyalliance on Facebook, Instagram, and LinkedIn
- Share pictures and post using #NVpharmacists

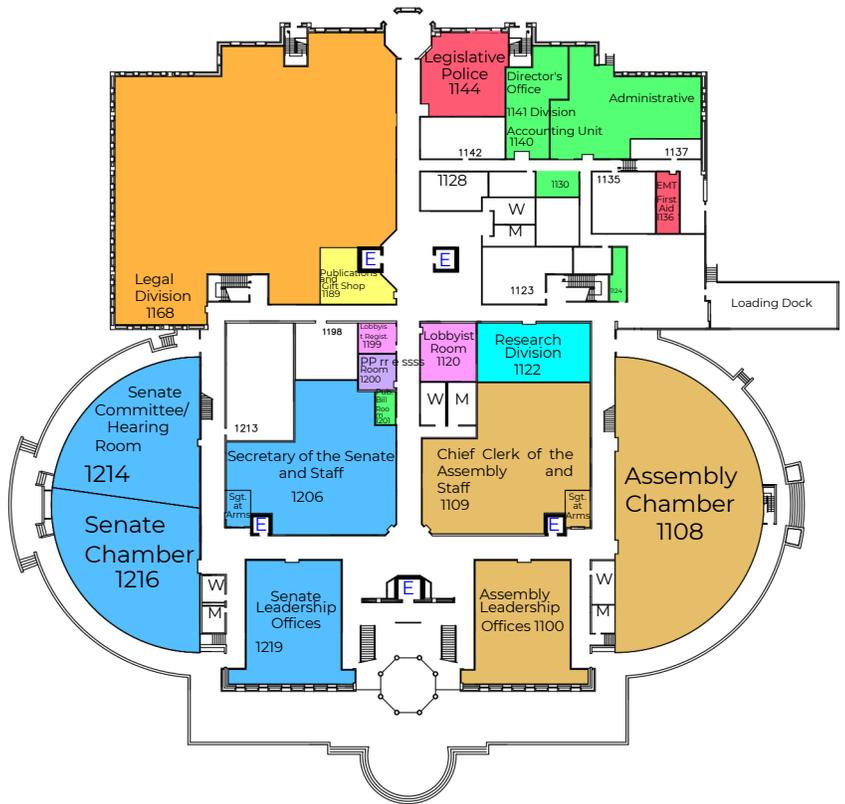


Additional Resources

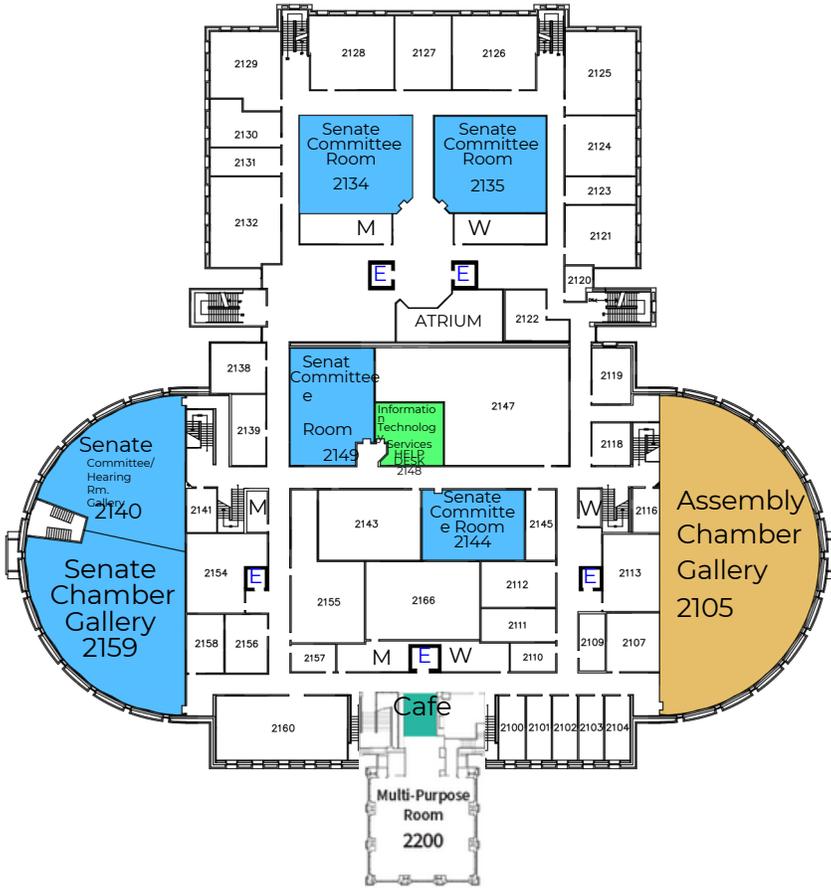
- Map of the Nevada Legislative Building in Carson City, NV

