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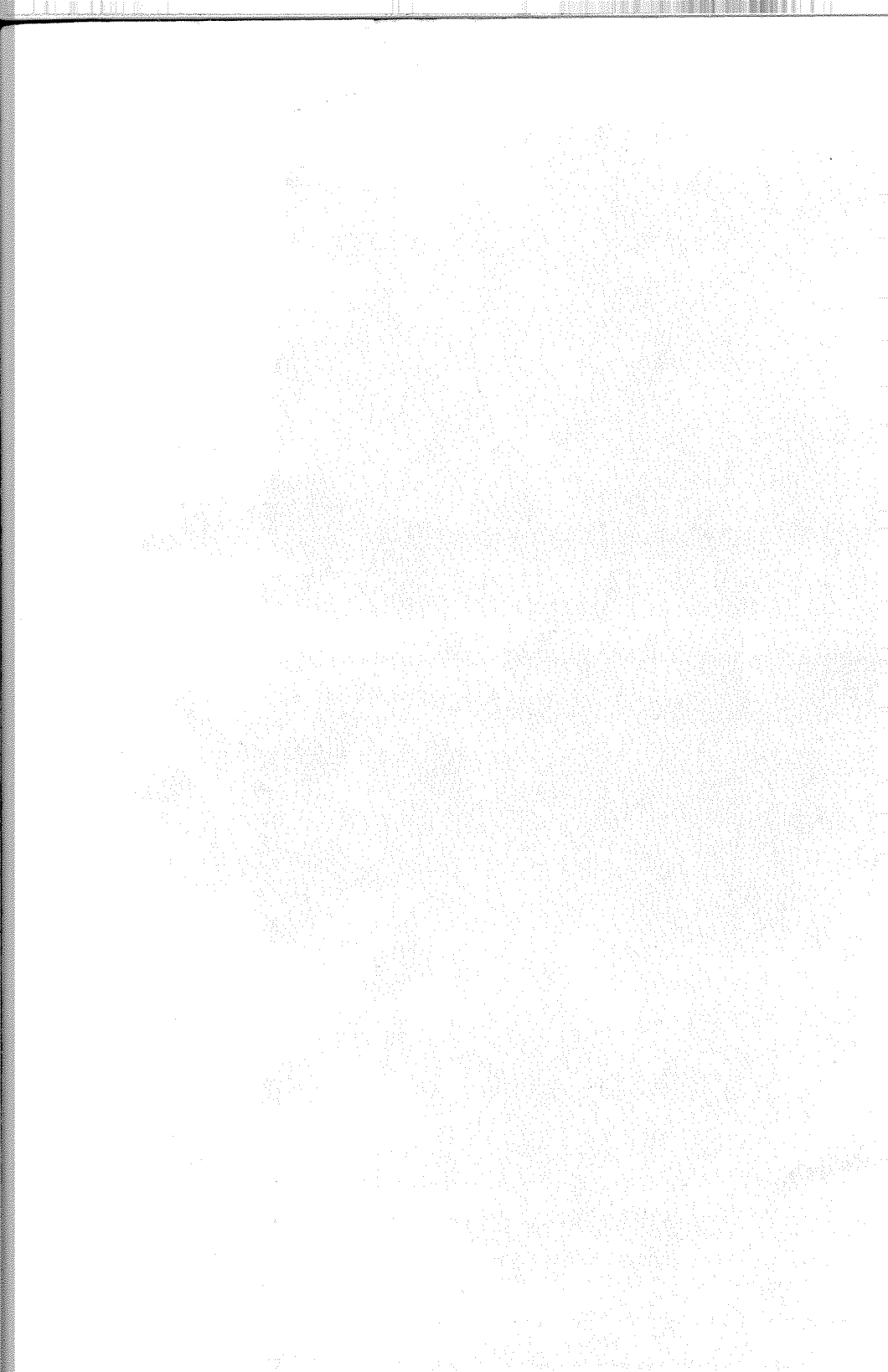
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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

STATE OF NEVADA

Fifty-Third Session
of the
Nevada Legislature
1965

CARSON CITY





LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

STATE OF NEVADA

FIFTY-THIRD SESSION

of the

NEVADA LEGISLATURE

1965

CARSON CITY



Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau

BULLETIN NO. 61

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

	PAGE
Introduction.....	5
Glossary of legislative terms.....	6
Where to obtain legislative services.....	11
Bill drafting.....	11
Amendments to bills.....	11
General information.....	11
Fiscal information.....	11
Printed bills.....	11
Clerical assistance.....	11
Information on status of bills and amendments.....	12
Newspapers (press rooms).....	12
Telephones, message center and legislative switchboard.....	12
Committee rooms.....	12
Names of key personnel.....	12
Instructions to attachés (legislative employees).....	13
Procedure of enacting legislation—	
The Nevada Legislature (composition and other information).....	15
Representation.....	15
Sessions.....	15
Officers and employees.....	15
Floor leaders.....	15
Standing committees.....	15
Parliamentary procedure.....	16
Order of business.....	16
Press.....	16
Lobbying.....	17
Legislative Counsel Bureau.....	18
General description of activities.....	18
Bill drafting.....	19
Postaudit and budget analysis.....	20
Distinction between types of legislation.....	22
Introduction, consideration, and passage of legislation.....	23
Charts showing passage of a bill through the Nevada Legislature.....	Page 3 (cover)
Legislative printing (Nevada State Printing Office).....	27
A final word concerning the legislative process.....	29
Constitutional provisions relative to the Legislative Department.....	30
Statutory provisions relative to the Nevada Legislature.....	40
Statutory provisions relative to the Legislative Counsel Bureau.....	65

CONTENTS—*Continued*

	PAGE
Elected officials and boards.....	84
Boards and commissions of which the Governor is a member.....	84
Boards and commissions (whether ex officio or appointive, with appointive authority indicated).....	84
Individual officers who are appointed (with appointive authority indicated).....	87
Roster of public officials in the State of Nevada.....	89
Chart of organization of the government of the State of Nevada.....	Page 3 (cover)
Map showing locations of departments and agencies in Carson City.....	Page 3 (cover)

INTRODUCTION

Intricacies of the legislative process have long mystified private citizens, political action groups, and even legislators; without certain specific knowledge as to the handling given each piece of proposed legislation, it is nearly impossible to trace a bill in its progress from introduction to final passage.

In American state legislatures, enactment processes and procedures have evolved from those used in the English Parliament many years ago. Although roughly similar to those of other state legislatures, the Nevada processes were greatly modernized and streamlined in 1947, and today they are probably—with the possible exception of California—the most efficient and satisfactory in the nation.

Through this manual, we hope to present an abbreviated yet accurate and comprehensive description of the Legislature and the mechanics of its operations so that interested persons may determine where and how they may find solutions to legislative problems. Perhaps revelation of the many steps and costs involved in processing a bill may serve to keep frivolous or facetious legislation at a minimum.

GLOSSARY OF LEGISLATIVE TERMS

The legislative process has acquired a vocabulary of its own over the years. Often these words have a precise and definite meaning which varies considerably from the same word when used in common parlance; such legislative terminology also varies in meaning from one state legislature to another.

Much of the vocabulary listed hereafter is defined in Mason's *Manual of Legislative Procedure*, and that manual also contains terms which we have not included. However, we have attempted to define the words most commonly in use in the Nevada Legislature as well as those which will assist in a clear understanding of the various subjects, processes, and procedures described in this publication.

GLOSSARY

Act.....	A bill passed by both houses.
Action.....	Any step of parliamentary procedure upon a proposed law or resolution.
Adjournment.....	The ending of a legislative day; regular adjournment sets the date for the next meeting. Adjournment <i>sine die</i> literally means "adjournment without a day"; it marks the end of the legislative session since it does not set a time for reconvening.
Administration measure.....	Bill proposed by the Governor.
Amend.....	To alter formally by modification, deletion, or addition.
Appropriation.....	A legislative grant of money for a specific purpose.
Assembly.....	The lower, more numerous branch of the Legislature.
Attaché.....	An employee of the Legislature.
Bicameral legislature.....	A two-house legislature.
Bill.....	A draft of a law presented for enactment.
Bloc.....	A group of legislators who have certain interests in common and who vote together on matters affecting that interest.
Bond.....	A certificate of indebtedness issued by the government in return for money it has borrowed.
Budget.....	Estimate of the receipts and expenditures needed to carry out programs for a fiscal year.
By request.....	Introduction of a measure by a legislator for some private individual or group.
Calendar.....	List or docket of bills awaiting action, entered in order reported.
Calendar day.....	Each consecutive day on the calendar for the duration of the legislative session whether or not the houses convene.
Caucus.....	Conference of legislative party members to decide on party policies and action.

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

Censure.....	A formal resolution by a legislative body disapproving the action of one of its colleagues or another public official.
Chair.....	Symbolically, the presiding officer.
Code.....	A compilation of laws in force, classified according to subject matter, such as the Nevada Revised Statutes.
Committee.....	A body of legislators officially delegated to make studies and report to the parent legislative body on specific problems or legislation.
Committees: Types of.....	Conference—Established to resolve differences between Assembly and Senate versions of the same bill. Joint—Composed of members of two committees in the same house. Select—Committee appointed to consider local or special bills. Special—Appointed to perform a particular duty or investigate a specific problem. Standing—Permanent (for duration of session) committees to which bills or resolutions are assigned for consideration. Of the Whole—The entire membership of a house sitting as a committee.
Concur.....	The house of origin accepts amendments adopted by the other house.
Concurrent referral.....	Peculiar to the Senate in that from time to time bills or resolutions are referred to two committees and considered by them separately and consecutively.
Daily files.....	Second Reading File and Third Reading (General) File of bills and resolutions due for consideration in the houses.
Debate.....	Formal discussion and argument of the merits and demerits of an item or issue before the house.
Deficiency bill.....	Special bill appropriating money to make up the difference between an agency's appropriation for the fiscal year and the amount necessary to operate for the full fiscal year.
Division of the house.....	Method of voting used in legislative bodies. Members voting for or against a motion alternately rise and are counted.
Effective date.....	The date upon which a law becomes operative. In the absence of a specific provision in the law, it becomes effective on July 1 following the session.
Enabling act.....	A legislative act which permits an administration official or a subordinate unit of government to take a specific kind of action.
Enacting clause.....	The Constitution of the State of Nevada requires the following enacting clause: "The people of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:"

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

Engrossment.....	Proofreading a bill or resolution.
Enrollment.....	The final printing of a bill or resolution after enactment by both houses.
Executive budget.....	Program of expected revenue and proposed expenditures in comparison with current and past 2 completed years, proposed by the Governor and the Director of the Budget.
Ex officio.....	Holding two offices; holding another office by virtue of or because of the holding of the first office.
Floor.....	Recognition by the Chair for the purpose of discussion, debate, or remarks while a house is in session.
General Appropriation Act.....	An omnibus act appropriating funds for government departments or programs, usually from the General Fund.
General Authorization Act.....	An omnibus act authorizing and limiting the expenditures of special funds for government departments and programs.
General File.....	The third reading file of bills and resolutions due for consideration in the houses.
General law.....	A law of general application throughout the State.
Gerrymandering.....	Legislative district boundary lines drawn to obtain partisan or factional advantages.
Grandfather clause.....	Inserted in bill making provisions non-applicable to activities or personnel involved previous to the enactment of the new legislation.
Hearing.....	A session of a legislative committee at which witnesses present testimony on matters under consideration by the committee.
History.....	A daily listing of actions on all measures in the houses.
Impeachment.....	A formal accusation against a public official by the Assembly. After the Assembly has impeached, the Senate tries the person.
Initiative.....	A procedure which enables a specified number of voters to propose, by petition, a law or constitutional amendment, and to secure its submission to the electorate for approval.
Introduction.....	The presentation of a bill or resolution for consideration by a house.
Journal.....	Record of daily proceedings in the houses.
Law.....	Bill passed by both houses and approved by the Governor.
Legislative day.....	Each day that the houses actually convene. These do not necessarily coincide in number with calendar days.
Lobbyist.....	A representative of a special interest who attends sessions to oppose or support the enactment of legislation.
Majority leader.....	A member of either house chosen by the members of the majority party in that house as their spokesman.

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS).....	The statutory law of Nevada of a general nature enacted by the Legislature, with such law arranged in an orderly manner by subject.
Preamble.....	The introductory part of a bill or resolution that states the reasons and intent of the measure.
President of Senate.....	Lieutenant Governor as presiding officer of the Senate.
President pro Tempore.....	A Senator chosen by the Senate to preside in the absence of the President.
Quorum.....	The number of members of a house or of a committee who must be present for the body to conduct official business.
Recall.....	Requesting the return of a measure from the Governor or a house by a resolution.
Recede.....	Withdraw from an amendment which the other house refused to concur in.
Refer.....	Send a measure to a committee for study and consideration.
Referendum.....	The principle or practice of submitting a law to popular vote after the filing of a petition expressing the wish of the people to vote on such law.
Relief bill.....	A bill, usually appropriating money, for the reimbursement of persons who have a claim against the State.
Resolutions.....	One-house resolution—expresses facts, principles, opinions, and purposes of one house. Concurrent resolution—expresses facts, principles, opinions, and purposes of the two houses and authorizes the creation of joint committees. Joint resolution—memorializes federal officials to engage in an action, or to propose amendments to the State Constitution or to ratify amendments to the Federal Constitution.
Roll call.....	Recording of the presence of members or a tally of the votes on a legislative measure.
Second Reading File.....	File of bills for second reading and consideration of amendments in the houses.
Senate.....	The upper, less numerous branch of the Legislature.
Seniority.....	The tradition of assigning committee positions and political rank on the basis of length of legislative service.
Speaker of Assembly.....	The presiding officer of the Assembly.
Speaker pro Tempore.....	An Assemblyman chosen by the Assembly to preside in the absence of the Speaker.
Special law.....	A law of local or limited application.
Statute.....	Bill passed by both houses and approved by the Governor.
Statutes of Nevada.....	The bound compilation of all general and special laws enacted in a specific year.

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

Summary.....	A brief and unofficial resumé of the contents of a bill or resolution.
Title.....	An official resumé of the contents of a bill or resolution.
Unicameral legislature.....	A one-house legislature.
Veto.....	Governor's disapproval of a bill or joint resolution.

WHERE TO OBTAIN LEGISLATIVE SERVICES DURING THE SESSION

Bill Drafting

All bills are drafted by the legislative bill drafting office of the Legal Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau, located in Room No. 45 of the Capitol. Any legislator may request any number of bills, and the bill drafting staff is available for discussion of such proposals. Early submission of bill drafting requests is urged, for the workload on the bill drafting office is heavy, and early requests insure early delivery and introduction in the Legislature. A supply of **Bill Drafting Requests** will be found on the desk of each legislator, and additional forms are available on request from the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly or in the bill drafter's office. Please restrict each request to one subject in order to expedite processing.

Amendments to Bills

All amendments to bills already introduced in the Legislature are prepared by the legislative bill drafting office. **The Amendment Clerk does not prepare amendments**, but only duplicates them in sufficient copies to supply the house concerned after they have been introduced.

General Information

The Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau in Room 41 will supply statistics, research, general information, and service upon request of a legislator.

Fiscal Information

All fiscal matters should be discussed with the Fiscal and Audit Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau located in Room 57.

Printed Bills

Copies of bills and resolutions after introduction and after reprinting may be obtained from the legislative bill and supply room (Room 34) in the Capitol.

Mimeographing (extra copies of amendments to bills)

The Amendment Clerk's office in Room 206 of the Capitol Annex supplies extra copies of amendments for legislators upon request.

Clerical

Legislators needing typing, stenography, errands run, and bill book service should consult the Chief Clerk of the Assembly or the Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, who will assign necessary personnel to comply with such request.

Information on Status of Bills and Amendments

The Amendment Clerk's office, the Chief Clerk of the Assembly, or the Secretary of the Senate can supply up-to-the-hour information on the progress of a bill and its amendments through the Legislature. Please note that the Daily History provides a satisfactory means of checking a bill's progress when emergency information is not necessary.

Newspapers

Nevada newspapers maintain pressrooms, which are open regularly (Rooms 54 and 56 in the Capitol), while the Legislature is in session.

Telephones, Telephone Message Center, and Legislative Switchboard

Through the courtesy of Bell of Nevada, a legislative switchboard and telephone message center is maintained in Room 31, and all incoming calls are processed through the switchboard with messengers delivering calls to the legislators. The switchboard number is 882-2521. Outgoing calls may be made at the message center by paying the operators on duty for the cost; or such calls may be made from pay telephones located in various booths on the first and second floors of the Capitol or in the bridge connecting the Capitol and the Annex.

Committee Rooms

For use of the various committees of the Legislature the following rooms are available for meetings: Assembly—Rooms 32, 37, and 43; Senate—Rooms 50 and 51; for Ways and Means and other large committee meetings or hearings—Room 58.

NAMES OF KEY PERSONNEL**Bill Drafting Office and Legal Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, Room 45**

Russell W. McDonald, Legislative Counsel
Ann Rollins, Chief Assistant

Amendment Clerk's Office, Room 206 (Annex)

Frances Cook, Amendment Clerk

Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, Room 41

J. E. Springmeyer, Research Director
Arthur J. Palmer, Jr., Legislative Researcher

Fiscal and Audit Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, Room 57

Norman H. Terrell, Fiscal Analyst
Edwin J. Montgomery, Sr., Budget Analyst
Winifred L. Slade, Accountant-Auditor

INSTRUCTIONS TO ATTACHES

Floor Clerks

Most floor clerks will be assigned to the department which compiles legislators' bill books. You will perform your duties in Rooms 203, 204, and the center of the second floor of the Annex to the Capitol Building. Each room will have a supervisor who will assign bill books, distribute supplies, etc. Bill books will be returned to your offices by the Senate and Assembly pages. When bill books are completed they will be returned to the proper house by the pages. It is to be noted that legislators' books are to be completed and returned before work is commenced on other books. Your pay will be \$12 per day, 7 days a week.

Stenographers and Typists

Stenographers and typists will be assigned to Rooms 201 and 202 in the Annex, unless assigned to work in the office of the Amendment Clerk. A supervisor will be assigned to each room. She will assign duties, distribute supplies, etc. The Sergeant at Arms will send a page when you are required to take dictation and your supervisor will distribute the workload. The pay for stenographers is \$16 per day, 7 days a week. The pay for typists is \$13 per day, 7 days a week.

Committee Stenographers

The most competent stenographers will be assigned to committees as requested by committee chairmen, who will determine their duties. The pay for committee stenographers is \$18 per day, 7 days a week.

Engrossment and Enrollment Clerks

You will be assigned to the office of the Amendment Clerk in Rooms 205, 206, and 207 in the Annex. Your work and your hours will be assigned by the Amendment Clerk, and you will be directly responsible to her. Your pay will be \$16 per day, 7 days a week.

Sergeants at Arms, Supply Clerk, and Pages

The duties of the sergeants at arms, pages, and supply clerk will be assigned by the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

General Instructions and Requests

Although you have been assigned an immediate supervisor, your overall supervisors are the Senate and Assembly Committees on Legislative Functions, the Secretary of the Senate, and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly. The Committees on Legislative Functions are responsible for employment and discharge of legislative employees.

In order that the work of the Legislature be accomplished with maximum efficiency and accuracy, we ask that you observe the following requests:

A. Unless otherwise notified, please report daily for work 1 hour before the Senate and Assembly convene.

B. We ask that you stay on the job until your work is completed.

In no event are you to leave before the adjournment of the houses, unless permission is granted by your immediate supervisor.

C. If you have no work to do while the houses are in session, and wish to observe the proceedings, we ask that you do so from the Senate and Assembly galleries only. Do not enter the main portion of the Senate and Assembly chambers, unless your presence is requested on official business, or unless you have been specifically invited to do so. We ask that you do not stand in the foyer of the houses to watch proceedings. We further request that you not loiter in the main hall on the second floor. The Superintendent of Buildings and Grounds requests that these passageways be kept free and clear as possible at all times because of fire and earthquake hazards.

D. Men's and women's restrooms in the Annex are to the north and south of the entrance to the second floor of the Annex.

E. You will receive your paycheck every 14 days. You are paid the daily rate for your position on the basis of a 7-day week, though the floor clerks, stenographers, and typists will rarely, if ever, be asked to work more than 5 days a week. If there are any discrepancies in your paycheck, kindly ask your supervisor to check with Mrs. Winifred Slade, Legislative Counsel Bureau, Room 57.

F. From time to time, you may be asked to assist at other jobs. If you have no work in your division, it is expected that you will comply willingly with such request.

THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

The Nevada Legislature is composed of the Senate and the Assembly; total membership is 54—17 Senators and 37 Assemblymen.

Representation in the Senate is on a geographical basis, with one Senator elected from each county. Members of the Assembly are elected on a population basis; at this writing, Clark County is represented by 12 Assemblymen; Washoe County by 9; Elko County by 2; and the other 14 counties by 1 each.

Regular sessions of the Nevada Legislature are biennial, in odd-numbered years. Special sessions may be convened by proclamation of the Governor.

Officers and Employees of the Senate and Assembly

Activities in both houses of the Nevada Legislature are directed by certain officers. In the Senate, the Lieutenant Governor presides as President, the President pro Tempore is elected from the membership, and the Secretary of the Senate is elected from qualified applicants. Pages, clerks, and other attachés are recommended by the Committee on Legislative Functions, and are appointed to their positions via a one-house resolution. The Assembly elects a Speaker, Speaker pro Tempore, and a Chief Clerk, and appoints attachés in the same manner as the Senate. Chaplains for both houses are designated by the local association of ministers and clergymen, and are rotated during each session as to affiliation or denomination.

The Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly manage the parliamentary and technical processes and procedures as well as supervising the staffs of their respective houses.

The number of employees in the Senate is limited by law to 17, including the Secretary.

There is no legal limitation on the number of employees that the Assembly may employ during a session, but in recent years it has been the practice to limit the number to approximately 35.

Floor Leaders

Majority and minority floor leaders of their respective parties are selected during party caucuses, and their election is announced from the floor of the houses. They are not legal officers of the houses since their offices do not exist under provisions of law. Usually, the majority floor leader in each house refers bills received from the other house after First Reading, and he works closely with the presiding officer on parliamentary operations involving legislation being considered on the floor. Thus, it is obvious that a thorough knowledge of parliamentary procedure is an important attribute of a competent majority leader.

Standing Committees

Each house of the Nevada Legislature has its own standing committees, the members of which are appointed by the presiding officer in accordance with the rules. The number of members are determined

by the standing rules, and many times there are changes made, especially in the Assembly at the beginning of each session. In the Senate, the membership of the committees is usually determined in caucuses of the parties, and the President merely announces memberships as agreed upon in the caucuses. In the Assembly, the Speaker, who is invariably a member of the majority party, actually makes the appointments and uses such appointments as part of his campaign to be Speaker. Usually minority party memberships in Assembly committees are determined in caucuses of the minority party, and the Speaker appoints the members as agreed in such caucus. With some exceptions, the general practice for many years has been for the majority party to have a bare majority of the members in each committee, although there is no standing rule in either house that specifies the size of the majority party's membership in the committees. Basic rules for the functioning of committees are contained in the standing rules of the houses and Mason's *Manual of Legislative Procedure*, which has been adopted by both houses as the basic rules of parliamentary practice in all cases in which they are applicable and in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules of the houses.

Parliamentary Procedure in the Senate and Assembly

The Senate and the Assembly function in accordance with Constitutional and statutory provisions as well as standing rules.

The Senate and Assembly Rules stipulate that Mason's *Manual of Legislative Procedure* shall govern in all cases in which they are not inconsistent with the standing rules and orders of the Senate and the joint rules of the Senate and Assembly.

In the Senate and Assembly, precedence of parliamentary authority is as follows:

- The Constitution of the State of Nevada.

