

NEVADA STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS

(*NEVADA REVISED STATUTES*) [NRS] [638.020](#))

[CHAPTER 638](#) (“VETERINARY MEDICINE; EUTHANASIA TECHNICIANS”) OF NRS

Background

- 1919—Section 2 of [Assembly Bill 27](#) (Chapter 17, *Statutes of Nevada*) created the State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners to consist of three members to be designated by the governor. Each member must be a graduate in veterinary medicine and legally qualified, under the provisions of this act, to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry in the State of Nevada. Section 2, Chapter 17, *Statutes of Nevada 1919* subsequently appeared in *Revised Laws of Nevada (1919)* at page 3204, and *Nevada Compiled Laws (1929)* §7791.
- 1951—[Assembly Bill 82](#) (Chapter 58, *Statutes of Nevada*) defined the duties of the Board members and required a \$10 fee for the issuance of a license to practice veterinary medicine, surgery, and dentistry.
- 1960—[Senate Bill 129](#) (Chapter 237, *Statutes of Nevada*) added “Nevada” to the name of the board and increased the size of the Board from three to five members. Four members are to be appointed by the governor who are each: (1) a resident of Nevada; (2) a graduate of a veterinary college approved by the American Veterinary Medical Association; and (3) have lawfully practiced veterinary medicine in Nevada for at least five years. The fifth member, an ex officio member, is the director of the Division of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture and serves as the secretary-treasurer of the Board.
- 1975—[Senate Bill 591](#) (Chapter 610, *Statutes of Nevada*) increased the number of Board members to six, with five being appointed by the governor and the director of the Division of Animal Industry to serve ex officio as a nonvoting member of the Board.
- 1977—[Assembly Bill 278](#) (Chapter 530, *Statutes of Nevada*) removed the term limits of Board members.
- 1979—[Senate Bill 465](#) (Chapter 510, *Statutes of Nevada*) increased the number of Board members to seven; one of the members must be a representative of the general public.
- 1981—[Senate Bill 128](#) (Chapter 28, *Statutes of Nevada*) changed the membership of the Board, specifying that six of the Board members must be appointed by the governor, and one member must be a representative of the general public.
- 1985—[Senate Bill 366](#) (Chapter 441, *Statutes of Nevada*) specifies that any member may be removed from the Board by the governor for good cause.
- 2003—[Senate Bill 310](#) (Chapter 213, *Statutes of Nevada*) provides that the member who is a representative of the general public must not be a veterinarian, a veterinary technician, or a euthanasia technician or the spouse, parent, or child by blood, marriage, or adoption of a veterinarian, veterinary technician, or euthanasia technician.
- 2003—[Senate Bill 427](#) (Chapter 229, *Statutes of Nevada*) made minor clarifying revisions to the Board membership such as the requisite five years of experience as a practicing veterinarian need not be in “private” practice.

- 2013—[Assembly Bill 72](#) (Chapter 113, *Statutes of Nevada*) increased the number of Board members to eight, specifying that one must be a veterinary technician who has been lawfully engaged in practice as a veterinary technician in Nevada for at least five years prior to the date of his or her appointment.

Reviewed by the Sunset Subcommittee of the Legislative Commission

The Sunset Subcommittee reviewed the Nevada State Board of Veterinary Medical Examiners on [March 27, 2012](#), and on [April 27, 2012](#), the Subcommittee voted to recommend its continuation without any suggested changes.

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