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – FIRST FLOOR

■	Senate	
	Chamber	1216
	Committee Hearing Room	1214
	Leadership Offices	1219
	Secretary of the Senate/Senate Staff	1206
	Sergeant at Arms	1209
■	Assembly	
	Chamber	1108
	Chief Clerk of the Assembly/Assembly Staff	1109
	Leadership Offices	1100
	Sergeant at Arms	1113
■	Administrative Division	
	Accounting Unit	1140
	Director's Office	1141
●	EMT/First Aid	1136
●	Legislative Police	1144
●	Lobbyist Registration	1199
●	Lobbyist Room	1120
●	Press Room	1200
●	Public Bill Room	1201
■	Legal Division	1168
●	Publications and Gift Shop	1189
■	Research	1122
■	Division Public	M/W
	Restrooms	E
	Elevators	



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – SECOND FLOOR

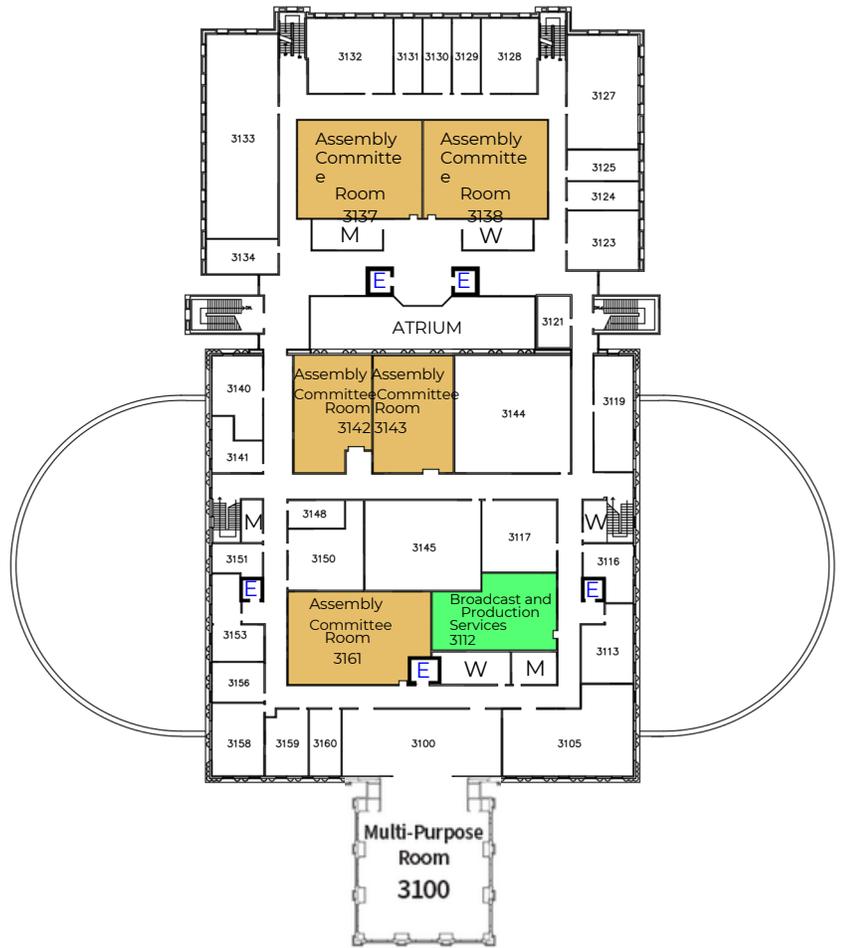


■	Senate	
	Committee Hearing Rooms	2134, 2135, 2144, 2149
	Senators' Offices.....	2100–2104, 2107, 2112, 2121, 2123–2129, 2132, 2143, 2156, 2158
	President of the Senate/ Lieutenant Governor	2145
	Senate Minority Leadership	2160