- The Statutes of the State of Nevada.

- The Standing Rules and the Joint Standing Rules of the Senate and Assembly.

- Mason's *Manual of Legislative Procedure*.

The Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly serve as parliamentarians for their respective houses.

Order of Business

Each house has an official order of business incorporated into its standing rules. Each item in the official order of business is considered as the houses progress through the day's program of business. From time to time, however, members request that the presiding officer turn to items of business that are out of the usual order.

Press

Though not officially part of the Legislature, the press corps is nevertheless an important adjunct to government. During a session, members of the press are granted floor privileges, and facilities for their work are provided year-round in the Capitol Building.

Lobbying

Legislative agents or representatives, commonly known as "lobbyists," are governed by certain statutory provisions and a standing rule in the Assembly. If a lobbyist wishes to appear before any committee, he may do so through request of the chairman or members.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

In 1945, the Legislative Counsel Bureau was established as a department to assist legislators, state officers, and citizens in finding facts concerning state government, proposed legislation, and various public matters. The Legislative Commission of the Counsel Bureau consists of four Senators and four Assemblymen (both political parties equally represented) who are elected at the close of each legislative session to serve until the next session. There are eight alternate members chosen to serve in the event of vacancy.

In 1963, the Nevada Legislature enacted legislation consolidating the functions of the Statute Revision Commission and the Legislative Counsel Bureau. The Counsel Bureau now consists of the Legislative Commission, a Director, a Fiscal and Audit Division, a Legal Division, and a Research Division. The Fiscal Analyst is the chief of the Fiscal and Audit Division, the Legislative Counsel is the chief of the Legal Division and the Research Director is the chief of the Research Division. The Legislative Commission is required to appoint one of the three as the Director who functions as the executive head of the Counsel Bureau and directs and supervises all its administrative and technical activities. The Fiscal Analyst, with a staff of Legislative Auditors and a Budget Analyst, is empowered and directed to audit all state departments, institutions, and agencies as well as to furnish budget and financial information or accounting assistance when requested. The Legislative Counsel, with a staff of lawyers and technicians, compiles the Nevada Revised Statutes with annotations and Digest, provides bill drafting services, and provides certain other assistance when requested. The Research Director, with a Legislative Researcher, provides research services on government and public problems, and manages housekeeping chores for the Legislature.

Thus, the Legislative Counsel Bureau meets the need for assistance to legislators who wish to base their deliberations, decisions, and actions on sound legal advice, thoroughly researched information and competent analysis, not only through the efforts of its own staff but through the employment of outside experts. The demand for increased governmental services, as well as competition among governmental units for revenue to finance their programs, makes it increasingly mandatory that policymakers be thoroughly and impartially informed regarding any and all public issues.

The work of the Legislative Counsel Bureau is furnished throughout the year for any and all legislators, regardless of party affiliation. Legal advice, fiscal information, and spot research is furnished upon request, but services of a more extensive nature are executed when the Legislature so orders by means of a law or resolution. Between sessions, such projects can be requested through the Legislative Commission.

Through membership in The Council of State Governments, the Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau is able to exchange ideas and information with other states in order to prepare even more thoroughly detailed reports regarding affairs of public import.

Bill Drafting

Before starting its journey through the Legislature, each piece of proposed legislation must be drafted in suitable form and terminology; under law, this function for the Nevada Legislature is performed by bill drafters employed by the office of the Legislative Counsel. Each bill is drafted in sufficient copies for introduction, with copies for the Secretary of the Senate, the Chief Clerk of the Assembly, the introducer, the Amendment Clerk and the State Printing Office, with all copies being delivered to the sponsoring legislator for introduction at his pleasure.

The Legislative Counsel and his bill drafting staff offer their facilities on a 12-month basis, at no charge, and on the same high level for all legislators, regardless of party. Moreover, the service is confidential and contents of proposed legislation will not be divulged to anyone without the express consent of the sponsor or sponsors.

Since, during a legislative session, time is constantly working against the bill drafters, legislators are urged to present requests for proposed bills to the bill drafters well in advance of the session so as to gain the benefits of maximum research and complete analysis.

After obtaining the facts from a sponsor, and trying to understand his policy and objectives, the bill drafter must, as noted above, transpose these facts into proper legal terminology, form and style. The bill must be coherent, concise, understandable, and free of ambiguity; it must be checked for conformance with the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Nevada; court decisions relevant to such legislation must be checked; and the Nevada statutes must be studied to ascertain whether or not there are conflicts.

An understanding as to the problems of the complex and important function of bill drafting will not only save time for the legislator, but can reduce expenses involved in all phases of preparing proposed legislation, and will result in legislation which meets objectives of the sponsor and is concise and accurate. Moreover, the need for procedural amendments will be reduced.

In Nevada, uniformity of style is achieved by drafting bills in the form of English, citation, and outline used in Nevada Revised Statutes. New laws and amendments can then be easily incorporated in NRS to bring it up to date. Nevada Revised Statutes is a complete revision and compilation of all the laws of Nevada of a general nature. It was enacted by the 1957 Legislature as the law of Nevada, and all new general laws are made a part thereof. Special or local laws, such as those making appropriations, making land transfers, giving permission for bond issues, or for other purely local, temporary, or special purposes are not included in NRS, but they may be found in the session laws.

A bill amends, adds to, or repeals existing law. A bill does not become law until it is passed by both houses of the Legislature and signed by the Governor. After it is introduced but before it is passed, a bill may be amended to change its overall effect on existing law. The bill, as amended, can then be passed to amend existing law.

New language added to an existing law is indicated when a bill is

printed by the use of italics. Italics are shown on the typed copy of the bill by underscoring; all underscored material on the typed copy of the bill is new language. Language to be deleted is enclosed by brackets. An open bracket "[" is inserted before the first word or figure to be deleted and a closed bracket "]" is inserted at the end of the material to be deleted. No brackets appear in between, regardless of paragraphing.

The summary appearing in the heading of a bill is not a part of the law and need not be changed by amendment when a bill is amended. It is a guide to the legislator and clerical staff as to the subject matter of a bill. A number appears at the end of each summary (for example, BDR 17-142) which is of no significance to anyone but the bill drafter; this is his file number, and facilitates keeping track of the bill after it is introduced.

Postaudit and Budget Analysis

This function is performed by the Fiscal Analyst, who is a part of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and appointed by the Legislative Commission. During and between sessions of the Legislature, the Fiscal Analyst is frequently called upon to furnish or analyze data relevant to fiscal matters in state government.

As expressed in Nevada Revised Statutes, Sec. 218.770, the objectives of the postaudit and budget analysis program are:

1. To perform a postaudit of all accounts, books and other financial records of all state departments that are charged with the collection, custody or expenditure of public funds, and to prepare a written report or reports of such audit or audits to the Legislative Counsel Bureau and to such other person or persons designated in this chapter.

2. To personally, or by his duly authorized assistants, examine and audit at least once a year all fiscal books, records and accounts of all officers, personnel, custodians of public funds, disbursing officers, property custodians and purchasing agents, and to make independent verifications of all assets, liabilities, revenues, and expenditures of the State, and its officers and departments, now in existence or hereafter created.

3. To require such changes in the accounting system or systems and record or records of the state departments as in his opinion will augment or provide a uniform, adequate and efficient system of records and accounting.

4. To determine whether the handling of the public moneys is protected by adequate accounting controls.

5. To determine whether all revenues or accounts due have been collected or properly accounted for and whether expenditures have been made in conformance with law and good business practice.

6. To determine whether the fiscal controls established by law and by administrative regulation are being properly applied.

7. To determine whether fraud or dishonesty has occurred in the handling of funds or property.

8. To determine whether property and equipment are properly accounted for and that none is improperly used or disposed of.

9. To determine whether the accounting reports and statements issued by the agency under examination are an accurate reflection of the operations and financial condition.

10. To work with the executive officers of any and all state departments in outlining and installing a uniform, adequate and efficient system of records and accounting.

11. To require the aid and assistance of executives and officials, auditors, accountants, and other employees of all the state departments at all times in the inspection, examination, and audit of any and all books, accounts, and records in their possession.

12. * * *

13. To ascertain facts and make recommendations to the Legislature concerning the State Budget and the estimates of the expenditure requirements of the departments, institutions, and agencies of the state government.

14. To make projections of future public revenues for the use of the Legislature.

Further, the Fiscal Analyst is charged by law with:

218.810 Examination of activities of state departments * * * to determine duplication of effort and quality of service; reports. * * *

218.830 * * *

1. The Fiscal Analyst shall prepare an annual report to the Governor, the Legislative Counsel Bureau and members of the Legislature.
* * *

2. The annual report shall contain, among other things:

* * * (b) Specific recommendations to the Legislature for the amendment of existing laws or the enactment of new laws designed to improve the functioning of various departments of the state government to the end that more efficient service may be rendered and the cost of government reduced.

DISTINCTION BETWEEN TYPES OF LEGISLATION

Bill

A bill is a draft of a proposed statute, which, to become law, must be passed by both houses of the Legislature on roll call vote and be approved by the Governor.

One-house Resolution

A one-house resolution is adopted by either house to express an opinion, appoint a committee, express regret on the death of a former Member of the Legislature or other person, request the return of a bill from the other body for a stated purpose, recognize a meritorious service, commemorate a special day or occasion or appoint attachés, to request studies, and to provide postage and stationery money for the members, not exceeding \$60 for each.

Concurrent Resolution

A concurrent resolution is adopted by both houses to express facts, principles, opinions, and purposes of the Senate and Assembly, and for authorizing joint committees of the two houses. It can also be used to express regret on deaths, extend congratulations, commemorate special occasions, request studies, and to request the return of a bill from the Governor for a stated purpose. In 1963 the Legislature amended a joint standing rule so as to prohibit concurrent resolutions being used for congratulating any person or organization for insignificant accomplishments. Congratulatory resolutions must receive the approval of the Committee on Legislative Functions of the appropriate house prior to introduction.

Joint Resolution

A joint resolution is passed by both houses in the same manner as a bill. It, too, must be signed by the Governor *unless* it is a measure amending the Constitution of the State of Nevada. Joint resolutions are used for the purpose of requesting the Congress of the United States, the President, or a federal agency, or members of the Nevada congressional delegation to perform some act believed to be for the best interests of the State and/or nation. The joint resolution is employed as indicated above to amend the Constitution of the State of Nevada, and also to propose or ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

INTRODUCTION, CONSIDERATION, AND PASSAGE OF LEGISLATION

A bill, to become law, must be passed by both houses of the Legislature and be approved by the Governor, or be passed by both houses over the Governor's veto in accordance with constitutional and statutory provisions of the State of Nevada.

A bill proceeds through the Nevada Legislature as follows:

Under that certain order of business entitled "Introduction, First Reading, and Reference," the bills are delivered by pages to the desk of the Chief Clerk or Secretary, as the case may be, who assigns numbers to the bills and gives them first reading by title. Usually a motion is made for referral to committee by the introducer. Shortly thereafter, the duplicate is sent to the Printing Office for first printing, and the triplicate to the office of the Amendment Clerk for future use in comparing the accuracy of the printed copy with the typewritten copy. By the following day, printed copies of the bill are inserted in the bill books of all members of the Legislature, and the official copy is delivered to the Chief Clerk or Secretary, as the case may be. Immediately thereafter, the official copy is delivered to the chairman of the committee to which the bill was referred, and his receipt taken therefor.

There is no requirement in Nevada that makes it mandatory to report bills out of committees. Committees may or may not report bills out to the floor of the houses for further action, and they may report them out with a variety of recommendations. Bills may be withdrawn and re-referred to other committees or other action taken by a simple motion in the Assembly, but in the Senate, once a bill is referred to a committee, a two-thirds majority is necessary in order to withdraw the bill from committee.

When a bill is reported from committee with or without recommendation, and with or without amendment, it is ready for second reading and adoption of the amendment, which is another order of business. The Constitution of the State of Nevada requires that all bills be given three separate readings on three separate days, unless they are declared emergency measures. If a bill is reported from committee without amendment, it is usually given second reading immediately on the same day it is reported out. If the committee recommends amendment, the second reading and adoption of amendment is usually held over until the next day, when mimeographed copies of the amendment can be placed on the members' desks prior to actual adoption of the amendment. Upon the adoption of amendment, the bill is sent to the Printing Office for reprinting; the duplicate copy of the amendment (amendments are typed in multiple copies) is stapled to the back of the bill and becomes a permanent part thereof. Then the official copy with the attached amendment is sent to the office of the Amendment Clerk, with proper receipt taken therefor, and the Amendment Clerk prepares proper copy for use by the Printing Office in reprinting the bill.

Upon the return of the bill from the Printing Office, after second reading, adoption of amendment, and reprinting, the bill is engrossed; that is, the printed copy as amended is compared with the triplicate

typewritten copy and the amendment form stapled to the back of the bill. This is done by engrossment employees in the office of the Amendment Clerk and, after corrections are made, the bill is returned to the Chief Clerk or Secretary, as the case may be, and the order in which they are returned determines the order in which the bills reach the General File.

At the end of each day's session, the bills placed on the General File for third reading and final passage are listed on the blackboards in the houses, and printed in the Daily History. When the order of business "General File and Third Reading" is reached on the following day, the bills are considered in their proper order. The Chief Clerk or Secretary reads the bill by title, he reads the enacting clause, and the Constitution requires that he read each section. This constitutional requirement was originally made when bills were not printed and the only information that members had of bills was when they were read in their entirety. At the present time, the chief parliamentary officers read the sections by section number only in order to give the members the opportunity to amend any given section from the floor. If new amendments are proposed and adopted, the process stops immediately, and the bill is sent back for reprinting and goes through the aforementioned reprinting and engrossment process once more. If there are no amendments, the merits of the bill are open for discussion, and in due time the Chief Clerk or the Secretary will call the roll. In order for the bill to pass, the Constitution requires that a majority of the members elected vote for the bill. After the announcement of the vote, the title and the preamble of the bill are open for amendment, said amendments, of course, being unnecessary if the bill is defeated. If the title or preamble is amended, the bill is sent to the Printing Office for reprinting and engrossment once more, and, upon completion of that process, it is transmitted to the opposite house. If there are no amendments the bill is transmitted to the opposite house on the following day; it cannot be transmitted immediately because the standing rules provide that notice of reconsideration may be given on the day in which the bill is passed.

Each bill must go through the entire process all over again when it is transmitted to the other house. If an Assembly bill is passed by the Senate without amendment, it is sent back to the Assembly for final enrollment and delivery to the Governor. If the Senate amends an Assembly bill, then it is necessary for the Assembly to concur or not to concur in the amendments. If the Assembly concurs in the amendments, the bill is ready for enrollment. If it does not concur, the bill must go to conference for final settlement of the amendments, and, when the amendments are agreed upon, the necessary changes are made by the Amendment Clerk and the Amendment Clerk sends the bill to the Printing Office for enrollment by printing. If three conference committees cannot agree upon a bill, the bill is dead, as provided by Joint Standing Rule No. 1.

When a bill is ready for enrollment, the official copy is sent to the Amendment Clerk, who prepares copy for the use of the Printing Office in printing the enrolled bill. The enrolled bill is bound in different covers and returned to the office of the Amendment Clerk for proofreading and comparison with the official copy. When proven satisfactory, the official enrolled bill is signed by the President and

Secretary of the Senate, and the Speaker and Chief Clerk of the Assembly, and then delivered to the Governor for his consideration. At the same time, the official copy is delivered to the Secretary of State for permanent filing. The Governor has the choice of signing bills, vetoing bills, or allowing them to become law without his signature. If a bill is delivered to him while the Legislature is in session, he has 5 days to make his decision. If it is delivered to him after the Legislature has adjourned *sine die*, he has 10 days to make his decision.

Effective Date of the Bill

If no specific date is included in a bill to indicate when it will become effective (Example—"This act shall become effective upon passage and approval" or "This act shall become effective May 1, 1963"), it automatically becomes operative on July 1 of the year in which the bill is passed (July 1, 1965, for this session of the Legislature).

Adoption or Passage of Resolutions

The Constitution requires that bills and joint resolutions be processed and passed in an identical manner, except that joint resolutions amending the Constitution are not delivered to the Governor for his signature, but are delivered to the Secretary of State for safekeeping and return to the Legislature for approval a second time at the next session; or, if they have been approved by the Legislature for two sessions at which the membership has changed, they are placed on the ballot for approval by the people at the next general election.

Concurrent resolutions must be adopted by both houses; they may be adopted by a voice vote, and only a majority of the members present are necessary for the adoption. Concurrent resolutions are not signed by the Governor and are delivered to the Secretary of State for safekeeping.

Simple Senate or Assembly one-house resolutions are adopted by a voice vote, by a simple majority of the members present, and are enrolled and delivered to the Secretary of State.

Amendments to Bills

All amendments to bills are prepared by the bill drafter, except for very minor amendments from the floor, which the Secretary of the Senate or Chief Clerk of the Assembly will recognize. This is to avoid inconsistencies in the law and to assure correct form and procedure. For instance, an amendment to the body of a bill frequently entails an amendment to the title of the bill. A law with an incomplete or incorrect title is unconstitutional.

Italic print is used to indicate additions to existing law, and brackets are used to indicate deletions from existing law. But to amend a bill which is not yet law, additions and deletions are not indicated in this manner. Changes are made by instruction, specifically setting forth what wording or punctuation is to be added or deleted, including brackets and underscored material. Brackets may be removed entirely from the bill by stating in the amendment to the bill that they are to be removed; and wording can be added by stating in the amendment to the bill that quoted material is to be inserted in a certain place. If the added material is wording amending an existing section of the law,

it is underscored within the quotation marks but, if the added wording is to the bill itself or to otherwise nonunderscored material, it is merely quoted and not underscored.

If a bill amends a section of existing law, and a proposed amendment to the bill deletes that amendment, the bill as a whole is amended by striking out the section of the bill in its entirety. In doing this, we are not deleting the section of existing law from the statute books, but merely deleting the section from the bill which proposed to amend the existing law. Thus, the existing law will not change, but the bill will contain one less section. If the bill is short, subsequent sections may be renumbered by amendment. If it is long, the section is deleted in its entirety and the words "Deleted by amendment" are placed following the section number.

Amendment blanks are numbered consecutively from 1 up. There are no duplicate numbers. Each amendment to each section or bill will appear on a separate blank with a separate number. Thus, A.B. 25 may have amendments numbered 3, 15, and 53. No two amendments will carry the same number, and thus will never be related to the wrong bill.

If an amendment as drafted by the bill drafter's office is not satisfactory and needs to be changed, it should be returned to the bill drafter's office by the introducer or Chief Clerk of the Assembly or Secretary of the Senate, as the case may be, and it should be placed on a new numbered amendment blank. The old number will not be used again. This must be done so that, when the bill drafter's office lists an amendment as having passed, there will be no chance that it was changed or part of it was lost in the Legislature. This would make the bill drafter's records incorrect and might seriously affect a later amendment.

LEGISLATIVE PRINTING

From the foregoing, it can be readily seen that the mechanics involved in the mere physical handling of each piece of legislation are quite complex. However, one factor that contributes greatly to a smooth-flowing operation in the Nevada Legislature is the fact that the State of Nevada has had its own State Printing Office since 1879. Throughout these many years, the Printing Office has saved thousands of dollars to the taxpayers through the efficiency and high quality of its work. A convenient location across the street from the Capitol Building and the employment of top-calibre personnel are irreplaceable assets during a legislative session, when speed and accuracy are of utmost importance.

Under the Nevada Revised Statutes, it is incumbent upon the Superintendent of State Printing to perform the following services for the Legislature:

1. Maintain a bill filing and mailing room.
2. File all bills, resolutions, daily journals, and other papers as may be ordered by the Senate or Assembly.
3. Receive from the Senate or Assembly all matter ordered by either house to be printed and bound, or either printed or bound, and shall keep a record of the same and of the order in which it may be received. When the work is executed he shall deliver the finished sheets or volumes to the sergeant at arms of either house, as the case may be, or to any person authorized to receive them.
4. Perform such duties in connection with the filing and distribution of bills, resolutions, daily journals and other papers as may be required by law or the rules or special orders of either house of the Legislature.
5. All requests for mailing or distribution of bills and legislative publications shall be filed with the Superintendent of State Printing. He shall print a sufficient number as may be necessary for legislative requirements.
6. Sets of bills, or other legislative publications, shall be delivered free upon request to:
 - (a) Members of the Legislature.
 - (b) Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the Assembly for the proper function of their respective houses.
 - (c) The Legislative Counsel Bureau.
 - (d) Offices of all elected state, county, township, school, and municipal officials.
 - (e) Offices of all state agencies and departments.
 - (f) Justices and the Clerk of the Supreme Court.
 - (g) Judges and clerks of the district courts.
 - (h) The Library of Congress.
 - (i) County and city libraries and the library of the University of Nevada.
 - (j) Accredited members of the press.

7. During each session of the Legislature, the Superintendent of State Printing shall print daily in separate book form a sufficient number of copies of the Journal of the previous day's proceedings of each house to supply the members and officers of both houses.

8. Every legislative day during the session there must be printed a complete History of all bills and resolutions originating in or acted upon by the respective houses. The History shall show the action taken upon each measure up to and including the legislative day preceding its issuance.

9. Along with the daily History, a daily file of bills ready for consideration shall be printed each legislative day for each house.

When the session had adjourned *sine die*, the Printing Office, after receiving from the Secretary of State a copy of all acts and resolutions passed at said session, must:

1. Print and bind 800 copies of such acts and resolutions as "Statutes of Nevada," said statutes to be indexed by the Legislative Counsel Bureau with said index to be printed and bound with the statutes.

2. Furnish 15 copies of the acts as printed to each Senator and Assemblyman for distribution among their constituents.

3. Distribute one copy of the acts to each county clerk, county auditor, district judge, district attorney, and justice of the peace in the State.

4. Print 125 copies of the Journals of each house, and each Member of the Legislature of which such Journals are the record shall be entitled to one copy of the Journal of each house.

5. Final copies of the History of each house are to be printed and bound for deposit in the office of the Secretary of State and for distribution to interested persons.

A FINAL WORD CONCERNING THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Too few persons understand the legislative process and it is our hope that this manual has offered some clarification. A realization of the complexities involved may alleviate in some measure the disappointments which a sponsor must experience as a bill winds its way through the Legislature.

Rarely is a bill passed in its initially drafted form; nor would passage without alteration be desirable and democratic. Once a bill is drafted to the satisfaction of the sponsor and is introduced, it becomes exposed to the most careful scrutiny. First the bill is assigned to a committee, where it is subject to exhaustive examination by the members. Meanwhile, the contents of the bill may be given statewide newspaper publicity and, in some instances, editorials are published, setting forth the merits of the proposed legislation.

After being reported out of the assigned committee, the bill is subjected to thorough discussion by all members of the house of origin, and when it meets its final test in a roll call vote it is often no longer in its original form. However, that is not the end, for the bill is then transmitted to the other house, where it will pass through a similar process. If passed by that house without further amendment, the bill goes to the Governor for his acceptance or rejection.

Thus, the bill, upon signature by the Governor, may differ from the wording of the initial draft, but it embodies the thinking of scores of men and is designed to benefit the majority of the people of the State.

CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT

ARTICLE 3.

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS.

Section. 1. **Three separate departments; separation of powers.** The powers of the Government of the State of Nevada shall be divided into three separate departments,—the Legislative,—the Executive and the Judicial; and no persons charged with the exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions, appertaining to either of the others, except in the cases herein expressly directed or permitted.

ARTICLE 4.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Section. 1. **Legislative power vested in senate and assembly.** The Legislative authority of this State shall be vested in a Senate and Assembly which shall be designated "The Legislature of the State of Nevada" and the sessions of such Legislature shall be held at the seat of government of the State.

Sec. 2. **Biennial sessions of legislature; commencement.** The sessions of the Legislature shall be biennial, and shall commence on the 3rd Monday of January next ensuing the election of members of the Assembly, unless the Governor of the State shall, in the interim, convene the Legislature by proclamation.

[Amended in 1889, 1958 and 1960. The first amendment was proposed and passed by the 1885 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1887 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Statutes of Nevada 1885, p. 151; Statutes of Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the 1955 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1957 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1958 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1955, p. 946; Statutes of Nevada 1957, p. 793. The third amendment was proposed by initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the general election of 1960.]

Sec. 3. **Members of assembly: Election and term of office.** The members of the Assembly shall be chosen biennially [biennially] by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November and their term of office shall be two years from the day next after their election.

Sec. 4. **Senators: Election and term of office.** Senators shall be chosen at the same time and places as members of the Assembly by the qualified electors of their respective districts, and their term of Office shall be four Years from the day next after their election.

Sec. 5. Number of senators and assemblymen; apportionment of assemblymen. Senators and members of the assembly shall be duly qualified electors in the respective counties and districts which they represent, and 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 senate shall consist of one senator from each county. The members of the assembly shall be apportioned on the basis of population; provided, that each county shall be entitled to at least one assemblyman. It shall be the mandatory duty of the legislature at its first session after the taking of the decennial census of the United States in the year 1950, and after each subsequent decennial census, to fix by law the number of assemblymen, and apportion them among the several counties of the state, according to the number of inhabitants in them, respectively.

[Amended in 1950. Proposed and passed by the 1947 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1949 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the 1950 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1947, p. 881; Statutes of Nevada 1949, p. 685.]

Sec. 6. Houses are judges of members' qualifications; choice of officers; rules of proceedings; expulsion. Each House shall judge of the qualifications, elections and returns of its own members, choose its own officers (except the President of the Senate), determine the rules of its proceedings and may punish its members for disorderly conduct, and with the concurrence of two thirds of all the members elected, expel a member.

Sec. 7. Punishment of nonmembers. Either House, during the session, may punish, by imprisonment, any person not a member, who shall have been guilty of disrespect to the House by disorderly or contemptuous behavior in its presence; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the final adjournment of the session.

Sec. 8. Senators and assemblymen ineligible to certain offices. No Senator or member of Assembly shall, during the term for which he shall have been elected, nor for one year thereafter be appointed to any civil office of profit under this State which shall have been created, or the emoluments of which shall have been increased during such term, except such office as may be filled by elections by the people.

Sec. 9. Federal officers ineligible to state office; exceptions. No person holding any lucrative office under the Government of the United States or any other power, shall be eligible to any civil office of Profit under this State; Provided, that Post-Masters whose compensation does not exceed Five Hundred dollars per annum, or commissioners of deeds, shall not be deemed as holding a lucrative office.

Sec. 10. Embezzler of public funds ineligible to office; disqualification for bribery. Any person who shall be convicted of the embezzlement, or defalcation of the public funds of this State or who may be convicted of having given or offered a bribe to procure his election or appointment to office, or received a bribe to aid in the procurement of office for any other person, shall be disqualified from holding any

office of profit or trust in this State; and the Legislature shall, as soon as practicable, provide by law for the punishment of such defalcation, bribery, or embezzlement as a felony.

Sec. 11. Privilege of members: Freedom from arrest on civil process. Members of the Legislature shall be privileged from arrest on civil process during the session of the Legislature, and for fifteen days next before the commencement of each session.

Sec. 12. Filling vacancies. In case of the death or resignation of any member of the legislature, either senator or assemblyman, the county commissioners of the county from which such member was elected shall appoint a person of the same political party as the party which elected such senator or assemblyman to fill such vacancy; *provided*, that this section shall apply only in cases where no biennial election or any regular election at which county officers are to [be] elected takes place between the time of such death or resignation and the next succeeding session of the legislature.

[Amended in 1922 and 1944. The first amendment was proposed and passed by the 1919 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1921 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1922 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1919, p. 478; Statutes of Nevada 1921, p. 412. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the 1941 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1943 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1944 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1941, p. 563; Statutes of Nevada 1943, p. 311.]

Sec. 13. Quorum; compelling attendance. A majority of all the members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum to transact business, but a smaller number may adjourn, from day to day and may compel the attendance of absent members, in such manner, and under such penalties as each house may prescribe[.]

Sec. 14. Journal. Each House shall keep a journal of its own proceedings which shall be published and the yeas and nays of the members of either house on any question shall at the desire of any three members present, be entered on the journal.

Sec. 15. Open sessions; adjournment for more than 3 days. The doors of each House shall be kept open during its session, except the Senate while sitting in executive session, and neither shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days nor to any other place than that in which they may be holding their sessions.

Sec. 16. Bills may originate in either house; amendment. Any bill may originate in either House of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one may be amended in the other.

Sec. 17. Act to embrace one subject only; title; amendment. Each law enacted by the Legislature shall embrace but one subject, and matter, properly connected therewith, which subject shall be briefly expressed in the title; and no law shall be revised or amended by reference to its title only; but, in such case, the act as revised or section as amended, shall be re-enacted and published at length.

Sec: 18. Reading of bills; vote on final passage; majority necessary to pass bills and resolutions. Every bill shall be read by sections on three several days, in each House, unless in case of emergency, two thirds of the House where such bill may be pending shall deem it expedient to dispense with this rule; but the reading of a bill by sections, on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with, and the vote on the final passage of every bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays to be entered on the journals of each House; and a majority of all the members elected to each house, shall be necessary to pass every bill or joint resolution, and all bills or joint resolutions so passed, shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective Houses and by the Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the Assembly.

Section 19. Manner of drawing money from treasury. No money shall be drawn from the treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law.

[Amended in 1954. Proposed and passed by the 1951 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1953 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1954 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1951, p. 584; Statutes of Nevada 1953, p. 717.]

Section 20. Certain local and special laws prohibited. The legislature shall not pass local or special laws in any of the following enumerated cases—that is to say:

- Regulating the jurisdiction and duties of justices of the peace and of constables, and fixing their compensation;
- For the punishment of crimes and misdemeanors;
- Regulating the practice of courts of justice;
- Providing for changing the venue in civil and criminal cases;
- Granting divorces;
- Changing the names of persons;
- Vacating roads, town plots, streets, alleys, and public squares;
- Summoning and impaneling grand and petit juries, and providing for their compensation;
- Regulating county and township business;
- Regulating the election of county and township officers;
- For the assessment and collection of taxes for state, county, and township purposes;
- Providing for opening and conducting elections of state, county, or township officers, and designating the places of voting;
- Providing for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons laboring under legal disabilities;
- Giving effect to invalid deeds, wills, or other instruments;
- Refunding money paid into the state treasury, or into the treasury of any county;
- Releasing the indebtedness, liability, or obligation of any corporation, association, or person to the state, or to any county, town, or city of this state; but nothing in this section shall be construed to deny or restrict the power of the legislature to establish and regulate the compensation and fees of county officers, to authorize and empower the boards of county commissioners of the various counties of the state to establish and regulate the compensation and fees of township officers

in their respective counties, to establish and regulate the rates of freight, passage, toll, and charges of railroads, toll-roads, ditch, flume, and tunnel companies incorporated under the laws of this state or doing business therein.

[Amended in 1889 and 1926. The first amendment was proposed and passed by the 1885 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1887 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Statutes of Nevada 1885, p. 152; Statutes of Nevada 1887, p. 166. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the 1923 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1925 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1926 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1923, p. 411; Statutes of Nevada 1925, p. 357.]

Sec: 21. General laws shall have uniform operation. In all cases enumerated in the preceding section, and in all other cases where a general law can be made applicable, all laws shall be general and of uniform operation throughout the State.

Sec: 22. Suit against state. Provision may be made by general law for bringing suit against the State as to all liabilities originating after the adoption of this Constitution[.]

Sec: 23. Enacting clause; law to be passed by bill. The enacting clause of every law shall be as follows: "The people of the State of Nevada represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows," and no law shall be enacted except by bill.

Sec: 24. Lotteries prohibited. No lottery shall be authorized by this State, nor shall the sale of lottery tickets be allowed.

Sec: 25. Uniform county, township government. The Legislature shall establish a system of County and Township Government which shall be uniform throughout the State.

Sec: 26. Boards of county commissioners: Election and duties. The Legislature shall provide by law, for the election of a Board of County Commissioners in each County, and such County Commissioners shall jointly and individually perform such duties as may be prescribed by law.

Sec: 27. Disqualification of jurors; elections. Laws shall be made to exclude from serving on juries, all persons not qualified electors of this State, and all persons who shall have been convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery [forgery,] larceny or other high crimes, unless restored to civil rights; and laws shall be passed regulating elections, and prohibiting under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice.

Sec: 28. Legislative officers and employees: Increase, decrease of compensation. No money shall be drawn from the State Treasury as salary or compensation to any officer or employee of the Legislature, or either branch thereof, except in cases where such salary or compensation has been fixed by a law in force prior to the election or appointment of such officer or employee; and the salary or compensation so

fixed, shall neither be increased nor diminished so as to apply to any officer or employee of the Legislature, or either branch thereof at such Session; Provided, that this restriction shall not apply to the first session of the Legislature.

Sec. 29. Duration of regular, special sessions. [Repealed in 1958.]

[Sec. 29 of Art. 4 of the original constitution was repealed by vote of the people at the 1958 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1955, p. 945; Statutes of Nevada 1957, p. 793. The original section read: "The first regular session of the Legislature under this Constitution may extend to Ninety days, but no subsequent regular session shall exceed sixty days, nor any special session convened by the Governor exceed twenty days."]

Sec. 30. Homesteads exempt from forced sale; joint consent required for alienation; recording of homestead declaration. A homestead as provided by law, shall be exempt from forced sale under any process of law, and shall not be alienated without the joint consent of husband and wife when that relation exists; but no property shall be exempt from sale for taxes or for the payment of obligations contracted for the purchase of said premises, or for the erection of improvements thereon; Provided, the provisions of this Section shall not apply to any process of law obtained by virtue of a lien given by the consent of both husband and wife, and laws shall be enacted providing for the recording of such homestead within the County in which the same shall be situated[.]

Sec. 31. Separate property of wife; community property. All property, both real and personal, of the wife owned or claimed by her before marriage, and that acquired afterward by gift, devise or descent, shall be her separate property; and laws shall be passed, more clearly defining the rights of the wife in relation as well to her separate property, as to that held in common with her husband. Laws shall also be passed providing for the registration of the wives separate property.

Section thirty-two. County officers: Power of legislature; election, duties and compensation; duties of county clerks. The Legislature shall have power to increase, diminish, consolidate or abolish the following county officers: County Clerks, County Recorders, Auditors, Sheriffs, District Attorneys, County Surveyors, Public Administrators and Superintendents of Schools. The Legislature shall provide for their election by the people, and fix by law their duties and compensation. County Clerks shall be *ex-officio* Clerks of the Courts of Record and of the Boards of County Commissioners in and for their respective counties.

[Amended in 1889. Proposed and passed by the 1887 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1889 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Statutes of Nevada 1887, p. 161; Statutes of Nevada 1889, p. 151.]

Sec. 33. Compensation of members of legislature; payment of actual expenses for postage, stationery; additional allowances for officers. The members of the Legislature shall receive for their services, a compensation to be fixed by law and paid out of the public

treasury, for not to exceed 60 days during any regular session of the legislature and not to exceed 20 days during any special session convened by the governor; but no increase of such compensation shall take effect during the term for which the members of either house shall have been elected. Provided, that an appropriation may be made for the payment of such actual expenses as members of the Legislature may incur for postage, express charges, newspapers and stationery not exceeding the sum of Sixty dollars for any general or special session to each member; and Furthermore Provided, that the Speaker of the Assembly, and Lieutenant Governor, as President of the Senate, shall each, during the time of their actual attendance as such presiding officers receive an additional allowance of two dollars per diem.

[Amended in 1958. Proposed and passed by the 1955 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1957 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the 1958 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1955, p. 946; Statutes of Nevada, 1957, p. 794.]

Sec: 34. Election of United States Senators. In all elections for United States Senators, such elections shall be held in joint convention of both Houses of the Legislature. It shall be the duty of the Legislature which convenes next preceding the expiration of the term of such Senator, to elect his successor. If a vacancy in such Senatorial representation from any cause occur, it shall be the duty of the Legislature then in Session or at the succeeding Session thereof, to supply such vacancy[.] If the Legislature shall at any time as herein provided, fail to unite in a joint convention within twenty days after the commencement of the Session of the Legislature for the election [of] such Senator it shall be the duty of the Governor, by proclamation to convene the two Houses of the Legislature in joint convention, within not less than five days nor exceeding ten days from the publication of his proclamation, and the joint convention when so assembled shall proceed to elect the Senator as herein provided.

[This section became obsolete in 1913 with the adoption of Amendment XVII to the Constitution of the United States of America.]

Sec: 35. Bills to be presented to governor; approval; disapproval and reconsideration by legislature; failure of governor to return bill. Every bill which may have passed the Legislature, shall, before it becomes a law be presented to the Governor. If he approve it, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections, to the House in which it originated, which House shall cause such objections to be entered upon its journal, and proceed to reconsider it; If after such reconsideration it again pass both Houses by yeas and nays, by a vote of two thirds of the members elected to each House it shall become a law notwithstanding the Governors objections. If any bill shall not be returned within five days after it shall have been presented to him (Sunday excepted) exclusive of the day on which he received it, the same shall be a law, in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Legislature by its final adjournment, prevent such return, in which case it shall be a law, unless the Governor within ten days next after the adjournment (Sundays excepted) shall file such bill with his objections thereto, in the office of the Secretary of State, who shall lay the same before the Legislature at its next Session, in like manner as

if it had been returned by the Governor, and if the same shall receive the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the Legislature, upon a vote taken by yeas and nays to be entered upon the journals of each house, it shall become a law.

[Sec. 36.] **Abolishment of counties; approval by county electors.** The legislature shall not abolish any county unless the qualified voters of the county affected shall at a general or special election first approve such proposed abolishment by a majority of all the voters voting at such election. The legislature shall provide by law the method of initiating and conducting such election.

[Added in 1940. Proposed and passed by the 1937 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1939 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1940 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1937, p. 564; Statutes of Nevada 1939, p. 360.]

Sec. 37. Continuity of government in case of emergency attack; succession to public offices; legislative quorum requirements; relocation of seat of government. The legislature, in order to insure continuity of state and local governmental operations in periods of emergency resulting from disasters caused by enemy attack, shall have the power and the immediate duty to provide for immediate and temporary succession to the powers and duties of public offices, of whatever nature and whether filled by election or appointment, the incumbents of which may become unavailable for carrying on the powers and duties of such offices, and to adopt such other measures as may be necessary and proper for insuring the continuity of governmental operations, including changes in quorum requirements in the legislature and the relocation of the seat of government. In the exercise of the powers hereby conferred, the legislature shall conform to the requirements of this constitution except to the extent that in the judgment of the legislature so to do would be impracticable or would admit of undue delay.

[Added in 1964. Proposed and passed by the 1961 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1963 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1964 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1961, p. 831; Statutes of Nevada 1963, p. 1416.]

ARTICLE 5.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

Sec. 9. Special sessions of legislature; business at extraordinary sessions. The Governor may on extraordinary occasions, convene the Legislature by Proclamation and shall state to both houses when organized, the purpose for which they have been convened, and the Legislature shall transact no legislative business, except that for which they were specially convened, or such other legislative business as the Governor may call to the attention of the Legislature while in Session.

Sec. 10. Governor's message. He shall communicate by Message to the Legislature at every regular Session the condition of the State and recommend such measures as he may deem expedient[.]

Sec: 11. **Adjournment of legislature by governor.** In case of a disagreement between the two Houses with respect to the time of adjournment, the Governor shall have power to adjourn the Legislature to such time as he may think proper; Provided, it be not beyond the time fixed for the meeting of the next Legislature.

ARTICLE. 7.

IMPEACHMENT AND REMOVAL FROM OFFICE.

Section. 1. **Impeachments: Trial; conviction.** The Assembly shall have the sole power of impeaching. The concurrence of a majority of all the members elected, shall be necessary to an impeachment. All impeachments shall be tried by the Senate, and when sitting for that purpose, the Senators shall be upon Oath or Affirmation, to do justice according to Law and Evidence. The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, shall preside over the Senate while sitting to try the Governor or Lieutenant Governor upon impeachment. No person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two thirds of the Senators elected.

Sec: 2. **Who may be impeached.** The Governor and other State and Judicial Officers, except Justices of the Peace shall be liable to impeachment for Misdemeanor or Malfeasance in Office; but judgement in such case shall not extend further than removal from Office and disqualification to hold any Office of honor, profit, or trust under this State. The party whether convicted or acquitted, shall, nevertheless, be liable to indictment, trial, judgement and punishment according to law.

Sec: 3. **Removal of supreme court justices, district judges.** For any reasonable cause to be entered on the journals of each House, which may, or may not be sufficient grounds for impeachment, the Chief Justice and Associate Justices of the Supreme Court and Judges of the District Courts shall be removed from Office on the vote of two thirds of the Members elected to each branch of the Legislature, and the Justice or Judge complained of, shall be served with a copy of the complaint against him, and shall have an opportunity of being heard in person or by counsel in his defense, Provided, that no member of either branch of the Legislature shall be eligible to fill the vacancy occasioned by such removal.

Sec: 4. **Removal of other civil officers.** Provisions shall be made by law for the removal from Office of any Civil Officer other than those in this Article previously specified, for Malfeasance, or Nonfeasance in the Performance of his duties.

ARTICLE 15.**MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS.**

Sec: 6. Number of members of legislature limited. The aggregate number of members of both branches of the Legislature shall never exceed Seventy five.

Sec: 8. Publication of general statutes, supreme court opinions; effective date of supreme court judgment. The Legislature shall provide for the speedy publication of all Statute laws of a general nature, and such decisions of the Supreme Court, as it may deem expedient; and all laws and judicial decisions shall be free for publication by any person; *Provided*, that no judgment of the Supreme Court shall take effect and be operative until the Opinion of the Court in such case shall be filed with Clerk of said Court.

Sec: 9. Compensation of officers whose compensation fixed by constitution: Increase, decrease. The Legislature may, at any time, provide by law for increasing or diminishing the salaries or compensation of any of the Officers, whose salaries or compensation is fixed in this Constitution; *Provided*, no such change of Salary or compensation shall apply to any Officer during the term for which he may have been elected.

Sec: 13. Census by legislature and congress: Basis of representation in houses of legislature. The enumeration of the inhabitants of this State shall be taken under the direction of the Legislature if deemed necessary in AD Eighteen hundred and Sixty five, AD Eighteen hundred and Sixty seven, AD Eighteen hundred and Seventy five, and every ten years thereafter; and these enumerations, together with the census that may be taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States in A.D. Eighteen hundred and Seventy, and every subsequent ten years shall serve as the basis of representation in both houses of the Legislature.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

LEGISLATORS: QUALIFICATIONS, ELECTIONS, TERMS, RESIGNATIONS AND PRIVILEGES

218.010 Qualifications of state senators and assemblymen. No person shall be eligible to the office of state senator or assemblyman who:

1. Is not a qualified elector and who has not been a citizen resident of this state for 1 year next preceding his election.
2. At the time of election has not attained the age of 21 years.

218.020 Assemblymen: Election; terms; certificates of election. Assemblymen shall be chosen biennially, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, on the Tuesday next after the 1st Monday in November, and their term of office shall be 2 years from the day next after their election. Assemblymen shall receive certificates of election from the boards of county commissioners of their respective counties.

218.030 State senators: Election; terms; certificates of election. Senators shall be chosen at the same time and places as assemblymen, by the qualified electors of their respective districts, and their term of office shall be 4 years from the day next after their election. Senators shall receive certificates of election from the boards of county commissioners of their respective counties.

218.040 Resignations of senators and assemblymen.

1. Any person who shall receive a certificate of his election or appointment as a senator or assemblyman shall be at liberty to resign the office though he may not have entered upon the execution of its duties or taken the requisite oath of office.
2. Senators and assemblymen, when they resign their seats, shall deliver their resignations to the governor.

218.045 Subpenas of administrative bodies directed to legislators, president of senate ineffective during legislative sessions. No subpena issued by an administrative body pursuant to law and directed to a member of the legislature of the State of Nevada, or president of the senate, as a witness shall command such member or president to attend and give testimony or produce books, papers, documents or tangible things designated therein during any legislative session.

NUMBER, APPORTIONMENT OF LEGISLATORS; ASSEMBLY DISTRICTS

218.050 Number, apportionment of senators and assemblymen.

1. The senate shall consist of 17 members, and the assembly shall consist of 37 members.

2. The apportionment of senators and assemblymen in the several counties of this state shall be as follows:

Churchill County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Clark County: 1 senator and 12 assemblymen.
Douglas County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Elko County: 1 senator and 2 assemblymen.
Esmeralda County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Eureka County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Humboldt County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Lander County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Lincoln County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Lyon County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Mineral County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Nye County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Ormsby County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Pershing County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Storey County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.
Washoe County: 1 senator and 9 assemblymen.
White Pine County: 1 senator and 1 assemblyman.

218.060 Clark County assembly districts.

1. Clark County is divided into five assembly districts as follows:

(a) All that portion of Clark County comprising the election precincts of Nelson township and Searchlight township as established by the county clerk of Clark County shall be known as assembly district No. 1, with one assemblyman to be elected at large therein.

(b) All that portion of Clark County comprising the election precincts of Bunkerville township, of Logandale township, of Mesquite township, of Moapa township and of Overton township as established by the county clerk of Clark County shall be known as assembly district No. 3, with one assemblyman to be elected at large therein.

(c) All that portion of Clark County comprising the election precincts of Henderson township as established by the county clerk of Clark County shall be known as assembly district No. 4, with one assemblyman to be elected at large therein.

(d) All that portion of Clark County comprising the election precincts of North Las Vegas township as established by the county clerk of Clark County shall be known as assembly district No. 5, with one assemblyman to be elected at large therein.

(e) All the remaining portion of Clark County shall be known as assembly district No. 2, with eight assemblymen to be elected at large therein.

2. Assemblymen shall be elected at large from within the district wherein they reside by the qualified electors residing in that district.

218.070 Nye County assembly districts.

218.080 Washoe County assembly districts.

1. Washoe County is divided into three assembly districts as follows:

(a) All that portion of Washoe County not contained in Roop

assembly district and Sparks assembly district as described in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection shall be known as Reno assembly district with six assemblymen to be elected at large therein.

(b) All that portion of Washoe County north of the township line common to Townships 21 and 22 North, M.D.B.&M., all that portion of Washoe County east of the range line common to Ranges 21 and 22 East, and all that portion of Washoe County west of the range line common to Ranges 18 and 19 East and north of the township line common to Townships 17 and 18 North shall be known as Roop assembly district with one assemblyman to be elected at large therein.

(c) All that portion of Washoe County contained within the limits hereinafter set forth shall be known as Sparks assembly district with two assemblymen to be elected at large therein:

Beginning at the intersection of the township line common to Townships 21 and 22 North and the range line common to Ranges 19 and 20 East; thence southerly along the range line common to Ranges 19 and 20 East to its intersection with the Truckee River; thence in an easterly direction employing the Truckee River as a boundary line to the intersection of the range line common to Ranges 21 and 22 East with the Truckee River; thence northerly along the range line common to Ranges 21 and 22 East to the intersection of the range line common to Ranges 21 and 22 East and the township line common to Townships 21 and 22 North; thence westerly along the township line common to Townships 21 and 22 North to the point of beginning.

2. Notwithstanding assembly district lines as described in this section by metes and bounds and by the natural boundary of the Truckee River, the Sparks assembly district shall include the whole of the incorporated City of Sparks at all times, and Reno assembly district shall include the whole of the City of Reno at all times.