■	Information Technology Services	2148
	Audit Division	2120
	Public Restrooms	M/W
	Elevators	E

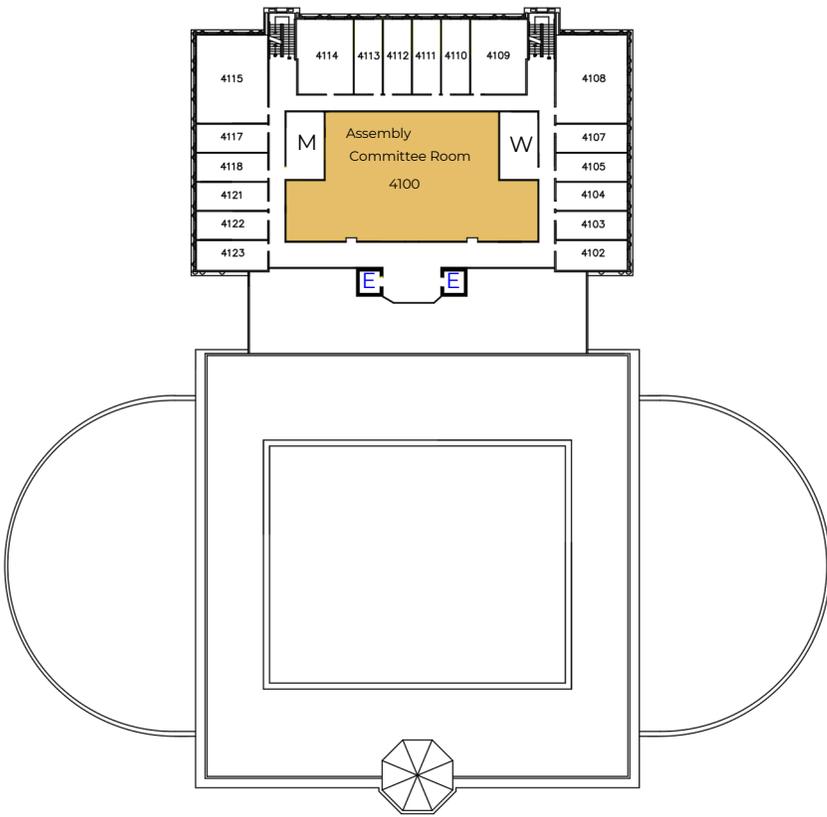
The Guide to the Nevada Legislature | 23rd Edition | 2021–2022

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – THIRD FLOOR

	Assembly	
	Committee Hearing Rooms.....	3137, 3138, 3142, 3143, 3161
	Assembly Members' Offices.....	3116, 3119, 3123-3125, 3127-3134, 3140, 3153, 3156, 3158-3160
	Assembly Minority Leadership	3105
	Broadcast and Production Services Unit	3112
	Public Restrooms	M/W
	Elevators	E



LEGISLATIVE BUILDING – FOURTH FLOOR



- Committee Hearing Room**.....4100
- Assembly Members' Offices**4102-4105,
4107-4115, 4117-4118,
4121-4123
- Public Restrooms**.....M/W
- Elevators**..... E



NEVADA
PHARMACY ALLIANCE

Nevada Pharmacy Alliance
is a Proud Affiliate of:



APhA

American Pharmacists Association

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nevadapharmacyalliance.com



info@nevadapharmacyalliance.com



702-714-1931