3. Assemblymen shall be elected at large from within the district wherein they reside by the qualified electors residing in that district.

4. The county clerk of Washoe County shall, prior to all elections and as provided by law, establish the election precincts within the county in such manner that each election precinct for all elections at which any assemblymen are to be elected, or nominated for election, shall be wholly within some one of the assembly districts. The establishment of an election precinct for any such election which lies partly in two or more assembly districts shall be void.

LEGISLATIVE FUND

218.085 Legislative fund: Creation; source; authorized expenditures.

1. The legislative fund is hereby created as a continuing fund in the state treasury for the use of the legislature.

2. Support for the legislative fund shall be provided by legislative appropriation from the general fund.

3. Except as provided in subsection 4, expenditures from the legislative fund shall be made only for the purpose of carrying out

the provisions of NRS 218.090 to 218.230, inclusive, NRS 218.280 to 218.520, inclusive, and section 33 of article 4 of the constitution of the State of Nevada, for the purchase of necessary supplies and equipment, and for the payment of routine operating expenses.

4. Expenditures from the legislative fund for purposes other than those specified in subsection 3 of this section shall be made only upon the authority of a concurrent resolution regularly adopted by the senate and assembly.

5. All moneys in the legislative fund shall be paid out on claims approved by the director of the legislative counsel bureau as other claims against the state are paid.

MEETING AND ORGANIZATION OF THE LEGISLATURE

218.090 Oaths of members of the legislature. Members of the legislature shall take and subscribe to the official oath before they assume their seats as such members, and an entry thereof shall be made on the journal of the proper house.

218.100 Organization of the assembly: Duties of secretary of state.

1. Prior to the meeting of the assembly of each session of the legislature, the secretary of state shall make out a roll of the members-elect, as shall appear by the returns on file in his office. Only such members whose names shall appear upon the roll shall be allowed to participate in the organization of the assembly.

2. On the 1st day of each session of the legislature at 12 m., the secretary of state shall call the assembly to order, and shall preside over the assembly until a presiding officer shall be elected.

218.110 President pro tempore of the senate. Whenever the government is administered by the lieutenant governor, or whenever he shall be unable to attend as president of the senate, the senate shall elect one of its members as president for that occasion.

218.120 Nevada Reports for use of legislature: Receipt and return.

1. The secretary of state shall keep on hand for the exclusive use of the legislature when in session 50 copies of each volume of the Nevada Reports heretofore published.

2. No copy of any such volumes shall be taken from the office of the secretary of state until the person desiring the use of the same shall have deposited his written receipt therefor with the secretary of state.

3. All copies of Nevada Reports so taken from the office of the secretary of state shall be returned on or before the last day of any regular or special session of the legislature. If any person fails to return the reports he shall be liable for the value thereof, together with the costs of suit, to be recovered by suit in the name of the State of Nevada in any court of competent jurisdiction.

OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES OF THE LEGISLATURE

218.130 Officers and employees of the senate. The officers and employees of the senate shall not exceed 17 in number.

218.140 Secretary of the senate. The secretary of the senate shall be elected as an officer by the members of the senate. He shall assign the duties of the senate employees.

218.150 Senate employees: Appointment and suspension. A standing committee of the senate shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all senate employees authorized by law other than the secretary of the senate. The standing committee shall have authority to suspend any such employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty pending final action by the senate.

218.160 Officers and employees of the assembly. The number of officers and employees of the assembly shall be determined by each session of the assembly as recommended by the assembly committee on rules and legislative functions.

218.170 Chief clerk of the assembly. The chief clerk of the assembly shall be elected as an officer by the members of the assembly. The chief clerk shall assign the duties of the assembly employees.

218.180 Assembly employees: Appointment and suspension. A standing committee of the assembly shall recommend by resolution the appointment of all assembly employees authorized by law other than the chief clerk of the assembly. The standing committee shall have authority to suspend any such employee for incompetency or dereliction of duty pending final action by the assembly.

218.185 Legislative employees to compile, prepare sets of bill, resolution, journal, history books for various state officers, other persons; costs.

1. During each session of the legislature, employees of the senate and assembly shall compile and prepare sets of bill, resolution, journal and history books for:

(a) The officers and members of the senate and assembly without cost to such persons.

(b) Selected staff members of the legislative counsel bureau without cost to such persons.

(c) The press room in the capitol building for use of accredited press representatives, but not more than four such sets of books shall be compiled and prepared without cost.

(d) Persons other than those enumerated in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) upon application to the legislative counsel bureau and the payment of a fee of \$35.

2. All fees collected under the provisions of this section shall be deposited in the legislative fund in accordance with the provisions of NRS 353.250.

218.190 Amendment clerk: Appointment; service to both houses.

1. The legislative counsel shall appoint an amendment clerk who shall serve both houses of the legislature without favor. All bills and resolutions of both houses designated for reprinting, engrossment, reengrossment and enrollment shall be routed directly through the office of the amendment clerk.

2. As directed by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly, the amendment clerk shall immediately insert all bill and resolution amendments adopted by the respective houses preparatory to reprinting, engrossment, reengrossment and enrollment.

3. As directed by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly, and in cooperation with the committees concerned, the amendment clerk shall have immediate supervision of the work of the engrossment and enrollment employees of both houses.

218.200 Chaplains for senate and assembly; compensation. The senate and assembly may invite ministers of the different religious denominations to officiate alternately as chaplains of their respective houses at a compensation to be fixed by concurrent resolution of the senate and the assembly.

COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES OF LEGISLATORS, OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES

218.210 Compensation of senators and assemblymen. Each senator and assemblyman hereafter elected or appointed shall receive as compensation \$40 per day for each day of service, but the total amount paid shall not exceed the sum of \$2,400 at any session.

Note: The 1963 amendment becomes effective on January 20, 1965, but authorized increased compensation does not apply to any senator who holds over in office as provided by law. Such senator shall for his unexpired term of office receive compensation of \$25 per day for each day of service, but the total amount paid shall not exceed the sum of \$1,500 at any session. See section 3, chapter 7, Statutes of Nevada 1963, at page 7.

218.220 Per diem and travel expenses of legislators.

1. Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 281.160 or any other law, the per diem expense allowance and the travel expenses of senators and assemblymen duly elected or appointed and in attendance at any session of the legislature shall be allowed in the manner set forth in this section.

2. If a senator or assemblyman travels daily from his home to sessions of the legislature, he shall be allowed for each mile between the capital and his home, for each day the house of the legislature to which he belongs is actually convened or for each day he travels to the capital on official legislative business, travel expenses at the rate of 10 cents per mile traveled.

3. Each senator and assemblyman shall be allowed:

(a) For the first 60 days that the legislature is in regular session a per diem expense allowance of \$25 per day.

(b) For the 61st and subsequent days that the legislature is in regular session a per diem expense allowance of \$15 per day.

(c) For the first 20 days that the legislature is in special session a per diem expense allowance of \$25 per day.

(d) For the 21st and subsequent days that the legislature is in special session a per diem expense allowance of \$15 per day.

4. Claims for expenses made under the provisions of this section shall be made in the same manner as other claims are made against the state, and shall be allowed and paid from the legislative fund once each week.

218.230 Compensation of officers and employees of the legislature. There shall be paid to the several officers and employees of the senate and assembly, for all services rendered by them under the provisions of this chapter, the following sums of money for each day's employment and no more:

SENATE

Assistant secretary	\$22
Clerks	12
Committee stenographer	18
Engrossing clerk	16
Enrolling clerk	16
History clerk	20
Journal clerk	20
Minute clerk	20
Page	12
Secretary	40
Sergeant-at-arms	16
Stenographers	16

ASSEMBLY

Assistant chief clerk	\$22
Chief clerk	40
Clerks	12
Committee stenographer	18
Engrossing clerk	16
Enrolling clerk	16
History clerk	20
Journal clerk	20
Minute clerk	20
Pages	12
Sergeant-at-arms	16
Stenographers	16
Supply clerk	13
Typists	13

PREPARATION OF LEGISLATIVE MEASURES

218.240 Legislative counsel and legal division of legislative counsel bureau to prepare and assist in preparation of legislative measures.

1. The legislative counsel and the legal division of the legislative

counsel bureau shall prepare and assist in the preparation and amendment of legislative measures when requested or upon suggestion as provided in NRS 218.240 to 218.260, inclusive.

2. Upon request, the legislative counsel shall advise any state agency or department as to the preparation of measures to be submitted to the legislature.

3. Upon request, the legislative counsel shall aid and assist any member of the legislature as to bills, resolutions and measures, drafting them into proper form, and furnishing to the member the fullest information upon all matters within the scope of the duties of the legislative counsel. The legislative counsel and the legal division of the legislative counsel bureau shall not oppose or urge legislation, nor shall they reveal to any person outside thereof the contents or nature of any matter which has not become a public record, except with the consent of the person bringing such matter before them.

4. The legislative counsel shall give consideration to and service concerning any measure before the legislature and which is in any way requested by the governor, the senate or assembly, or any committee of the legislature having the measure before it for consideration.

5. Upon request, the legislative counsel shall advise as to the work of the legal division of the legislative counsel bureau with any legislative committee appointed to carry on investigations.

218.245 Limitations on drafting of bills by legislative counsel and legal division of legislative counsel bureau.

1. The legislative counsel and the legal division of the legislative counsel bureau shall not prepare or assist in the preparation of proposed legislation for any agency or officer of the executive branch of the state government, with the exception of the governor, for introduction at any regular session of the legislature unless:

(a) The request is received prior to November 1 preceding the convening of the session; or

(b) The request is made by a member of the legislature or the governor.

2. The legislative counsel and the legal division of the legislative counsel bureau shall not prepare or assist in the preparation of any proposed legislation during any regular session of the legislature except upon the written request of a member of the legislature or the governor.

218.250 Determination of form and correction of mistakes by legislative counsel.

1. Before introduction, any bill may be delivered to the legislative counsel for the purpose of determining if the bill is in the proper form as prescribed by law or rule of the houses. The legislative counsel shall have authority to correct any clerical error such as orthography, adding or correcting the enacting clause, mistakes in numbering sections and references thereto, and in any other particular wherein the bill does not comply in form with law or rule of the houses.

2. If, in the opinion of the legislative counsel, any correction made by him or the legal division of the legislative counsel bureau under

the authority of this section should in any manner be construed to be a change in the bill other than a change in form, the legislative counsel shall obtain the consent of the author of the bill before making such change.

218.260 Employment of bill drafters and stenographers.

1. The legislative counsel is authorized to employ legislative bill drafters and stenographers, at a compensation to be set by him, to aid and assist him in carrying out the duties prescribed by NRS 218.240 to 218.260, inclusive, and such legislative bill drafters and stenographers shall be employed for such length of time as the legislative counsel may deem to be necessary for the effective conduct of the legislative work prescribed by NRS 218.240 to 218.260, inclusive.

2. The legislative counsel, during the time the legislature is in session, shall assign at least one legislative bill drafter and one or more stenographers for each house of the legislature, and they shall be located in the capitol building.

218.270 Attorney general not relieved of duties. The provisions of NRS 218.240 to 218.260, inclusive, shall not operate to relieve the attorney general of any duties now imposed upon him by law.

ENACTMENT OF STATUTES AND ADOPTION OF RESOLUTIONS

218.280 Introduction of bills and resolutions in triplicate. All bills and resolutions shall be introduced in triplicate; and one copy of each bill or resolution shall be marked "original," one shall be marked "duplicate," and one shall be marked "triplicate." The copy marked "duplicate" shall be sent to the superintendent of state printing for the purpose of printing, and the copy marked "triplicate" shall be referred to the amendment clerk.

218.290 Printing of bills and resolutions; changes and corrections by superintendent of state printing.

1. The superintendent of state printing shall print as many copies of every bill and resolution introduced in either house of the legislature as shall be authorized by the secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly.

2. In printing bills and resolutions the superintendent of state printing is authorized:

(a) To set the style and form of the printing.

(b) To correct all errors in spelling or punctuation in the copy furnished him.

(c) To supply the enacting clause if omitted.

3. No change shall be made by the superintendent of state printing which shall in any way vary the apparent meaning of a bill or resolution.

218.300 Bound buff copies: Printing, comparison and certification; readiness for third reading and final passage. The superintendent of state printing shall, immediately after receipt of the copy

of any bill or resolution, print, in addition to the regular authorized number, one copy thereof upon heavy buff paper, which copy shall be delivered to the secretary of the senate or to the chief clerk of the assembly. Before the third reading and final passage of the bill or resolution, the amendment clerk shall carefully compare the printed or reprinted copy of the bill or resolution with the triplicate copy thereof and the original amendments as adopted by the house, and, if the printed or reprinted copy is found to be in all respects correct, the amendment clerk shall then certify to the correctness of the bound copy and shall deliver the same to the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the assembly as the case may be; whereupon the bound copy printed upon buff paper, so compared and certified, shall be ready for third reading and final passage.

218.310 Drafting and printing of bills; marking of new and old matter.

1. Bills to amend existing general statutes and all bills to enact new statutes of a general, public and permanent nature shall be deemed amendments to NRS and shall contain reference to NRS.

2. New matter shall be indicated by underscoring in the typewritten copy and italics in the printed copy except in bills to add new chapters or Titles to NRS and which do not amend existing sections of NRS.

3. Matter to be omitted shall be indicated by brackets in the typewritten copy and brackets or strike-out type in the printed copy.

4. In the drafting and printing of bills all matter appearing as omitted and bracketed in previously enacted and printed statutes shall be omitted entirely.

218.320 Reprinting of bills upon amendment: Marking new and old matter; when reprinting dispensed with; insertion of amendments by hand. All bills amended by either house shall be immediately reprinted. New matter shall be indicated by underscoring in the typewritten copy and italics in the printed copy. Matter to be omitted shall be indicated by brackets in the typewritten copy and brackets or strike-out type in the printed copy. When a bill is amended in either house, the first or previous markings shall be omitted. However, in the cases of bills over 32 pages in length, amendments to the titles and preambles of bills, amendments to correct typographical errors, and other amendments which do not change the meaning, intent or significance of a bill, the reprinting of the bill may be dispensed with on motion carried by a two-thirds majority of the members present. If the reprinting is so dispensed with, the amendments may be inserted by hand in the buff copy of the printed bill, but the authenticity of each amendment shall be established by endorsement, such endorsement to consist of initials signed on the margin near each amendment by the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the assembly as the case may be.

218.330 Reprinting of bill when passed in one house and amended in the other: Attachment and endorsement of amendment; when reprinting dispensed with; insertion of amendments by hand. Whenever a bill or resolution which shall have been passed in one

house shall be amended in the other, it shall immediately be reprinted as amended by the house making such amendment or amendments. Such amendment or amendments shall be attached to the bill or resolution so amended, and endorsed "adopted" and such amendment or amendments, if concurred in by the house in which such bill or resolution originated, shall be endorsed "concurred in" and such endorsement shall be signed by the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the assembly as the case may be. However, in the cases of bills over 32 pages in length, amendments to the titles and preambles of bills, amendments to correct typographical errors, and other amendments which do not change the meaning, intent or significance of a bill, the reprinting of the bill may be dispensed with on motion carried by a two-thirds majority of the members present, but such amendment must be concurred in by the house in which such bill originated. If the reprinting is so dispensed with, the amendments may be inserted by hand in the buff copy of the printed bill, but the authenticity of each amendment shall be established by endorsement, such endorsement to consist of initials signed on the margin near each amendment by the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the assembly as the case may be.

218.340 Transmission of enacted bill or resolution to amendment clerk: Receipt; notations in history of bill or resolution. When any bill or resolution is passed by both houses, the secretary of the senate or the chief clerk of the assembly shall immediately transmit the same to the amendment clerk to be enrolled, and shall take his receipt therefor. The receipt shall bear the date of delivery and shall give the bill or resolution number. The fact that the bill or resolution was received by the amendment clerk shall be noted as a part of the history of the bill or resolution. When the same shall have been duly and regularly enrolled and delivered to the governor, as provided by NRS 218.280 to 218.440, inclusive (in all cases where it is required to be so delivered), the fact of such delivery and the date thereof shall also be noted, over the signature of the amendment clerk, as a part of the history of the bill or resolution.

218.350 Enrolled bills and resolutions: Printing and comparison with official engrossed copies; signatures of officers.

1. The amendment clerk shall transmit copies of passed bills or resolutions without delay, in the order of their receipt, to the superintendent of state printing, taking his receipt therefor. The receipt shall bear the date of delivery and give the bill or resolution number.

2. The superintendent of state printing shall without delay enroll (print) the bills or resolutions in the order of their receipt by him, and they shall be printed in enrolled form, retaining symbols indicating amendments to existing law only. In printing enrolled bills amending existing law, the superintendent of state printing, in cooperation with the amendment clerk, shall cause to be printed between brackets the words, phrases or provisions of the existing law, if any, which have been stricken out or eliminated by the adoption of the amendment; and shall cause to be printed in italics all new words, phrases or provisions, if any, which have been inserted into or added to the law by the passage of such amendment.

3. In ascertaining the correct reading, status and interpretation of an enrolled bill amending existing law, the matter inserted within brackets shall be omitted, and the matter in italics shall be read and interpreted as part of the enrolled bill.

4. At least one enrolled copy, with proper blanks for the signatures of the officers whose duty it is to sign enrolled bills and resolutions, shall be printed on bond paper, and the superintendent of state printing shall deliver the enrolled copy of the bill or resolution to the amendment clerk. The amendment clerk shall then carefully compare the enrolled copy with the official engrossed copy, and if the enrolled copy is found to be correct the amendment clerk shall present it to the proper officers for their signatures. When the officers sign their names thereon, as required by law, it is enrolled. The official engrossed copy may by resolution be used as the enrolled bill.

218.360 Signatures required on enrolled bills and joint resolutions. Every bill and joint resolution passed by both houses shall be signed, after enrollment, by the respective presiding officers thereof and by the secretary of the senate and chief clerk of the assembly.

218.370 Delivery of official engrossed bill to secretary of state. The official engrossed bill shall be delivered to the secretary of state by the amendment clerk, or by such person as he shall in writing designate.

218.380 Delivery to governor of enrolled bills and joint resolutions other than joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments. The enrolled bill or resolution shall be delivered by the amendment clerk, or such person as he shall in writing designate, to the governor for his action, who may authorize his executive assistant or legal counsel to receive and receipt for the same in his name.

218.390 Enrolled joint resolutions proposing constitutional amendments; delivery to secretary of state and necessary subsequent action.

1. An enrolled joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution of the State of Nevada shall not be presented to the governor for approval and signature, but shall be delivered with the official engrossed copy thereof to the secretary of state or such deputy or clerk as he shall designate in writing.

2. The secretary of state shall cause the enrolled resolution and the engrossed copy thereof to be filed in his office, and shall deliver the same to the presiding officer of the house in which such proposed amendment originated at the next ensuing session of the legislature. The enrolled resolution accompanied by the engrossed copy thereof shall thereupon be laid before the house for action, and if approved by a majority of the members elected thereto shall again be deposited with and filed by the secretary of state that the same may be placed upon the ballot at the next ensuing general election.

3. The history of the joint resolution containing a notation that the same has been returned to the house of its origin by the secretary of state shall be noted on the engrossed copy of the resolution, and shall likewise appear upon the enrolled copy thereof. The enrolled copy shall bear the original signatures of the presiding officers and

secretary and clerk of the respective houses for both sessions of the legislature at which the proposed amendment to the constitution shall have been considered.

4. The secretary of state shall cause all proposed amendments to the constitution to be published in the printed volume of the statutes for each year when they shall have been considered by the legislature.

218.400 Action by governor on enrolled bills and joint resolutions delivered to his office.

1. As soon as an enrolled bill or joint resolution is delivered to the governor, the governor's executive assistant or other person duly authorized shall endorse by stamp, on the back of the enrolled copy of such bill or joint resolution, over his signature, from whom and which house received, the date and hour of receipt, the number of pages comprising the same, and shall compute and note thereon the time limit for action by the governor, excluding the day of receipt and Sundays, which shall not exceed the constitutional limit for such action.

2. Within such time limit the bill or joint resolution shall, if approved, be signed by the governor immediately after the signatures of the officials of both houses as follows:

STATE OF NEVADA
Executive Department
Approved

_____ a.m. _____ p.m.
_____ (month) _____ (day) _____ (year)
_____ (Governor)

3. Immediately following such approval, without alteration or correction, the bill or joint resolution shall be deposited with the secretary of state, who shall endorse on the back thereof, following the endorsement of the governor's executive assistant or other person duly authorized:

Received and filed.

_____ (hour)
_____ (month) _____ (day) _____ (year)
_____ (Secretary of State)

218.410 Receipt of bills and resolutions from governor by the secretary of state. The secretary of state, or such deputy or clerk as he shall designate in writing, shall receipt to the governor for all bills and joint resolutions received, noting the number of such bill or resolution, the house wherein the same originated, the number of pages contained therein, and the hour and date received. Such receipt shall be retained in the governor's office for at least 6 years.

218.420 Governor's disapproval of bills and resolutions; bills or resolutions passed upon reconsideration.

1. If the governor does not approve a bill or joint resolution within 5 days, Sundays excepted, after it shall have been presented

to him, the bill shall become a law or the joint resolution shall become effective without his signature, unless he shall have returned it to the house in which it originated, with his objections thereto, and which shall be entered in its journal.

2. Such house shall thereupon proceed to reconsider the vetoed bill or joint resolution, and if thereafter it shall again pass both houses by a two-thirds vote of the members elected to each house, the bill shall become a law or the joint resolution shall become effective notwithstanding the objections of the governor, and shall be delivered by the amendment clerk directly to the secretary of state for filing, who shall receipt to the amendment clerk therefor.

218.430 Adjournment of legislature before governor's veto: Procedure for reconsideration at next regular session.

1. If the legislature shall, by its final adjournment, prevent the return of a bill or joint resolution within 5 days after delivery to the governor, Sundays excepted, the bill shall become a law or the joint resolution shall become effective without his signature, unless within 10 days next after the adjournment, Sundays excepted, he shall file the bill or joint resolution with his objections thereto with the secretary of state.

2. The secretary of state shall lay the bill or joint resolution before the legislature at its next regular session in like manner as if it had been returned by the governor directly to the house in which it originated. If the bill or joint resolution shall receive the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each house of the legislature, upon a vote taken by yeas and nays, to be entered upon the journals of each house, the bill shall become a law or the joint resolution shall become effective, and shall be delivered by the amendment clerk directly to the secretary of state for filing, who shall receipt to the amendment clerk therefor.

218.440 Bills, resolutions and memorials to be bound and indexed; duties of secretary of state.

1. The secretary of state shall, after final adjournment of each session of the legislature, cause all legislative bills and joint resolutions deposited with him after approval by the governor, and all concurrent resolutions and memorials to be bound in a substantial and suitable book or books, together with an index thereof.

2. The secretary of state shall personally superintend such work, and shall have immediate control thereof at all times.

3. The expenses incurred in such work shall be paid by the state in such manner as may be directed by the state board of examiners.

**CORRECTION OF TYPOGRAPHICAL AND CLERICAL
ERRORS IN ENROLLED BILLS**

218.445 Correction by legislative commission of typographical, clerical errors in enrolled bills after adjournment of legislature. The legislative commission shall have the authority to correct typographical and clerical errors in the style and manner of printing contained

in enrolled bills after such bills are signed by the governor and after the legislature has adjourned. A decision by the commission to correct typographical and clerical errors shall be made only upon a unanimous vote of all members present at the meeting, but no such decision shall be made at any meeting attended by less than seven members. The commission may be called into session for this purpose by its chairman at the request of the governor, or by the chairman in his discretion, or by a majority vote of the entire membership of the commission. All members of the senate and assembly shall be given written notice of all such meetings of the commission at least 10 days prior thereto. The notice shall contain a description of the typographical and clerical errors proposed to be corrected.

PRINTING AND DISTRIBUTION OF LEGISLATIVE BILLS AND PUBLICATIONS

218.450 Duties of superintendent of state printing. The superintendent of state printing shall:

1. Maintain a bill filing and mailing room.
2. File all bills, resolutions, daily journals and other papers as may be ordered by the senate or assembly.
3. Receive from the senate or assembly all matter ordered by either house to be printed and bound, or either printed or bound, and shall keep a record of the same and of the order in which it may be received. When the work is executed he shall deliver the finished sheets or volumes to the sergeant-at-arms of either house as the case may be, or to any person authorized to receive them.
4. Perform such duties in connection with the filing and distribution of bills, resolutions, daily journals and other papers as may be required by law or the rules or special orders of either house of the legislature.

218.460 Legislative publications: Distribution; remittances to state printing fund.

1. All requests for mailing or distribution of bills and legislative publications shall be filed with the superintendent of state printing. He shall print a sufficient number of bills and legislative publications to supply the requests, together with such number as may be necessary for legislative requirements.
2. No complete set of bills or other legislative publications shall be delivered except upon payment therefor of a sum fixed by the superintendent of state printing, nor shall more than two copies of any single bill or other legislative publication be distributed free to any person, office or organization, except to:
 - (a) Members of the legislature.
 - (b) The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly for the proper functioning of their respective houses.
 - (c) The legislative counsel bureau.
 - (d) Offices of all elected state, county, township, school and municipal officials.
 - (e) Offices of all state agencies and departments.

- (f) Justices and the clerk of the supreme court.
- (g) Judges and clerks of the district courts.
- (h) The Library of Congress.
- (i) County and city libraries and the library of the University of Nevada.

(j) Accredited members of the press.

3. The superintendent of state printing shall fix the cost of such bills and publications, including postage, and such moneys as may be received by him shall be remitted to the state printing fund.

4. The costs of such distributions, including postage, shall be paid from the legislative fund.

218.470 Daily journals of legislative proceedings: Printing; number; authentication of official journals.

1. During each session of the legislature, the superintendent of state printing shall print daily in separate book form a sufficient number of copies of the journal of the previous day's proceedings of each house to supply the members and officers of both houses. The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly shall determine the number of copies necessary for their respective houses.

2. One copy of the daily journal of each house, upon its approval by the house, shall be authenticated as so approved by the presiding officer and the secretary or chief clerk as the case may be. Upon final adjournment of the legislature the authenticated copies of the daily journal of each house for the entire session shall be properly bound in separate volumes and deposited in the office of the secretary of state as the official journals of both houses of the legislature.

218.480 Bound journals: Inclusion of reports; printing; number; indices; free copies to legislators.

1. Whenever any message, report or other document in pamphlet form is ordered printed by the legislature, 125 copies, supplemental to the number ordered, shall be printed and retained by the superintendent of state printing for binding with the journals of the senate and assembly.

2. At the end of each session of the legislature, 125 copies of the journals shall be printed, indexed and bound in book form in the same style as those of the 1927 session of the legislature. The journal of each house shall be bound separately.

3. At the end of each session of the legislature, 50 copies of the appendices shall be printed and bound in book form in the same style as those of the 1927 session of the legislature.

4. The research director of the research division of the legislative counsel bureau shall direct the compilation of the journal indices, and shall deliver the completed journal indices to the superintendent of state printing.

5. The bound volumes shall be delivered to the secretary of state and shall constitute the journals of the senate and the assembly.

6. Each member of the legislature of which such journals are the record shall be entitled to one copy of the senate journal and one copy of the assembly journal.

218.490 Daily history of bills: Printing, form and number; authentication and binding of final copies.

1. Each house shall cause to be printed once every legislative day during the session a complete history of all bills and joint, concurrent and house resolutions originating in or acted upon by the respective houses. The history shall show the action taken upon each measure up to and including the legislative day preceding its issuance.

2. A daily file of bills ready for consideration shall be printed each legislative day for each house, along with the daily history.

3. The secretary of the senate and the chief clerk of the assembly shall determine the form and the number of copies for their respective houses.

4. Upon final adjournment of the legislature, one of the final copies of the daily history of bills for each house shall be authenticated by the presiding officer and secretary or chief clerk, as the case may be, and the final copies shall be properly bound in separate volumes and deposited in the office of the secretary of state as the official histories of bills of both houses of the legislature.

218.500 Statutes of Nevada: Printing, indexing and distribution of advance sheets.

1. The secretary of state shall furnish to the superintendent of state printing, within 3 days from the time he receives the same from the governor, after approval, a copy of all acts, joint and concurrent resolutions, and memorials passed at each session.

2. The superintendent of state printing shall:

(a) Print the number of copies as provided by NRS 218.510.

(b) Furnish printed sheets thereof to the legislative counsel bureau, which shall, immediately upon the adjournment of the session, make out and deliver to the superintendent of state printing an index of the same.

(c) Immediately upon the adjournment of the session, print the index prepared by the legislative counsel bureau and bind it in connection with the Statutes of Nevada.

(d) Furnish to each senator and assemblyman, for distribution among their constituents, 15 copies of the printed sheets of each act as printed, or if more than one act is printed at one time, then copies of the printed sheets of such series of acts.

(e) Distribute one copy of the act or acts to each county clerk, county auditor, district judge, district attorney and justice of the peace in the state.

218.510 Statutes of Nevada: Contents and number printed.

1. Eight hundred copies of the statutes of each legislature shall be printed and bound in buckram or law sheep.

2. The bound volumes shall contain:

(a) The laws, resolutions and memorials passed and adopted at each legislative session, stating the number of the bill, resolution or memorial, and the name of the person who introduced the same.

(b) The index as prepared by the legislative counsel bureau.

3. The bound volumes containing the statutes of legislative sessions held in odd-numbered years shall contain, in addition to the items required by subsection 2 of this section:

- (a) The Constitution of the United States.
- (b) The constitution of the State of Nevada.

4. Other than those specified in subsections 2 and 3, no other reports, documents or things whatever shall be bound with the Statutes of Nevada.

218.520 Statutes of Nevada: Style and form.

1. The superintendent of state printing is authorized to set the style and form of the printing of the bound volumes of the Statutes of Nevada.

2. In printing the section or part of the law reenacted in an amendatory law, he shall cause to be printed between brackets or in strike-out type the words, phrases or provisions of the existing law, if any, which have been stricken out or eliminated by the adoption of the amendments as the same appears in the enrolled bill. He shall cause to be printed in italics all new words, phrases or provisions, if any, which have been inserted into or added to the law by passage of such amendment.

3. In ascertaining the correct reading, status and interpretation of an amendatory law, the matter in italics shall be read and interpreted as part of the law.

OPERATION OF STATUTES AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS

218.530 Effective dates of laws and joint resolutions. Every law and joint resolution passed by the legislature shall take effect and be in force on July 1 following its passage, unless such law or joint resolution shall specifically prescribe a different effective date.

CRIMES AGAINST THE LEGISLATIVE POWER

218.540 Disturbing legislature or intimidating a member. Every person who shall willfully disturb the legislature, or either house thereof, while in session, or who shall commit any disorderly conduct, in the presence or view of either house thereof, tending to interrupt its proceedings or impair the respect due to its authority, or who willfully, by intimidation or otherwise, shall prevent any member of the legislature from attending any session of the house of which he shall be a member or any committee thereof, or from giving his vote upon any question which may come before such house or committee, or from performing any other official act, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

218.550 Failure of witness to testify, produce documents before the legislature or a committee. Every person duly summoned to attend as a witness before either house of the legislature, or any committee thereof authorized to summon witnesses, who shall refuse

or neglect, without lawful excuse, to attend pursuant to such summons, or who shall willfully refuse to be sworn or to affirm or to answer any material or proper question or to produce, upon reasonable notice, any material or proper books, papers or documents in his possession or under his control, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

218.560 Altering legislative measures. Every person who fraudulently alters the draft of any bill or resolution which has been presented for enactment or adoption to either house of the legislature, with intent to procure its enactment or adoption by either house in language different from that intended by such house, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000, or imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

218.570 Altering enrolled bills or resolutions. Every person who fraudulently alters the enrolled copy of any bill or resolution which has been passed or adopted by the legislature, with intent to procure it to be approved by the governor, or certified by the secretary of state, or printed or published by the superintendent of state printing in language different from that in which it was passed or adopted by the legislature, shall be guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$2,000, or imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

218.580 Legislators: Interest in contracts made in official capacity prohibited; contracts void; exceptions; penalties.

1. It shall be unlawful for any member of the legislature to become a contractor under any contract or order for supplies or any other kind of contract authorized by the legislature of which he is a member for the state or any department thereof, or the legislature or either house thereof, or to be in any manner interested, directly or indirectly, as principal, in any kind of contract so authorized.

2. It shall be unlawful for any member of the legislature to be interested in any contract made by the legislature of which he is a member, or to be a purchaser or to be interested in any purchase or sale made by the legislature of which he is a member.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsections 1 and 2, any member of the legislature may sell, or enter into a contract to sell, to the state or any department thereof any item or commodity if such member is the only source of supply of such item or commodity within the state.

4. Any contract made in violation of the provisions of subsection 1 or 2 may be declared void at the instance of the state or of any other person interested in the contract except the member of the legislature prohibited in subsection 1 or 2 from making or being interested in the contract.

5. Any person violating the provisions of subsection 1 or 2, directly or indirectly, shall forfeit his office, and shall be punished by

a fine of not less than \$500 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 year nor more than 5 years, or by both fine and imprisonment.

218.590 Bribery of legislative member. Every person who shall give, offer or promise, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward to a member of the legislature, or attempt, directly or indirectly, by menace, deceit, suppression of truth or other corrupt means, to influence such member to give or withhold his vote or to absent himself from the house of which he is a member or from any committee thereof, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

218.600 Asking or receiving bribes by legislative members. Every member of either house of the legislature of the state who shall ask or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, upon an agreement or understanding that his official vote, opinion, judgment or action shall be influenced thereby, or shall be given in any particular manner, or upon any particular side of any question or matter upon which he may be required to act in his official capacity, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

197.010 Bribery of executive or administrative officer. Every person who shall give, offer or promise, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward to any executive or administrative officer of the state, with intent to influence him with respect to any act, decision, vote, opinion or other proceeding, as such officer, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

197.020 Bribery of other public officers. Every person who shall give, offer or promise, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward to a person executing any of the functions of a public officer other than as specified in NRS 197.010, 199.010 and 218.590, with intent to influence him with respect to any act, decision, vote or other proceeding in the exercise of his powers or functions, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

197.030 Asking or receiving bribes by executive or administrative officers. Every executive or administrative officer or person elected or appointed to an executive or administrative office who shall ask or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, upon an agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion or action upon any matter then pending, or which may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall be influenced thereby, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

197.040 Asking or receiving bribes by public officers, employees. Every person who executes any of the functions of a public office not specified in NRS 197.030, 199.020 or 218.600, and every person employed by or acting for the state or for any public officer in the business of the state, who shall ask or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof, upon an agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment, action, decision or other official proceeding shall be influenced thereby, or that he will do or omit any act or proceeding or in any way neglect or violate any official duty, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

197.050 Rebates, divisions of salaries unlawful: Penalty.

1. It shall be unlawful for any state, county or municipal officer to offer or agree to appoint, or for any person whatever to offer to procure, or to offer to aid in procuring, the appointment of any deputy officer or attache of the state, county or municipal government of this state, for any consideration contemplating any division or rebate of the salary of such deputy or attache during his term of office, or for any monetary or other valuable consideration whatsoever, or, after such appointment is made, to receive or to accept any portion of the salary of such deputy or attache, or to receive any money or other valuable reward whatsoever, as a consideration for retaining such deputy or attache, or as a consideration for procuring, or for aid in obtaining the procuring of, the retention of such deputy or attache in any position to which he may be or shall have been appointed, or for any purpose whatsoever except in payment of a bona fide debt as provided in NRS 197.070.

2. Any person violating any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 nor more than 7 years, or by both.

197.060 Unlawful to agree to divide salaries.

1. It shall be unlawful for any deputy officer or attache of the state, county or municipal government of this state to rebate, refund, pay or divide, to or with his principal or to or with any person whatever, any part or portion of his salary or compensation now fixed, or that may hereafter be fixed or established, by law, as a consideration either for the making or for the procuring of such appointment, or for aid in procuring the same, or for the retention, or for the procuring or aid in procuring the retention, of such an appointment as deputy or attache, or to make any division or payment out of his salary to this end, except in payment of a bona fide debt as provided in NRS 197.070.

2. Any person violating any of the provisions of subsection 1 shall be deemed guilty of bribery, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than \$1,000 nor more than \$5,000, or by imprisonment in the state prison for not less than 1 nor more than 7 years, or by both.

197.070 Payment of bona fide debts by deputies, attaches. Nothing in NRS 197.050 and 197.060 shall be construed to relieve any

deputy officer or attache from the payment of a bona fide debt, contracted for value received, for which a civil action would lie in a court of law, or to prevent such deputy officer or attache from paying the same out of his salary.

197.080 Offering reward for appointment. Every person who shall give, offer or promise, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, in consideration that he or another person shall be appointed to a public office or to a clerkship, deputation or other subordinate position in such office, or that he or any other person shall be permitted to exercise, perform or discharge any prerogative or duty or receive any emolument of such office, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

197.090 Interfering with public officer. Every person who, by means of any threat, force or violence, shall attempt to deter or prevent any executive or administrative officer from performing any duty imposed upon him by law, or who shall knowingly resist by force or violence any executive or administrative officer in the performance of his duty, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

197.100 Influencing public officers.

1. Every person who shall ask or receive any compensation, gratuity or reward, or any promise thereof:

(a) Upon the representation that he can, directly or indirectly, or in consideration that he shall, or shall attempt to, directly or indirectly, influence any public officer, whether executive, administrative, judicial or legislative, to refuse, neglect, or defer the performance of any official duty; or

(b) The right to retain or receive which shall be conditioned that such person shall, directly or indirectly, successfully influence by any means whatever any executive, administrative or legislative officer, in respect to any act, decision, vote, opinion or other proceeding, as such officer; or

(c) Upon the representation that he can, directly or indirectly, or in consideration that he shall, or shall attempt to, directly or indirectly, influence any public officer, whether executive, administrative, judicial or legislative, in respect to any act, decision, vote, opinion or other proceeding, as such officer, unless it be clearly understood and agreed in good faith between the parties thereto, on both sides, that no means or influence shall be employed except explanation and argument upon the merits, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

2. In any prosecution under paragraph (c) of subsection 1, evidence of the means actually employed to influence such officer shall be admitted as proof of the means originally contemplated by the defendant.

197.110 Misconduct of public officer. Every public officer who shall:

1. Ask or receive, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward, or promise thereof, for omitting or deferring the performance of any official duty; or for any official service which

has not been actually rendered, except in case of charges for prospective costs or fees demandable in advance in a case allowed by law; or

2. Be beneficially interested, directly or indirectly, in any contract, sale, lease or purchase which may be made by, through or under the supervision of such officer, in whole or in part, or which may be made for the benefit of his office, or accept, directly or indirectly, any compensation, gratuity or reward from any other person beneficially interested therein; or

3. Employ or use any person, money or property under his official control or direction, or in his official custody, for the private benefit or gain of himself or another, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor, and any contract, sale, lease or purchase mentioned in subsection 2 shall be void.

197.120 False impersonation of public officer; intrusion into and refusal to surrender public office. Every person who shall falsely personate or represent any public officer, or who shall willfully intrude himself into a public office to which he has not been duly elected or appointed, or who shall willfully exercise any of the functions or perform any of the duties of such officer, without having duly qualified therefor, as required by law, or who, having been an executive or administrative officer, shall willfully exercise any of the functions of his office after his right to do so has ceased, or wrongfully refuse to surrender the official seal or any books or papers appertaining to such office, upon the demand of his lawful successor, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

197.130 False report by public officer. Every public officer who shall knowingly make any false or misleading statement in any official report or statement, under circumstances not otherwise prohibited by law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

197.140 Public officer making false certificate. Every public officer who, being authorized by law to make or give a certificate or other writing, shall knowingly make and deliver as true such a certificate or writing containing any statement which he knows to be false, in a case where the punishment thereof is not expressly prescribed by law, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

197.150 Falsely auditing and paying claims. Every public officer, or person holding or discharging the duties of any public office or place of trust under the state or in any county, town or city, a part of whose duty it is to audit, allow or pay, or take part in auditing, allowing or paying, claims or demands upon the state or such county, town or city, who shall knowingly audit, allow or pay, or, directly or indirectly, consent to or in any way connive at the auditing, allowance or payment of any claim or demand against the state or such county, town or city, which is false or fraudulent or contains any charge, item or claim which is false or fraudulent, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

197.160 Fraudulently presenting claim to public officer. Every person who, with the intent to defraud, shall knowingly present for audit, allowance or payment to any officer or board of the state or of any county, city, town or school district authorized to audit, allow or pay bills, claims or charges, any false or fraudulent claim, account, writing or voucher or any bill, account or demand containing false or fraudulent charges, items or claims, shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

197.170 Extortion by public officer. Every public officer who shall ask or receive, or agree to receive a fee or other compensation for his official service, either:

1. In excess of the fee or compensation allowed to him by statute therefor; or

2. Where no fee or compensation is allowed to him by statute therefor, commits extortion, and is guilty of a misdemeanor.

197.180 Wrongful exercise of official power: Penalty. If any person shall willfully take upon himself to exercise or officiate in any office or place of another, without being lawfully authorized thereto, he shall, upon conviction, be fined in any sum not exceeding \$1,000.

197.190 Obstructing public officer. Every person who, after due notice, shall refuse or neglect to make or furnish any statement, report or information lawfully required of him by any public officer, or who, in such statement, report or information shall make any willfully untrue, misleading or exaggerated statement, or who shall willfully hinder, delay or obstruct any public officer in the discharge of his official powers or duties, shall, where no other provision of law applies, be guilty of a misdemeanor.

197.200 Oppression under color of office. Every officer, or person pretending to be such, who unlawfully and maliciously, under pretense or color of official authority shall:

1. Arrest another or detain him against his will; or
2. Seize or levy upon another's property; or
3. Dispossess another of any lands or tenements; or
4. Do any act whereby another person shall be injured in his person, property or rights, commits oppression and shall be guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

197.210 Fraudulent appropriation of property. Every officer who shall fraudulently appropriate to his own use or to the use of another person, or secrete with intent to appropriate to such use, any money, evidence of debt or other property entrusted to him by virtue of his office, shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for not more than 10 years, or by a fine of not more than \$5,000, or by both.

197.220 Other violations by officers. Every public officer or other person who shall willfully disobey any provision of law regulating his official conduct in cases for which no other punishment is provided shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

197.230 Conviction of public officer forfeits trust. The conviction of a public officer of any felony or malfeasance in office shall entail, in addition to such other penalty as may be imposed, the forfeiture of his office, and shall disqualify him from ever afterward holding any public office in this state.

198.010 Influencing member of legislative body: Felony. Every person who obtains or seeks to obtain money or other thing of value from another person upon a pretense, claim or representation that he can or will improperly influence in any manner the action of any member of a legislative body in regard to any vote or legislative action, is guilty of a felony, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a period of not less than 2 nor more than 10 years.

STATUTORY PROVISIONS RELATIVE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

218.610 "State departments" defined. As used in NRS 218.610 to 218.890, inclusive, "state departments" mean and include all state offices, departments, boards, commissions, institutions, or agencies, and the Nevada industrial commission.

218.620 Legislative counsel bureau: Creation and composition; director and deputy director; divisions and division chiefs; compensation and expenses.

1. There is hereby created the Nevada legislative counsel bureau, which shall consist of a legislative commission, a director, a fiscal and auditing division, a legal division and a research division.

2. The fiscal analyst shall be chief of the fiscal and auditing division. The legislative counsel shall be chief of the legal division. The research director shall be chief of the research division.

3. The legislative commission shall:

(a) Appoint the division chiefs and fix their compensation.

(b) Appoint one of the division chiefs director of the legislative counsel bureau, who shall serve as director without additional compensation.

(c) Designate one of the division chiefs as deputy director of the legislative counsel bureau, who shall serve as deputy director without additional compensation.

4. The director of the legislative counsel bureau and the chiefs of the divisions shall be entitled to receive, when engaged in official business for the legislative counsel bureau, travel expenses and subsistence allowances as provided by law.

218.630 Functions of legislative counsel bureau. It shall be a function of the legislative counsel bureau to:

1. Carry forward the participation of the State of Nevada as a member of the Council of State Governments and of the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders, and to pay annual dues to such organizations out of the fund of the legislative counsel bureau. The legislative commission is designated as Nevada's commission on interstate cooperation.

2. Encourage and assist the government of this state to develop and maintain friendly contact by correspondence, by conference, and otherwise, with the other states, with the Federal Government, and with local units of government.

3. Establish such delegations and committees as official agencies of the legislative counsel bureau as may be deemed advisable to confer with similar delegations and committees from other states concerning problems of mutual interest. The membership of such delegations and committees shall be designated by the members of the legislative commission and may consist of legislators and employees of the state other than members of the commission. Members of such delegations and

committees shall serve without salary, but they shall receive out of the fund of the legislative counsel bureau the per diem expense allowance and travel expenses as provided by law.

4. Endeavor to advance cooperation between this state and other units of government whenever it seems advisable to do so by formulating proposals for interstate compacts and reciprocal or uniform legislation, and by facilitating the adoption of uniform or reciprocal administrative rules and regulations, informal cooperation of governmental offices, personal cooperation among governmental officials and employees, interchange and clearance of research and information, and any other suitable process. In order to facilitate such cooperation the Council of State Governments and the National Conference of State Legislative Leaders are hereby declared to be joint governmental agencies of this state and of the other states which cooperate through them.

5. Establish such interim or special committees as official agencies of the legislative counsel bureau as may be deemed advisable to deal with governmental problems, important issues of public policy and questions of statewide interest. The membership of such interim or special committees shall be designated by the members of the legislative commission and may consist of legislators other than members of the commission, employees of the State of Nevada or citizens of the State of Nevada. Members of such interim or special committees shall serve without salary, but they shall receive out of the fund of the legislative counsel bureau the per diem expense allowances and travel expenses as provided by law.

6. Carry out the functions assigned to the divisions of the bureau in this chapter.

218.635 Limitations on studies, investigations by divisions of legislative counsel bureau. Between sessions of the legislature no study or investigation shall be initiated or continued by the fiscal analyst, the legislative counsel or the research director and their staffs except such studies and investigations which have been specifically authorized by a senate or assembly resolution or by an order of the legislative commission. No study or investigation shall be carried over from one session of the legislature to the next without additional authorization by the senate or assembly.

218.640 Appropriation of funds for legislative counsel bureau. Funds to carry out the functions of the legislative counsel bureau shall be provided by legislative appropriation from the general fund, and shall be paid out on claims as other claims against the state are paid. All claims shall be approved by the director of the legislative counsel bureau before they are paid.

218.645 Sales of studies, reports, materials of legislative counsel bureau; fixing and disposition of fees. The legislative commission may fix reasonable fees for the sale of studies, audit reports, bulletins and miscellaneous materials of the legislative counsel bureau, and such fees shall be deposited in the general fund in the state treasury.

218.650 Legislative supplies and equipment: Custody and inventory by legislative counsel bureau. The legislative counsel bureau shall be responsible for the care, custody, acquisition and inventory of legislative supplies and equipment between sessions of the legislature. At the beginning of each session, the legislative counsel bureau shall submit a report to the legislature detailing all supplies and equipment acquired to meet the needs of the current session and detailing all supplies and equipment on hand.

218.660 Legislative commission: Creation; regular and alternate members; vacancies.

1. There is hereby created in the legislative counsel bureau a legislative commission consisting of eight members.

2. At each regular session of the legislature held in odd-numbered years, the senate shall, by resolution, designate four senators as regular members of the legislative commission, and the assembly shall, by resolution, designate four assemblymen as regular members of the legislative commission. Of the aforesaid membership there shall be two senators and two assemblymen from each party in the houses.

3. In addition to the members designated in subsection 2:

(a) The senate shall, by resolution, designate four senators, two from each party, as first alternate members and second alternate members.

(b) The assembly shall, by resolution, designate four assemblymen, two from each party, as first alternate members and second alternate members.

4. A vacancy in the regular membership created by death or resignation shall be filled, first, by the proper first alternate member of the same party in the same house, and second, if there is no first alternate member, then by the proper second alternate member of the same party in the same house. If there is no proper alternate member, the legislative commission shall fill the vacancy by appointing a member of the legislature of the same party in the same house.

5. The members shall serve until their successors are appointed as provided in this section, notwithstanding that their terms of office may have expired, except that the membership of any member who does not become a candidate for reelection or who is defeated for reelection shall terminate on the day next after the election and the vacancy shall be filled as provided in subsection 4.

218.670 Meetings of legislative commission; attendance of alternate members; quorum; secretary.

1. The members of the legislative commission shall meet at such times and at such places as shall be specified by a call of the chairman or a majority of the commission. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall act as the nonvoting recording secretary. The commission shall prescribe rules and regulations for its own management and government. Five members of the commission shall constitute a quorum, and a quorum may exercise all the power and authority conferred on the commission.

2. If any regular member of the legislative commission is unable to attend a scheduled meeting of the commission, and notifies the

secretary of the commission, the secretary shall notify the proper alternate member. Such alternate member may then replace the regular member at that meeting only with all the duties, rights and privileges of the replaced member, and shall receive travel and per diem allowance in accordance with law.

218.680 Compensation and travel expenses of legislative commission members. For each day's attendance at each meeting of the commission, or if engaged in the official business of the legislative counsel bureau, the members of the legislative commission shall receive \$25 and travel expenses as provided by law.

218.683 Director of legislative counsel bureau: Supervision of administrative and technical activities of bureau; employment, salaries and leave of bureau employees.

1. The director of the legislative counsel bureau, as executive head of the legislative counsel bureau, shall direct and supervise all its administrative and technical activities.

2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 218.190 and 218.260, the director of the legislative counsel bureau shall, subject to the approval of the legislative commission and within the limits of legislative appropriations, employ and fix the salaries of or contract for the services of such professional, technical, clerical and operational personnel and consultants as the execution of his duties and the operation of the legislative counsel bureau may require.

3. All of the personnel of the legislative counsel bureau shall be exempt from the provisions of chapter 284 of NRS. They shall be entitled to such leaves of absence as the legislative commission shall prescribe.

218.685 Director of legislative counsel bureau: Employment of personnel for legislative duties between sessions. Notwithstanding the provisions of NRS 218.150 and 218.180, between sessions of the legislature, the director of the legislative counsel bureau, with the approval of the legislative commission, may appoint such technical, clerical and operational staff as the functions and operations of the legislature may require.

218.687 Information and records concerning public funds; availability to director of legislative counsel bureau. Upon the request of the director of the legislative counsel bureau, or his duly authorized representative, every elective state officer in the State of Nevada, every board or commission provided for by the laws of the State of Nevada, every head of each and every department in the State of Nevada, and every employee or agent thereof, acting by, for, or on account of any such office, board, commission or officer receiving, paying or otherwise controlling any public funds in the State of Nevada, in whole or in part, whether the same may be funds provided by the State of Nevada, funds received from the Federal Government of the United States or any branch, bureau, or agency thereof, or funds received from private or other source, shall make available to the director of the legislative counsel bureau all books, papers,

information and records of a public nature under their control necessary or convenient to the proper discharge of the duties of the director of the legislative counsel bureau under this chapter.

218.690 Legislative counsel: Qualifications; duties. The legislative counsel shall:

1. Be an attorney licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada and shall be versed in some or all of the following: Political science, parliamentary practice, legislative procedure, and the methods of research, statute revision and bill drafting.

2. Perform the duties required by this chapter and chapter 220 of NRS.

218.695 Legislative counsel: Powers and duties; opinions. The legislative counsel shall:

1. Have the powers and duties assigned to him in this chapter and chapter 220 of NRS, and such other powers and duties as may be assigned to him by the legislature and the legislative commission.

2. Upon the request of any member or committee of the legislature or the legislative commission, give his opinion in writing upon any question of law, including existing law and suggested, proposed and pending legislation which has become a matter of public record.

218.740 Fiscal analyst: Qualifications. The fiscal analyst shall:

1. Be a certified public accountant or public accountant qualified to practice public accounting under the provisions of chapter 628 of NRS.

2. Have 5 years of progressively responsible experience in general accounting.

3. Have a comprehensive knowledge of the principles and practices of public budgeting, governmental accounting, and the projection of future public revenues.

4. Have a working knowledge of statistical methods.

218.770 Powers and duties of fiscal analyst. The powers and duties of the fiscal analyst shall be:

1. To perform a postaudit of all accounts, books and other financial records of all state departments that are charged with the collection, custody or expenditure of public funds, and to prepare a written report or reports of such audit or audits to the legislative counsel bureau and to such other person or persons designated in this chapter.

2. To personally, or by his duly authorized assistants, examine and audit at least once a year all fiscal books, records and accounts of all officers, personnel, custodians of public funds, disbursing officers, property custodians and purchasing agents, and to make independent verifications of all assets, liabilities, revenues and expenditures of the state, and its officers and departments, now in existence or hereafter created.

3. To require such changes in the accounting system or systems and record or records of the state departments as in his opinion will augment or provide a uniform, adequate and efficient system of records and accounting.

4. To determine whether the handling of the public money is protected by adequate accounting controls.

5. To determine whether all revenues or accounts due have been collected or properly accounted for and whether expenditures have been made in conformance with law and good business practice.

6. To determine whether the fiscal controls established by law and by administrative regulation are being properly applied.

7. To determine whether fraud or dishonesty has occurred in the handling of funds or property.

8. To determine whether property and equipment are properly accounted for and that none is improperly used or disposed of.

9. To determine whether the accounting reports and statements issued by the agency under examination are an accurate reflection of the operations and financial condition.

10. To work with the executive officers of any and all state departments in outlining and installing a uniform, adequate and efficient system of records and accounting.

11. To require the aid and assistance of executives and officials, auditors, accountants, and other employees of all the state departments at all times in the inspection, examination and audit of any and all books, accounts and records in their possession.

12. To employ and authorize, at his discretion and subject to his direction and responsibility, an independent public accountant or firm of public accountants, doing business within the State of Nevada, to perform an audit, inspection and examination of all books, accounts, claims, reports, vouchers or other records of all state departments whose disbursements in whole or in part are paid out of the funds received from sources other than the general fund, or whose funds may be considered funds held in trust and not used for general governmental purposes, or whose funds are invested. The expenses and costs for such independent audit shall be paid by the state department audited. The provisions of this subsection shall not be applicable to the employment security department.

13. To ascertain facts and make recommendations to the legislature concerning the state budget and the estimates of the expenditure requirements of the departments, institutions and agencies of the state government.

14. To make projections of future public revenues for the use of the legislature.

218.780 Books and records of state departments: Availability to fiscal analyst. Upon the request of the fiscal analyst or his duly authorized representative, all officers and employees of the state departments shall make available and accessible to the fiscal analyst all books, accounts, claims, reports, vouchers or other records of information, confidential or otherwise, necessary or convenient to the proper discharge of the duties of the fiscal analyst.

218.790 Changes in systems of accounting: Coordination and uniformity. In making any changes in accounting systems and records as provided in subsection 3 of NRS 218.770, the fiscal analyst shall take into consideration the present system of books, accounts

and reports in order that the transition may be gradual. Past and present records shall be coordinated into any new system. It is the object and purpose of NRS 218.740 to 218.890, inclusive, among other things, to install a unified and coordinated system of accounting and records in the various state departments.

218.800 Formulation of uniform systems of accounting and reporting.

1. The fiscal analyst shall formulate and prescribe a uniform system of accounting, cost keeping and reporting for every state office, department or institution, which shall exhibit the true financial condition, correct accounts, and statements of funds collected, received and expended for any purpose whatever by all public officers, employees or other persons.

2. The accounts or statements shall show:

(a) The receipt, use and disposition of all public property.

(b) The income, if any, derived from all public property.

(c) The income, if any, derived from all sources of public income and the amounts due and received from each source.

(d) All receipts, vouchers and other documents kept, or that may be required to be kept, necessary to prove the validity of each transaction.

(e) All statements and reports made and required to be made for the internal administration of the office to which they pertain.

(f) All statements and reports regarding any and all details of the financial administration of public affairs.

3. The fiscal analyst shall, from time to time, make such changes in and additions to such system as may to him seem necessary or in the public interest.

218.810 Examination of activities of state departments by fiscal analyst to determine duplication of effort and quality of service; reports.

1. In addition to the other duties provided for the fiscal analyst, he shall thoroughly examine all departments of the state government with special regard to their activities and the duplication of efforts between departments and the quality of service being rendered by subordinate employees in each of the several departments.

2. Upon completing the examination of any state department, he shall furnish the head thereof with a report of, among other things:

(a) The efficiency of the subordinate employees.

(b) The status and condition of all public funds in charge of such department.

(c) The amount of duplication between work done by the department so examined and other departments of the state government.

(d) The expense of operating the department.

(e) Breaches of trust and duty, if any, by an officer, property custodian, purchasing agent, or other custodian or disbursement officer of public funds.

(f) Any suggested changes looking toward economy and reduction of number of clerical and other employees and the elimination of duplication and inefficiency.

3. Copies of each report shall be filed with the governor, the lieutenant governor, the secretary of state, and each member of the legislature.

218.820 Fiscal analyst may request financial statements from state departments. Upon the request of the fiscal analyst, every elective state officer in the state, every board or commission provided for by the laws of the state, every head of each and every department in the state, and every employee or agent thereof, acting by, for or on account of any such office, board, commission or officer receiving, paying or otherwise controlling any public funds in the State of Nevada, in whole or in part, whether the same may be funds provided by the State of Nevada, funds received from the Federal Government of the United States or any branch, bureau or agency thereof, or funds received from private or other source, shall submit to the fiscal analyst a complete financial statement of each and every receipt of funds received by the office, officer, board, commission, person or agent, and of every expenditure of such receipts or any portion thereof for the period designated by the fiscal analyst.

218.825 Reports of audits of boards, commissions filed with fiscal analyst; style of reports prescribed by fiscal analyst; audits by fiscal analyst when legislative commission dissatisfied.

1. Each of the boards and commissions created by the provisions of chapters 623 to 625, inclusive, and chapters 628 to 645, inclusive, of NRS shall engage the services of an independent certified public accountant or public accountant, or firm of either of such accountants, to audit all of its fiscal records once each year between June 30 and December 1 for the preceding fiscal year. The cost of the audit shall be paid by the board or commission audited.

2. A report of each such audit shall be filed with the fiscal analyst and the director of the budget on or before December 1 of each year. The fiscal analyst shall prescribe the shape, size and general style or makeup of the report.

3. The fiscal analyst may audit the fiscal records of any such board or commission only if the legislative commission is dissatisfied with the independent audit and directs the fiscal analyst to perform an audit. The cost of any such audit shall be paid by the legislative counsel bureau.

218.830 Annual report of fiscal analyst.

1. The fiscal analyst shall prepare an annual report to the governor, the legislative counsel bureau and members of the legislature. Copies of the report shall be filed in the office of the secretary of state.

2. The annual report shall contain, among other things:

(a) Copies of, or the substance of, reports made to the various state departments, as well as a summary of changes made in the system of accounts and records thereof.

(b) Specific recommendations to the legislature for the amendment of existing laws or the enactment of new laws designed to improve the functioning of various departments of the state government to the end that more efficient service may be rendered and the cost of government reduced.

218.840 Limitations of fiscal analyst's recommendations in reports.

1. All recommendations submitted by the fiscal analyst shall be confined to those matters properly coming within his jurisdiction, which is:

(a) To see that the laws passed by the legislature dealing with the expenditure of public moneys are in all respects carefully observed.

(b) To see that the attention of the legislature is directed to all cases of violation of the law and to those instances where there is need for change of existing laws or the enactment of new laws to secure the efficient spending of public funds.

2. The fiscal analyst shall not include in his recommendations to the legislature any recommendations as to the sources from which taxes shall be raised to meet the governmental expense.

3. All reports by the fiscal analyst shall call attention to any funds, which in his opinion have not been expended in accordance with law or appropriations by the legislature. His reports shall make recommendations to the legislature as to the manner or form of appropriations which will avoid any such improper expenditure of money in the future.

218.850 Regular and special audits and investigations.

1. Each of the audits provided for in this chapter shall be made and concluded as directed by the legislative counsel bureau and in accordance with the terms of NRS 218.740 to 218.890, inclusive, but shall be concluded and reports thereof made not later than 30 days before the convening of each regular session of the legislature.

2. The legislative counsel bureau shall direct the fiscal analyst to make any special audit or investigation that in its judgment is proper and necessary to carry out the purpose of this chapter or to assist the legislature in the proper discharge of its duties.

218.860 Printing, filing and inspection of reports of fiscal analyst.

1. The legislative counsel bureau shall direct the printing or mimeographing of such number of any reports of the fiscal analyst as it thinks necessary and proper.

2. All reports of the fiscal analyst filed by the secretary of state shall be open to public inspection.

218.870 Files and records of fiscal analyst. The fiscal analyst shall keep or cause to be kept:

1. A complete, accurate and adequate set of fiscal transactions of the office of the legislative counsel bureau.

2. A complete file of copies of all audit reports, examinations, investigations and any and all other reports or releases issued by him.

3. A complete file of audit work papers and other evidences pertaining to work of the fiscal analyst.

218.880 Reports of improper practices following audits.

1. If the fiscal analyst finds, in the course of his audit, evidence of improper practices of financial administration or of any general incompetency of personnel or inadequacy of fiscal records, he shall report the same immediately to the governor, the legislative counsel bureau, and the department head or heads affected.

2. If the fiscal analyst shall find evidence of illegal transactions, he shall forthwith report such transactions to the governor, the legislative counsel bureau, and the attorney general.

218.890 Reports of incompetency and inadequacy: Legislative counsel bureau to review, hold hearings and recommend. Immediately upon receipt of a report from the fiscal analyst of incompetency of personnel and inadequacy of fiscal records, the legislative counsel bureau shall review the fiscal analyst's report and hold hearings with the department head or heads concerning such incompetency and inadequacy of fiscal records. The legislative counsel bureau, after holding such hearings, shall make a report to the department head or heads requesting the removal or replacement of the incompetent personnel or the installation of the necessary fiscal records. The legislative counsel bureau shall report to the legislature any refusal of the department officials to remedy such incompetency or the installation of proper fiscal records.

233.080 Reports to governor, director of legislative counsel bureau. The commission (on equal rights of citizens) shall, on or before January 15, 1963, and every January 15 of each odd-numbered year thereafter, prepare and submit a report concerning its activities to the governor and the director of the legislative counsel bureau. The director of the legislative counsel bureau shall cause such report to be made available to each senator and assemblyman.

341.165 Inspection of state buildings, physical plant facilities of state institutions; reports. The (state planning) board is authorized and directed to inspect periodically all state buildings, including all buildings at the University of Nevada and Nevada Southern, and all physical plant facilities at all state institutions. Reports of all such inspections, including findings and recommendations, shall be submitted to the appropriate state agencies, the legislative commission, and each session of the legislature.

COUNT OF MONEY AND SECURITIES IN STATE TREASURY

353.060 Count of money in state treasury by fiscal analyst.

1. At least once every 3 months and as often as he may deem proper, the fiscal analyst shall count the money in the state treasury. The fiscal analyst shall not give the state treasurer any previous notice of the hour or day of the counting.

2. The state treasurer shall permit the money in the state treasury to be counted whenever the fiscal analyst may wish to make the counting, without delaying the counting on any pretense whatever.

353.065 Count of securities, money belonging to state, departments, Nevada industrial commission; bond of fiscal analyst.

1. The fiscal analyst shall count all moneys and securities in the state treasury belonging to the state, or to any department thereof,

and all moneys and securities of the Nevada industrial commission, and all other moneys and securities of which the state treasurer is custodian.

2. The fiscal analyst shall execute a surety bond, payable to the state, in the sum of \$2,500, conditioned for the faithful performance of all duties which may be required of him by law.

353.070 Actual money only to be counted. It shall be unlawful for the fiscal analyst to count as cash or moneys in the state treasury anything but actual money and cash in the state treasury, or moneys on deposit in depositary banks secured as provided by law.

353.075 Affidavit to be filed following count: Contents; distribution.

1. When the count of state moneys, funds and securities is completed, the fiscal analyst shall make an affidavit and file the same in the office of the secretary of state. When filed with the secretary of state, the affidavit shall be and become a public record.

2. The affidavit shall show separately:

(a) The actual amount of money in the state treasury, or in the custody of the state treasurer, in cash.

(b) The amount of moneys on deposit in banks, listing each depositary bank and the amounts on deposit, and the securities therein.

(c) A complete itemized list of all securities deposited with the state treasurer, or in the state treasury, or of which the state treasurer is custodian, showing the person, firm, corporation, department or commission for whom the state treasurer holds such moneys, funds or securities.

3. A copy of the affidavit shall be mailed forthwith to every depositary bank in which the state treasurer has on deposit moneys of the state.

353.080 Failure of fiscal analyst to perform duties: Misdemeanor in office. If the fiscal analyst willfully shall fail to perform the duties imposed under the provisions of NRS 353.065 to 353.075, inclusive, or willfully shall neglect or refuse to perform any duty enjoined thereunder, he shall be deemed guilty of misdemeanor in office.

353.210 Estimates of expenditure requirements to be submitted by state executive departments, agencies in even-numbered years; estimates to be delivered to fiscal analyst.

1. On or before September 1 of each even-numbered year, all departments, institutions and other agencies of the executive department of the state government, and all agencies of the executive department of the state government receiving state funds, fees or other moneys under the authority of the state, including those operating on funds designated for specific purposes by the constitution or otherwise, shall prepare, on blanks furnished them by the chief, and submit to the chief estimates of their expenditure requirements, together with all anticipated income from fees and all other sources, for the next 2 fiscal years compared with the corresponding figures of

the last completed fiscal year and the estimated figures for the current fiscal year.

2. The expenditure estimates shall be classified to set forth the data of funds, organization units, character and objects of expenditures. The organization units may be subclassified by functions and activities, or in any other manner at the discretion of the chief. If any department, institution or other agency of the executive department of the state government, whether its funds be derived from state funds or from other moneys collected under the authority of the state, shall fail or neglect to submit estimates of its expenditure requirements as herein provided, the chief shall have power and authority, from any data at hand in his office or which, in his discretion, he may examine or obtain elsewhere, to make and enter an arbitrary budget for such department, institution or agency in accordance with such data as he may have at hand or obtain.

3. Agencies, bureaus, commissions and officers of the legislative department and the judicial department of the state government shall, at the request of the chief, submit to him for his information in preparing the executive budget the budgets which they propose to submit to the legislature.

4. On or before October 1 of each even-numbered year, the chief shall deliver copies of the expenditure estimates to the fiscal analyst, together with such other information as required by subsection 1.

353.246 Budgets of legislative, judicial departments; form prescribed by legislative commission. Except as provided in subsection 3 of NRS 353.210, the provisions of NRS 353.150 to 353.245, inclusive, do not apply to agencies, bureaus, commissions and officers of the legislative and the judicial departments of the state government. They shall submit their budgets to the legislature in such form as shall be prescribed by the legislative commission.

353.263 State board of examiners emergency fund: Source; use; reports to legislature.

1. There is hereby created in the state treasury a fund to be known as the state board of examiners emergency fund. Moneys for such fund shall be provided by direct legislative appropriation.

2. The state board of examiners emergency fund shall be a continuing fund and none of the moneys in such fund shall revert to the general fund at any time.

3. When the state board of examiners finds, after diligent inquiry and examination, that an extreme emergency exists, such board may declare the existence of such an emergency and authorize the expenditure of sums not exceeding \$50,000 from the state board of examiners emergency fund.

4. When the state board of examiners finds, after diligent inquiry and examination, that:

(a) As a result of the payment of terminal leave pay or sick leave pay to any state officer or employee, sufficient appropriated money does not remain available to permit the payment of salaries when due

to a person to be appointed or employed to replace the officer or employee who is on sick leave or whose employment has been terminated; and

(b) The appointment or employment of such replacement is necessary in the best interests of the state, the state board of examiners may, with the approval of the fiscal analyst, authorize the expenditure of sums not exceeding \$2,000 from the state board of examiners emergency fund for payment of salaries when due to each person so appointed or employed as a replacement for the person to whom such terminal leave pay or sick leave pay was paid or is payable.

5. The state board of examiners shall annually file a report with the president of the senate and the speaker of the assembly enumerating the expenditures authorized by the state board of examiners under the provisions of this section.

354.380 Signing, filing and approval of budgets.

1. Upon the completion of the budget, it shall be signed by the governing board of the political subdivision.

2. Budgets for cities and municipalities shall be filed with the city clerk. Budgets for towns shall be filed with the county auditor and county recorder of the county wherein such town is situated.

3. Budgets for school districts shall be approved by the state department of education. A budget for a county school district shall be filed with the county auditor and county recorder of the county whose boundaries are conterminous with the boundaries of the county school district. A budget for a joint school district shall be filed with the county auditors and county recorders of the counties the areas of which are within the joint school district. A copy of the budget for each school district shall be filed forthwith with the fiscal analyst.

412.235 Semiannual inventory of federal military property.

1. Semiannually and at such other times as may be directed by the commander in chief (of the Nevada National Guard), the fiscal analyst shall cause to be made a careful physical inventory and list of all classes of federal military property, noting:

(a) The quantity on hand.

(b) The amounts received and expended during the previous 6 months.

(c) The quantities and classes held on memorandum receipts by any unit or officer of the National Guard.

2. The inventory shall be made up in quadruplicate. The original and first copy shall be transmitted to the adjutant general and the United States property and fiscal officer. The second copy shall be transmitted to the unit or officer, and the last copy shall be retained by the fiscal analyst.

3. The inventory shall be known as the List of Balances, and the copies sent to the United States property and fiscal officer and the adjutant general shall be preserved and remain on file in their offices.

482.200 Destruction, disposition of unused, unsold motor vehicle license plates by department; fiscal analyst's count. All unused, unsold and confiscated motor vehicle license plates of the previous issue shall be destroyed or disposed of by the department (of motor vehicles) after the fiscal analyst of the fiscal and auditing division of the legislative counsel bureau shall have caused a count of such plates.

UNIFORM LAWS COMMISSIONERS

219.010 "Commissioners" defined. As used in this chapter, "commissioners" means the commissioners on uniform state laws.

219.020 Commissioners on uniform state laws: Legislative counsel and licensed attorneys; appointment by legislative commission; National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws declared joint governmental agency; payment of annual dues.

1. The commissioners shall be the legislative counsel and two attorneys licensed to practice law in the State of Nevada appointed by the legislative commission. The legislative commission shall appoint attorneys who are members of the legislature to fill the two appointive positions if attorneys are available in the legislature to fill such positions.

2. The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws is hereby declared to be a joint governmental agency of this state.

3. It shall be a function of the commissioners on uniform state laws to carry forward the participation of the State of Nevada in the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws. Annual dues shall be paid to that organization out of the fund of the legislative counsel bureau.

219.030 Duties of the commissioners. The commissioners shall:

1. Examine the subjects upon which uniformity of legislation in the various states is desirable, but which are outside the jurisdiction of the Congress of the United States.

2. Confer upon these matters with commissioners appointed by the other states for the same purpose.

3. Consider and draft uniform laws to be submitted for approval and adoption by the several states.

4. Generally devise and recommend such other and further course of action as shall accomplish the purpose of this chapter.

219.040 Records and reports to the legislature.

1. The commissioners shall:

(a) Keep a record of all their transactions.

(b) At each legislative session, make a report of their transactions to the legislature.

(c) At each legislative session, make recommendations to the legislature.

2. The commissioners may, at any time other than that specified in subsection 1, make reports and recommendations to the legislature.

STATUTE REVISION

220.040 Powers and duties of legislative counsel and legal division of legislative counsel bureau. The legislative counsel and the legal division of the legislative counsel bureau shall have the powers and duties prescribed in this chapter.

220.080 Legislative counsel's recommendations to the legislature. The legislative counsel shall, from time to time:

1. Make recommendations to the legislature for clarification of specific statutes.
2. Make recommendations to the legislature for elimination of obsolete statutes.
3. Call the attention of the legislature to conflicting statutes, and such other matter as he deems necessary.

220.090 Secretary of state to make records and statutes available. The secretary of state shall make available to the legislative counsel:

1. All records of his office which are or may be of use to the legislative counsel.
2. Any books or statutes in his custody.

220.100 Legislative counsel to prepare annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes, digests of judicial opinions. The legislative counsel shall:

1. Prepare annotations to Nevada Revised Statutes adopted by chapter 2, Statutes of Nevada 1957, and digests of judicial opinions construing or concerning the law of the State of Nevada.
2. Keep the material in Nevada Revised Statutes and the annotations and digests current as provided in NRS 220.160.

220.110 Contents of Nevada Revised Statutes. Nevada Revised Statutes shall contain:

1. The Constitution of the United States.
2. The constitution of the State of Nevada.
3. The laws of this state of general application.
4. Citations to decisions of the Nevada supreme court and federal courts construing each statute and constitutional provision.
5. A digest of cases decided by the Nevada supreme court.
6. A full and accurate index of the statute laws.
7. Such annotations, historical notes, supreme court and district court rules and other information as the legislative counsel deems appropriate to include.

220.120 Supplements to Nevada Revised Statutes, annotations and digests: Numbering of sections; binding; printing; classification and revision.

1. In preparing the annotations and digests and keeping Nevada Revised Statutes current, the legislative counsel is authorized:
 - (a) To adopt such system of numbering as he deems practical.
 - (b) to cause the revision to be published in a number of volumes deemed convenient.

(c) To cause the volumes to be bound in looseleaf binders of good, and so far as possible, permanent quality.

2. The pages of the revision shall conform in size and printing style to the pages of the Statutes of Nevada, and roman style type only shall be used.

3. The legislative counsel shall classify and arrange the entire body of statute laws in logical order throughout the volumes, the arrangement to be such as will enable subjects of a kindred nature to be placed under one general head, with necessary cross-references.

4. Notes of decisions of the supreme court, historical references and other material shall be arranged in such manner as the legislative counsel finds will promote the usefulness thereof.

5. The legislative counsel in keeping Nevada Revised Statutes current shall not alter the sense, meaning or effect of any legislative act, but may renumber sections and parts of sections thereof, change the wording of headnotes, rearrange sections, change reference numbers or words to agree with renumbered chapters or sections, substitute the word "chapter" for "article" and the like, substitute figures for written words and vice versa, change capitalization for the purpose of uniformity and correct manifest clerical or typographical errors.

220.130 Nevada Revised Statutes: Printing; sales by secretary of state; master copy.

1. Upon completion of Nevada Revised Statutes, the legislative counsel is authorized and directed to have the same printed, litho-printed or reproduced by any other process at the state printing office. Sufficient copies of each page shall be printed or reproduced so that there shall be bound 2,500 copies of each volume of Nevada Revised Statutes, and 1,000 copies of each volume of citations to and annotations of decisions of the Nevada supreme court and federal courts construing each statute and constitutional provision and the digest of cases decided by the Nevada supreme court.

2. Upon completion of the final printing or other reproduction the separate volumes shall be bound as required in this chapter and retained by the legislative counsel for safekeeping and disposition. The secretary of state shall sell each set, and may sell individual volumes, parts or pages when available, at a price to be set by the legislative counsel as near as possible to the cost of preparing, printing and binding, and all proceeds of sales shall be deposited in the general fund.

3. A master copy of Nevada Revised Statutes shall be kept in the office of the legislative counsel, and the master copy shall not be removed from the office except in the custody of the legislative counsel.

220.140 Superintendent of state printing to be reimbursed for printing. The legislative counsel bureau shall reimburse the superintendent of state printing from the appropriations heretofore or hereafter made for the cost of printing or reproduction required by this chapter.

220.150 Legislative counsel bureau printing and binding fund. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any unexpended balances of the appropriations made for the support of the legal division of the legislative counsel bureau shall not revert to the general fund at the end of any fiscal year, but shall be placed to the credit of the legislative counsel bureau in the state treasury in a fund hereby created and designated as the legislative counsel bureau printing and binding fund, which fund shall be used only for the payment of the costs of printing and binding of the Nevada Revised Statutes, supplements thereto, annotations and digest and supplements thereto, together with necessary equipment and services directly connected therewith, in the manner provided by this chapter.

220.155 Legislative commission may accept gifts, grants for legislative counsel bureau printing and binding fund. The legislative commission may accept gifts, grants and bequests of moneys from any public or private source, which moneys shall be deposited in the legislative counsel bureau printing and binding fund and used for the purposes of NRS 220.150.

220.160 Replacement and supplementary pages: Preparation, printing and prices.

1. Upon the completion of Nevada Revised Statutes the legislative counsel is authorized and directed to prepare and have printed or reproduced such replacement and supplementary pages for such laws as may, from time to time, be necessary. In any event, the legislative counsel shall prepare replacement and supplementary pages made necessary by the sessions of the legislature as soon as possible after each session.

2. The intent of this section is that Nevada Revised Statutes shall be kept current insofar as may be possible. To that end, the provisions of this chapter and, in particular, NRS 220.120 shall be applicable to the preparation and printing or reproduction of such replacement and supplementary pages.

3. Prices shall be set by the legislative counsel as near as possible to the cost of preparing, printing and reproduction.

220.170 Certification; NRS as prima facie evidence.

1. The master copy of Nevada Revised Statutes, as printed and bound in accordance with NRS 220.130, shall contain a certificate of the director of the statute revision commission that he has compared each section thereof with the original section of the enrolled bill by which Nevada Revised Statutes was adopted and enacted, and that the sections in the published edition are correctly copied. All other printed and bound copies of Nevada Revised Statutes shall contain a copy of the certificate.

2. Each set of replacement or supplementary pages, prepared in accordance with NRS 220.160 and published prior to January 1, 1963, for inclusion in the master copy of Nevada Revised Statutes, shall be accompanied by a certificate of the director of the statute revision commission, and each set published after January 1, 1963, by a certificate of the legislative counsel, that he has compared each section thereof with the original section of the enrolled bill, and that, with

the exception of the changes authorized by law, the sections set forth in the replacement or supplementary pages are correctly copied. All other sets of replacement or supplementary pages shall be accompanied by a copy of the certificate. All such certificates shall be inserted in the bound copies of Nevada Revised Statutes in chronological order immediately following the initial certificate of the director.

3. Copies of Nevada Revised Statutes, as printed, published, revised, supplemented and certified in accordance with this chapter, may be cited as prima facie evidence of the law in all of the courts of this state. Such evidence may be rebutted by proof that the same differ from the official statutes of Nevada.

ELECTED OFFICIALS AND BOARDS

Supreme Court—3 members

Legislature—

Senate—17 members

Assembly—37 members

Governor

Lieutenant Governor

Secretary of State

State Treasurer

State Controller

Attorney General

Superintendent of State Printing

Inspector of Mines

University of Nevada, Board of Regents—9 members

Education, State Board of—6 members elected, 2 appointed

Fish and Game Commissioners, State Board of—17 members (1 per county)

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS OF WHICH THE GOVERNOR IS A MEMBER

Colorado River Commission

Examiners, State Board of, Chairman

Finance, State Board of, Chairman

Gaming Policy Board, Chairman

General Obligation Bond Commission, Chairman

Industrial Commission Medical Board, 3 members appointed by Nevada State Medical Association

Highway Board of Directors, State, Chairman

Military Auditors, State Board of

Pardons Commissioners, State Board of

Prison Commissioners, Board of State, Chairman

Tax Commission, Nevada, Chairman

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WHOSE MEMBERS ARE EX OFFICIO, IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Apprenticeship Council, State

8 members (Supervisor, Trade and Industrial Education, appointed by the State Board for Vocational Education; 7 members appointed by Labor Commissioner)

Barbers' Health and Sanitation Board, State

5 members (Secretary of State Board of Health, 4 members appointed by Governor)

California-Nevada Interstate Compact Commission

8 members (State Engineer, 7 members appointed by Governor)

Cancer Advisory Council, Nevada

11 members (State Health Officer, 10 members appointed by Governor)

Colorado River Boundary Commission of Nevada

3 members (Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; Chief Engineer, Colo-

rado River Commission; 1 appointed by Governor)

Colorado River Commission

5 members (Governor, 4 members appointed by Governor)

Columbia Basin Interstate Compact Commission

3 members (State Engineer, 2 members appointed by Governor)

Detective Licensing Board, Nevada

3 members (Director, State Highway Patrol; 2 members appointed by Governor)

Examiners, State Board of

3 members (Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General)

Finance, State Board of

5 members (Governor, State Treasurer, State Controller, 2 members appointed by Governor)

Gaming Policy Board

9 members (Governor, Gaming Commission, Gaming Control Board)

EX OFFICIO BOARDS—*Continued*

- General Obligation Bond Commission
3 members (Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General)
- Highways, Department of, Board of Directors
3 members (Governor, Attorney General, State Controller)
- Hospital Advisory Council
8 members (State Health Officer, 7 members appointed by Governor)
- Housing Commission, State
5 members (State Controller, 4 members appointed by Governor)
- Industry, Agriculture, and Irrigation, State Commission of
3 members (Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; State Engineer; Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Nevada)
- Interstate Cooperation, Commission on
8 members (Legislative Commission)
- Irrigation District Bond Commission
3 members (Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; State Engineer, Superintendent of Banks)
- Military Auditors, State Board of
3 members (Governor, State Controller, Adjutant General)
- Oil and Gas Conservation Committee, Nevada
3 members (Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; State Engineer; Director, Nevada Bureau of Mines)
- Pardons Commissioners, State Board of
5 members (3 Supreme Court Justices, Governor, Attorney General)
- Predatory Animal and Rodent Committee, State
5 members (1 member from State Board of Agriculture; 1 from State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners; 1 from State Board of Sheep Commissioners; 1 from State Board of Health; 1 from Nevada Farm Bureau)
- Prison Commissioners, Board of State
3 members (Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General)
- Soil Conservation Committee, State
7 members (Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Nevada; Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; Executive Officer, Department of Agriculture; 4 members appointed by Governor)
- Tax Commission, Nevada
7 members (Governor, 6 members appointed by Governor)
- Textbook Commission, State
14 members (State Board of Education and 6 members appointed by Governor)
- Uniform State Laws, Commission on
8 members (Legislative Commission)
- Veterinary Medical Examiners, State Board of
5 members (4 appointed by Governor; Director of Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture)
- Vocational Education, State Board for
8 members (State Board of Education)
- Woolgrowers Predatory Animal Committee, State
3 members (State Board of Sheep Commissioners)

BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS WHOSE ENTIRE MEMBERSHIP IS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Accountants, Nevada State Board of Public 5 members	Farm Labor Advisory Council (Em- ployment Security Department) 5 members
Agriculture, State Board of 6 members	Forestry and Fire Control, State Board of 7 members
Alcoholism Advisory Board, State 7 members	Funeral Directors and Embalmers, State Board of 3 members
Architecture, State Board of 5 members	Gaming Commission, Nevada 5 members
Athletic Commission, State 5 members	Gaming Control Board, State 3 members
Centennial Commission, Nevada 9 members	Girls Training Center Advisory Board 5 members
Chiropody, State Board of 3 members	Health, State Board of (Department of Health and Welfare) 5 members
Chiropractic Examiners, State Board of 5 members	Hospital Advisory Board (Nevada State Hospital) 5 members
Civil Defense Advisory Council Not less than 15 nor more than 25 members	Industrial Commission, Nevada 3 members
Contractors' Board, State 7 members	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board 5 members
Cosmetology, State Board of 3 members	Livestock Show Board, Nevada Jun- ior 5 members
Dairy Commission, State 9 members	Medical Advisory Board (State Ath- letic Commission) 9 members
Dental Examiners, Board of 7 members	Medical Examiners, Board of 5 members
Dispensing Opticians, Board of 3 members	Mining Board, Advisory 7 members
Economic Development, State Board of 17 members, 1 from each county	Nursing, State Board of 7 members
Education, Western Interstate Com- mission for Higher 3 members	Optometry, State Board of 3 members
El Dorado Valley Advisory Group 12 members	Osteopathy, State Board of 3 members
Employment Security Council (Em- ployment Security Department) 9 members	Parole Commissioners, State Board of 5 members
Engineers, State Board of Registered Professional 5 members	Pharmacy, State Board of 5 members
Equal Rights of Citizens, Nevada Commission on 5 members	Physical Therapy Examiners, State Board of 3 members

APPOINTEE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS—*Continued*

Psychological Examiners, Board of 5 members	Welfare Board, State (Department of Health and Welfare) 5 members
Real Estate Advisory Commission 5 members	Youth Training Center Advisory Board 5 members
Virginia City Restoration Commission 5 members	

BOARDS APPOINTED BY AUTHORITIES OTHER
THAN THE GOVERNOR

Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in 3 members by Board of Regents of University of Nevada	Museum, Nevada State, Board of Trustees 5 members by membership of Nevada State Museum
Historical Society, Nevada, Board of Directors 8 members by Executive Secretary	Predatory Animal and Rodent Com- mittee, State 5 members (1 each by State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, State Board of Sheep Commis- sioners, State Board of Health, and Nevada Farm Bureau)
Hoisting Engineers, Board of Exam- iners for 3 members (Inspector of Mines; 2 members appointed by hoisting engineers and mine operators of the examining district)	Vocational Education, State Board for State Board of Education and 2 members appointed by elected members of State Board of Edu- cation
Legislative Commission of the Legis- lative Counsel Bureau 8 members (2 Senators and 2 Assemblymen from each party in each house, appointed by mem- bers of the Senate and Assembly)	

INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Adjutant General	Health and Welfare, Department of, Director
Administration, Department of, Di- rector	Labor Commissioner
Civil Defense Agency, Director	Library, Nevada State, State Librar- ian
Commerce, Department of, Director	Motor Vehicles, Department of, Di- rector
Conservation and Natural Resources, Department of, Director	Prison, Nevada State, Warden
Economic Development, Department of, Director	Railway Police (Upon request by rail- road companies)
Employment Security Department, Executive Director	Veterans' Affairs, Nevada Commis- sioner for

**SELECTED HEADS OF MAJOR DEPARTMENTS APPOINTED BY
AUTHORITIES OTHER THAN THE GOVERNOR**

- | | |
|--|--|
| Agriculture, Department of, Executive Director, by Board of Agriculture | Legislative Counsel Bureau, Director, by Legislative Commission |
| Education, State Department of, Superintendent of Public Instruction, by State Board of Education | Museum, Nevada State, Director, by Board of Trustees |
| Fish and Game Commissioners, State Board of, Director, by State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners | Parole Commissioners, State Board of, Chief Parole and Probation Officer, by State Board of Parole Commissioners |
| Gaming Commission, Nevada, Executive Secretary, by Nevada Gaming Commission | Planning Board, State, Secretary-Manager, by State Planning Board |
| Highways, Department of, State Highway Engineer, by Board of Directors | Public Employees Retirement System, Executive Secretary, by Public Employees Retirement Board |
| Historical Society, Nevada, Executive Secretary, by Board of Directors | Supreme Court, Clerk, by Supreme Court |
| | University of Nevada, President, by Board of Regents |

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS IN THE STATE OF NEVADA

U.S. CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION FROM NEVADA

Senator Alan Bible, Senate Office
Building, Washington, D.C.

Senator Howard W. Cannon, Senate
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

Congressman Walter S. Baring, House
Office Building, Washington, D.C.

John R. Collins, 7th Judicial District,
Ely

William P. Compton, 8th Judicial Dis-
trict, Las Vegas

George E. Marshall, 8th Judicial Dis-
trict, Las Vegas

John C. Mowbray, 8th Judicial Dis-
trict, Las Vegas

David Zenoff, 8th Judicial District,
Las Vegas

*Constitutional elective offices

†Statutory elective offices

JUDICIAL BRANCH

SUPREME COURT*†

Milton B. Badt, Chief Justice

Frank McNamee, Senior Associate
Justice

Gordon Thompson, Junior Associate
Justice

OFFICE OF THE CLERK OF THE SUPREME COURT

C. R. Davenport, Clerk of the Su-
preme Court

*Constitutional elective offices
†Statutory elective offices

DISTRICT JUDGES AND DISTRICT COURTS*†

Frank B. Gregory, 1st Judicial Dis-
trict, Carson City

Richard L. Waters, Jr., 1st Judicial
District, Carson City

John Barrett, 2d Judicial District,
Reno

Grant L. Bowen, 2d Judicial District,
Reno

Thomas O. Craven, 2d Judicial Dis-
trict, Reno

John E. Gabrielli, 2d Judicial Dis-
trict, Reno

John F. Sexton, 3d Judicial District,
Battle Mountain

Taylor H. Wines, 4th Judicial Dis-
trict, Elko

Peter Breen, 5th Judicial District,
Tonopah

Merwyn H. Brown, 6th Judicial Dis-
trict, Winnemucca

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislature

Senators*†

Churchill County, Carl F. Dodge
(R)†

Clark County, B. Mahlon Brown
(D)†

Douglas County, Henry W. Berrum
(R)†

Elko County, Warren L. Monroe
(D)†

Esmeralda County, Harvey R. Hum-
phrey (D)†

Eureka County, Jack L. Bay (D)†

Humboldt County, John Fransway
(R)

Lander County, Rene W. Lemaire
(R)†

Lincoln County, Floyd R. Lamb (D)

Lyon County, Walter Whitacre (R)

Mineral County, Bruce M. Parks (D)

Nye County, Emerson F. Titlow (I)

Ormsby County, William E. Dial
(R)†

Pershing County, Wilson McGowan
(R)

Storey County, James M. Slattery
(R)†

Washoe County, J. Roger Bissett
(D)†

White Pine County, G. F. Fisher (D)

*Constitutional elective offices

†Statutory elective offices

‡Holdover senators

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—*Continued*

Assemblymen*†

Churchill County, Eric Palludan (D)
 Clark County, Alfred J. Alleman (D)
 Clark County, Austin H. Bowler (D)
 Clark County, Vernon E. Bunker (D)
 Clark County, Mel D. Close, Jr. (D)
 Clark County, M. Edward Fike (R)
 Clark County, James I. Gibson (D)
 Clark County, Thomas M. Godbey (D)
 Clark County, R. Guild Gray (R)
 Clark County, Helen Herr (D)
 Clark County, Harley H. Leavitt (D)
 Clark County, Art H. Olsen (D)
 Clark County, Geraldine B. Tyson (D)
 Douglas County, Lawrence E. Jacobsen (R)
 Elko County, Norman D. Glaser (D)
 Elko County, Roy Young (R)
 Esmeralda County, Jewell E. Parsons (D)
 Eureka County, Ed Delaney (D)
 Humboldt County, Melvin Howard (R)
 Lander County, William D. Swackhamer (D)
 Lincoln County, Cyril O. Bastian (D)
 Lyon County, John F. Gioni (D)
 Mineral County, Peter P. Rosaschi (D)
 Nye County, Glenn H. Jones (D)
 Ormsby County, Archie Pozzi, Jr. (R)
 Pershing County, Raymond L. Knisley (D)
 Storey County, Angelo D. Petrini (D)
 Washoe County, James C. Bailey (R)
 Washoe County, Mary Frazzini (R)
 Washoe County, Len Harris (R)
 Washoe County, Ernest M. Johnson (D)

*Constitutional elective offices

†Statutory elective offices

Washoe County, Thomas M. Kean (R)

Washoe County, Donald R. Mello (D)
 Washoe County, Coe Swobe (R)
 Washoe County, Artie D. Valentine (D)
 Washoe County, James E. Wood (R)
 White Pine County, Boyd D. Manning (D)

Legislative Commission

(*Ex officio*, the Commission on Interstate Cooperation and the Commission on Uniform State Laws)

Senator Carl F. Dodge, Chairman, Churchill County
 Senator B. Mahlon Brown, Clark County
 Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Lincoln County
 Senator Wilson McGowan, Pershing County
 Assemblyman James C. Bailey, Washoe County
 Assemblyman James I. Gibson, Clark County
 Assemblyman Archie Pozzi, Jr., Ormsby County
 Assemblyman William D. Swackhamer, Lander County

Alternate Members

Senator Warren L. Monroe, Elko County
 Senator Rene W. Lemaire, Lander County
 Senator Bruce M. Parks, Mineral County
 Vacancy
 Assemblyman Lawrence E. Jacobsen, Douglas County
 Assemblyman Raymond L. Knisley, Pershing County
 Assemblyman Coe Swobe, Washoe County
 Vacancy

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*LEGISLATIVE BRANCH—*Continued***Legislative Counsel Bureau**

Russell W. McDonald, Director
Ann Rollins, Chief Assistant
J. E. Springmeyer, Chief Deputy

Fiscal and Audit Division

Norman H. Terrell, Fiscal Analyst

Legal Division

Russell W. McDonald, Legislative Counsel

Research Division

J. E. Springmeyer, Research Director

EXECUTIVE BRANCH

Departments and agencies whose administrative heads or governing bodies are elected

Executive Office of the Governor

Grant Sawyer, Governor (D)*†
Robert Faiss, Executive Assistant
Richard Ham, Executive Administrator

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Paul Laxalt, Lieutenant Governor (R)*†

Office of the Secretary of State

John Koontz, Secretary of State (D)*†
John K. Woodburn, Deputy

Office of the State Treasurer

Michael Mirabelli, State Treasurer (D)*†
Peggy Glover, Deputy

Office of the State Controller

Keith Lee, State Controller (D)*†
Don H. Riddell, Deputy

*Constitutional elective office

†Statutory elective office

Office of the Attorney General

Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General*†

Gabe Hoffenberg, Chief Deputy

D. W. Priest, Chief Assistant

Michael J. Wendell, Las Vegas, Deputy

C. B. Tapscott, Deputy

Daniel R. Walsh, Deputy

William Paul, Deputy, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Norman H. Samuelson, Deputy, Nevada Gaming Commission

Robert J. Potter, Deputy, Department of Highways

Melvin L. Beauchamp, Deputy, Department of Highways

James H. Thompson, Deputy, Department of Highways

William M. Raymond, Deputy, Department of Highways

Raymond Free, Deputy, Welfare Division, Department of Health and Welfare

Special Deputies

Robert E. Jones, Las Vegas, Colorado River Commission

Daniel J. Olguin, Reno, Fish and Game Commission

Louis Mead Dixon, Reno, Dairy Commission

Eli Grubic, Reno, Department of Highways

Herman E. Fisher, Jr., Las Vegas, Department of Highways

Milton Manoukian, Carson City, Department of Highways

W. Bruce Beckley, Las Vegas, Real Estate Division, Department of Commerce

John C. Bartlett, Reno, Marshall v. Sawyer

*Constitutional elective office

†Statutory elective office

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***Office of the Inspector of Mines**

Mervin J. Gallagher, Inspector of Mines (D)†

Leonard F. Traynor, Assistant Mine Inspector, Tonopah

Theodore J. Green, Assistant Mine Inspector, Ely

†Statutory elective office

State Printing Office

Jack McCarthy, Superintendent of State Printing (D)†

Thomas Carter, Assistant Superintendent

†Statutory elective office

State Department of Education

Byron F. Stetler, Superintendent of Public Instruction

Rulon H. Manning, First Assistant Superintendent

Donald K. Perry, Assistant Superintendent, Administration Division, Finance and Statistics

John R. Gamble, Assistant Superintendent, Instruction Division

John W. Bunten, Assistant Superintendent, Vocational-Technical and Adult Education Division

Charles O. Ryan, Assistant Superintendent, Vocational Rehabilitation and OASI Division

State Board of Education**State Board for Vocational Educational**

Samuel C. McMullen, First District, Elko†

Hugh M. White, Second District, Ely†

James E. Hurst, Third District, Lovelock†

Emile J. Gezelin, Fourth District, Reno†

Louis Fussell, Jr., Fifth District, Las Vegas†

Dr. Mary H. Fulstone, Sixth District, Smith†

Louis W. Bergevin, Representative of Agriculture, Gardnerville†

Lloyd L. Jones, Representative of Labor, Reno†

Byron F. Stetler, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Carson City†

†Statutory elective office

‡Appointed by elected members

State Textbook Commission

John F. Blaikie, President, Carson City

Byron F. Stetler, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary, Carson City

Samuel C. McMullen, First District, Elko

Hugh M. White, Second District, Ely

James E. Hurst, Third District Lovelock

Emile J. Gezelin, Fourth District, Reno

Louis Fussell, Jr., Fifth District, Las Vegas

Dr. Mary H. Fulstone, Sixth District, Smith

Louis W. Bergevin, Representative of Agriculture, Gardnerville

Lloyd L. Jones, Representative of Labor, Reno

W. Wendell Vine, Assistant County Superintendent, Elko

John Polish, Principal, McGill Elementary School, McGill

Nora Roberts, Principal, Sonoma Heights Elementary School, Winnemucca

George Brighton, Curriculum Coordinator, Washoe County School District, Reno

Andrew J. Mitchell, Principal, Boulder Elementary School, Boulder City

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners**

Frank W. Groves, Director
 Grover Freeman, Business Manager
 Thomas J. Trelease, Chief, Fisheries Division
 Joseph C. Greenley, Chief, Game Division

Fish and Game Commissioners†

Wayne E. Kirch, Clark, Chairman
 George Lott, Churchill
 Kenneth J. Watson, Douglas
 Earl A. Franzen, Elko
 Robert Pennebaker, Esmeralda
 Tom Johnston, Eureka
 Bob Unger, Humboldt
 Henry E. Dorian, Lander
 John McKenzie, Lincoln
 Jerry Longero, Lyon
 Ted Mullica, Mineral
 Delbert Trueba, Nye
 Arnold A. Millard, Ormsby
 Bruno Guisti, Pershing
 William H. Gravelle, Washoe
 William R. Overfelt, White Pine
 Hobart S. Leonard, Storey
 †Statutory elective offices

University of Nevada

Charles J. Armstrong, Ph.D., LL.D., Litt.D., President
 Neal Humphrey, B.A., M.S., Business Manager, Vice President, Finance
 William D. Carlson, Ph.D., Dean of Southern Regional Division

Board of Regents*†

A. C. Grant, Las Vegas, Chairman
 Louis E. Lombardi, M.D., Reno
 Fred M. Anderson, M.D., Reno
 Grant Davis, Fallon
 Procter Hug, Jr., Reno
 Harold Jacobsen, Carson City

Molly Magee, Austin
 Richard J. Ronzone, Las Vegas
 Juanita White, Boulder City
 *Constitutional elective office
 †Statutory elective office

Departments and agencies whose administrative heads or governing bodies are appointive or ex officio

Department of Administration

Howard E. Barrett, Director

Budget Division

Howard E. Barrett, Chief
 Richard D. Hole, Chief Assistant

Buildings and Grounds Division

Edward Kruse, Superintendent
 Cyrus Meacham, Deputy
 Richard Lane, Chief Assistant

Personnel Division

Vacancy, Chief

Personnel Advisory Commission

Walter D. Johnson, Las Vegas, Chairman
 Myron E. Leavitt, Las Vegas
 Robert T. McAdam, Reno
 Hannah Palludan, Fallon
 Orville R. Wilson, Elko

Employee-Management Committee

(By rule of the Division of Personnel)

Stanley Doty, State Department of Highways, Chairman
 Vacancy, Chief of Personnel Division, Secretary
 Reuben Eldredge, State Department of Highways
 William Schultz, Employment Security Department
 Clarence Heckethorn, Industrial Commission
 Keith Mackay, Industrial Commission
 Robert F. Stenovich, Highway Patrol

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***Department of Agriculture**

Lee M. Burge, Executive Director

Division of Animal Industry

Dr. John L. O'Harra, Director

Dr. W. F. Fisher, Deputy Director

Division of Plant Industry

Lee M. Burge, Director

Harry E. Gallaway, Deputy Director

Raymond Rebuffo, Assistant Director

State Board of Agriculture

Fred Dressler, Gardnerville

Stanley C. Ellison, Elko

Charles P. Frey, Fallon

Ralph Hall, Yerington

Tom Marvel, Battle Mountain

Dell Robinson, Logandale

Civil Defense Agency

Claude U. Shipley, Director

Civil Defense Advisory Council

Amlilio Bell, Fallon

Don Bradshaw, Caliente

N. E. Broadbent, Ely

Les Carlson, Reno

William Goni, Carson City

Oran K. Gragson, Las Vegas

W. V. Hollan, Eureka

John E. Lang, Lovelock

Ralph Lisle, Tonopah

William L. Marks, Virginia City

Stuart Mayfield, Hawthorne

Ralph Morconl, Yerington

Felix Scott, Winnemucca

Earnhart W. Thran, Gardnerville

Frank J. Williams, Elko

Colorado River Commission

Grant Sawyer, Governor, and Chairman

Robert B. Griffith, Las Vegas

Theodore Lawson, Las Vegas

Paul McDermott, Las Vegas

Roscoe H. Wilkes, Pioche

Pat Head, Las Vegas, Chief Engineer

Department of Commerce

Walter Wilson, Director

Banking Division

Grant L. Robison, Superintendent of Banks

Jeanne Duarte, Assistant Superintendent

Insurance Division

Paul A. Hammel, Commissioner of Insurance

John H. Herbert, Chief Deputy

Real Estate Division

G. Donald McNelley, Administrator

Savings and Loan Division

Harold Braman, Commissioner of Savings Associations

Marvin L. Wholey, Deputy

Savings Association Appeal Board

John S. Halley, Reno, Chairman

Vacancy

V. Gray Gubler, Las Vegas

William M. Laub, Las Vegas

Emmett Saviers, Reno

Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Elmo J. DeRicco, Director

George Hardman, Assistant Director

Division of ForestryGeorge Zappettini, State Forester
Firewarden

John L. Artz, Deputy

Division of State Lands

Elmo J. DeRicco, State Land Register

Joyce Maddaford, Deputy

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***Division of Oil and Gas Conservation**

Oil and Gas Conservation Commission
 Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

George Hennon, State Engineer

Vernon E. Scheid, Ph.D., Director, Nevada Bureau of Mines and Chairman

Robert C. Horton, Secretary

**Division of State Parks
(Nevada Park System)**

Dean Kastens, Administrator

Eric Cronkite, Planner

State Park Advisory Commission

Leslie Gould, M.D., Reno, Chairman

Gerald Fisher, Ely

Mrs. James Hulse, Pioche

Phil Roventini, Carson City

Clifford C. Segerblom, Boulder City

Mrs. Oliver C. Thorpe, Las Vegas

Margaret Wheat, Carson City

Division of Water Resources

George Hennon, State Engineer

Roland Westergard, Assistant State Engineer

**Department of Economic
Development**

Robert Warren, Hawthorne

State Board of Economic Development

R. M. Aulbu, Hawthorne

Frank Bender, Reno

Philip M. DeLongchamps, Yerington

Uel Dillard, Eureka

Raymond S. Downs, Tonopah

Gene Evans, Carson City

Marion S. Fisher, Battle Mountain

Don Hall, Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe

George Heidenreich, Pioche

Ernest J. Koop, Fish Lake Valley, via Tonopah

R. Julian Moore, Las Vegas

H. M. Peterson, East Ely

F. M. Preston, Lovelock

William Rutherford, Winnemucca

Carl H. Shuck, Elko

Jack R. Steele, Virginia City

Donald R. Travis, Fallon

El Dorado Valley Advisory Group

L. R. Douglass, Boulder City, Chairman

Leonard Atkison, Boulder City

B. Mahlon Brown, Las Vegas

Thomas A. Campbell, Las Vegas

Mel Close, Jr., Las Vegas

Ralph Denton, Las Vegas

Wilbur Hardy, Henderson

Ted Martin, Las Vegas

David L. McGinty, Henderson

William L. Taylor, North Las Vegas

Hershel L. Trumbo, Henderson

V. B. Uehling, Boulder City

Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Employment Security Department

Bruce Barnum, Executive Director

Nevada Employment Security Council

Al J. Adams, Employers Representative, Reno

George Ogilvie, Employers Representative, Elko

Albert Franklin, Employers Representative, Boulder City

Stanley P. Jones, Employees Representative, Reno

Ralph A. Leigon, Employees Representative, Las Vegas

Allan Goodale, Employees Representative, McGill

Margie Foote, Public Representative, Sparks

Ira Jacobson, Public Representative, Tonopah

Thomas L. Adams, Public Representative, Las Vegas

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***Farm Labor Advisory Council**

Roy Heise, Gardnerville
 Paul Ozaki, Logandale
 Walter J. Williams, Las Vegas
 Richard Lattin, Fallon
 Robert MacDiarmid, Fallon

Board of Review

William C. Miller, Public Representative, Reno
 Leo Pistone, Jr., Employers Review, Reno
 John P. Byrne, Employees Representative, Reno

Appeals Referees

George M. Maclean, Reno
 Stanley K. Miller, Reno
 Thomas Gee, Las Vegas

Nevada Commission on Equal Rights of Citizens

Bob Bailey, Las Vegas, Chairman
 James W. Hulse, Reno
 Al Landsman, Las Vegas
 David Moose, Carson City
 Thomas W. West, Reno

State Board of Examiners

Grant Sawyer, Governor and Chairman
 John Koontz, Secretary of State
 Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General

State Board of Finance

Grant Sawyer, Governor
 Michael Mirabelli, State Treasurer
 Keith L. Lee, State Controller
 E. Parry Thomas, Las Vegas
 Jerry Engel, Las Vegas

Nevada Gaming Commission

Edward E. Bowers, Executive Secretary
 Guy Farmer, Assistant Executive Secretary

Commissioners

Milton W. Keefer, Las Vegas, Chairman
 Norman Brown, Smith Valley
 James W. Hotchkiss, Las Vegas
 Pete Petersen, Reno
 F. E. "Pete" Walters, Reno

Gaming Control Board

Edward A. Olsen, Carson City, Chairman
 W. E. "Butch" Leypoldt, Las Vegas
 Ned A. Turner, Reno

Gaming Policy Board

Grant Sawyer, Governor, Chairman
 Norman Brown
 James W. Hotchkiss
 Milton W. Keefer
 W. E. "Butch" Leypoldt
 Edward A. Olsen
 Pete Petersen
 Ned A. Turner
 F. E. "Pete" Walters

Department of Health and Welfare

Charles G. Munson, Director

Alcoholism Division

Grant B. Harris, Administrator

State Alcoholism Advisory Board

Dr. Raymond Brown, Reno, Chairman
 Hermine G. Franke, Reno
 Dr. Charlton G. Laird, Reno
 Joe McClain, North Las Vegas
 Frank M. Olson, Reno
 L. Hiram Powell, Las Vegas
 Dr. Glenn W. Tueller, Las Vegas

Children's Home Division

John Aberasturi, Superintendent of the Nevada State Children's Home

Policy Making Board of the Nevada State Children's Home

(Ex officio State Welfare Board, see below)

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***Nevada Girls Training Center**

Press W. Duffin, Jr., Acting Superintendent

Nevada Girls Training Center Board

Morry Zenoff, Henderson, Chairman

C. E. Geraghty, Ely

Mrs. Lu-Bertha Warden Johnson, Las Vegas

Mrs. Charles Miller, Caliente

Eugene J. Wait, Jr., Reno

Health Division

Warren T. Weathington, M.D., State Health Officer, Carson City

Donald A. Baker, Chief, Hospital Services, Carson City

Lillian Bergevin, Chief, Business Management, Carson City

John Culnan, Health Educator, Carson City

Angus Franz, M.D., Chief, Mental Health, Reno

Horace R. Getz, M.D., Chief of Tuberculosis Control, Reno

Daniel J. Hurley, M.D., Chief, Crippled Children Services and Chief, Maternal and Child Health, Reno

Richard W. Finner, M.D., Chief, Bureau of Mental Health, Las Vegas

Samuel L. Ornstein, Ph.D., Senior Clinical Pathologist, Special Children's Clinic, Reno

Omar Seifert, D.D.S., Chief, Dental Health, Reno

John J. Sullivan, Chief, Vital Statistics, Carson City

Ethelda Thelen, State Supervisor of Nursing, Reno

W. Wallace White, Chief, Environmental Health, Reno

B. A. Winne, M.D., Chief, Preventive Medicine

State Board of Health

C. W. Woodbury, M.D., Las Vegas, Chairman

Lawrence D. Sullivan, D.D.S., Carson City

Mrs. David Vhay, Reno

Charles F. McCuskey, M.D., Reno

Sigmund Stein, North Las Vegas

Warren T. Weathington, M.D., Executive Secretary

Hospital Advisory Council

Warren T. Weathington, M.D., State Health Officer, Director

Edwin Cantlon, M.D., Reno

L. W. Edwards, Las Vegas

Mildred Sebbas, Lovelock

O. W. Shelksohn, D.O., Las Vegas

Jack E. Staggs, Las Vegas

Sister Mary Noel McIntyre, Reno

Rev. David K. Wilson, Las Vegas

Cancer Advisory Council

John W. Callister, M.D., Reno, Chairman

Maurice B. Alden, D.C., Sparks

Fred M. Anderson, M.D., Reno

Harold Boyer, M.D., Las Vegas

Wallace Calder, D.D.S., Winnemucca

Thomas K. Hood, M.D., Elko

Daniel J. Hurley, M.D., Reno

Robert J. Morris, Ph.D., Reno

William R. Shaw, M.D., Las Vegas

William Singleton, Las Vegas

Walter J. Walker, D.O., Reno

Warren T. Weathington, M.D., State Health Officer

State Hospital Division

Lowell R. Hughes, M.D., Superintendent of Nevada State Hospital

Hospital Advisory Board

Sally Murphy, Las Vegas, Chairman

Kathleen Smith, Lovelock

Dana Coffee, Fallon

Carroll Ogren, Reno

John M. Read, M.D., Elko

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***Welfare Division**

Quenten L. Emery, State Welfare Administrator
 Robert W. Bauer, Chief, Research and Finance
 Hermine G. Franke, Chief, Services to the Aged and Aid to the Blind
 John C. Ruiz, Chief, Bureau of Services to the Blind
 Vacancy, Chief, Family and Children's Services

State Welfare Board

Hazel Erskine, Reno, Chairman
 Ramon Arrizabalaga, Jr., Fallon
 Frank Bengochea, Winnemucca
 O. H. Christoffersen, M.D., Las Vegas
 Samuel Francovich, Reno
 William Goni, Carson City
 Del Harrison, North Las Vegas

Nevada Youth Training Center Division

Robert T. Krout, Superintendent of Nevada Youth Training Center

Youth Training Center Advisory Board

Dr. L. D. Smith, Elko, Chairman
 Harold B. Clark, Sparks
 C. E. Horton, Ely
 Dr. Carl Kaufman, Las Vegas
 Reverend Robert Louis Stevenson, Reno

Department of Highways

W. Otis Wright, State Highway Engineer
 John E. Bawden, Deputy State Highway Engineer
 R. E. Eldredge, Deputy State Highway Engineer
 A. G. Kinne, Assistant Deputy Highway Engineer
 E. T. Boardman, Chief Bridge Engineer
 D. L. Bowers, Editor, Nevada Highways and Parks

Henry L. Clayton, Personnel Officer
 V. W. Clyde, Maintenance Engineer
 C. S. Eiche, Chief Accountant
 W. F. Engel, Public Information Officer
 C. H. Foltz, Data Processing Supervisor
 W. H. Gibson, Location Engineer
 Denton H. Hays, Administrative Engineer
 L. W. Little, Materials and Testing Engineer
 Joseph A. Moore, Safety Director
 Ralph H. Ottini, Chief Traffic Engineer
 O. E. Reil, Chief Planning Survey Engineer
 Stanley D. Sundeen, Office Engineer and Secretary to Board
 Oren W. Walker, Chief Road Design Engineer
 James D. Wallace, Chief Right of Way Engineer
 G. K. Woolverton, Construction Engineer

Board of Directors

Grant Sawyer, Governor, Chairman
 Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General
 Keith L. Lee, State Controller

Nevada Historical Society

Clara S. Beatty, Director
 Marian Welliver, Assistant to the Director

Board of Directors

Miles N. Pike, Reno, Chairman
 Chester S. Christensen, Sparks, Vice Chairman
 Clara S. Beatty, Secretary
 John W. Barrett, Reno
 Florence Bovett, Gardnerville
 Thomas A. Cooke, Reno
 Bishop Robert J. Dwyer, Reno
 Dr. Vincent P. Gianella, Reno
 E. J. Horgan, Reno
 David Myrick, San Francisco, California

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***State Housing Commission**

(Inactive—no appointments made)

Nevada Industrial Commission

C. A. Heckethorn, Carson City, Chairman

James J. Banner, Las Vegas, Commissioner

Keith Mount, Commissioner

Adelaide Allred, Manager, Employer Accounts

David L. Doty, Director, Safety

Jack Loy, Manager, I.B.M.

Gwen B. Mackay, Personnel Officer

Keith M. Mackay, Manager, Claims

Marian M. Miles, Manager, Cashiering

Leon V. Postawko, Manager, Field Audit

Medical Board

Dr. E. Cantlon

Dr. T. C. Harper

Dr. P. Rowe

Commission of Industry, Agriculture, and Irrigation

Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

George Hennon, State Engineer

Dale Bohmont, Ph.D., Dean, College of Agriculture, University of Nevada

Irrigation and District Bond Commission

Grant L. Robison, Superintendent of Banks

George Hennon, State Engineer

Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources

Office of the Labor Commissioner

E. J. Combs, Carson City, Labor Commissioner

O. A. Pendleton, Las Vegas, Deputy

Apprenticeship Council

Charles E. Springer, Reno, Public Representative, Chairman

Ivan S. Larkin, Las Vegas, Employers Representative

Melvin L. Monjar, Sparks, Employers Representative

Donald B. Tate, McGill, Employers Representative

John P. Byrne, Reno, Employees Representative

Allen F. Goodale, McGill, Employees Representative

Wilbur R. Hardy, Las Vegas, Employees Representative

Junior Livestock Show Board

William C. Behrens, Reno

Daniel W. Cassard, Reno

Fred Dressler, Gardnerville

Louis Isola, Yerington

L. C. Schank, Carson City

Nevada State Library

Mildred J. Heyer, State Librarian

Barbara J. Mauseth, Field Services Librarian

Angellna Martinez, Director, Reader Services Division

Walter T. McCauley, Public Services Librarian

Robert D. Schalaus, Director, Law and Documents Division

Board of Military Auditors

Grant Sawyer, Governor

Keith L. Lee, State Controller

James A. May, Adjutant General

Advisory Mining Board

Henry S. Curtis, Henderson

William Flangas, Las Vegas

Byron S. Hardie, Elko

Roy A. Hardy, Reno

M. J. O'Shaughnessy, McGill

John H. Uhalde, Reno

James R. Wilson, Reno

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***Department of Motor Vehicles**

Louis Spitz, Director

A. D. McCuiston, Deputy Director

Automation Division

Hale B. Bennett, Chief

Drivers' License Division

J. Nelson Glover, Chief

Fiscal, Accounting, and Audit Division

A. J. O'Connell, Chief

Nevada Highway Patrol DivisionRobert F. Stenovich, Director, and
ex officio Superintendent of Ne-
vada State Police**Motor Carrier Division**

Jack D. Hanlon, Chief

Motor Vehicle Registration Division

Richard A. Herz, Chief

Nevada State Museum

James W. Calhoun, Director

Board of TrusteesJudge Clark J. Guild, Carson City,
ChairmanThomas C. Wilson, Reno, Vice Chair-
man

Clayton Phillips, Reno, Secretary

Harold Berger, Carson City

William Donovan, Silver City

Thomas H. Gallagher, D.D.S., Elko

Carl O. Jacobsen, Ely

Joe W. Wells, Las Vegas

Nevada National GuardGrant Sawyer, Governor, Commander
in ChiefJames A. May, Major General, The
Adjutant General of NevadaJack LaGrange, Jr., Brigadier Gen-
eral, Assistant Adjutant General**State Board of Pardons
Commissioners**

Grant Sawyer, Governor

Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General

Chief Justice Milton Badt

Senior Associate Justice Frank Mc-
NameeJunior Associate Justice Gordon
Thompson**State Board of Parole
Commissioners**Francis E. Miller, Chief Parole and
Probation Officer and Secretary

Austin H. Bowler, Las Vegas

Richard G. Campbell, Reno

Dorothy Dorothy, Las Vegas

M. E. Lundberg, Elko

Joseph C. Williams, Reno

State Planning BoardWilliam E. Hancock, Secretary-Man-
agerGene F. Empey, Zephyr Cove, Chair-
man

James Cashman, Jr., Vice Chairman

Peter Echeverria, Reno

E. H. Fitz, Reno

William G. Flangas, Las Vegas

Fred D. Gibson, Las Vegas

Bert Hanks, Ely

C. V. Isbell, Reno

I. J. Sandorf, Reno

**State Predatory Animal and
Rodent Committee**Wayne E. Kirch, Las Vegas, Chair-
man

John E. Humphrey, Reno, Secretary

Stanley C. Ellison, Elko

W. A. Hicks, Farm Bureau, Reno

Dr. Charles F. McCuskey, Fallon

Doyle C. Robinson, Reno

Nevada State Prison

Jack Fogliani, Warden

Leland S. Brawner, Deputy Warden

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*EXECUTIVE BRANCH—*Continued***Board of Prison Commissioners**

Grant Sawyer, Governor
 John Koontz, Secretary of State
 Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General

Public Service Commission

William E. Mooney, Secretary
 George Allard, Carson City, Chairman
 Leslie W. Carlson, Carson City
 Noel A. Clark, Carson City

Public Employees Retirement System

Kenneth Buck, Executive Secretary

Public Employees Retirement Board

Elbert B. Edwards, Boulder City,
 Chairman
 Mike Burns, Mesquite
 John H. Dennison, Reno
 Kerwin Foley, Reno
 Clarence W. Swain, Ely

Board of Sheep Commissioners

(ex officio State Woolgrowers
 Predatory Animal
 Committee)

John E. Humphrey, Reno
 E. R. Marvel, Battle Mountain
 D. C. Robison, Reno

State Soil Conservation Committee

Vance Agee, Wells
 Grant Anderson, Fernley
 Cleto Bengoa, Orovida
 Emery Conaway, Caliente
 Dale Bohmont, Ph.D., Dean, College
 of Agriculture, University of Ne-
 vada
 Lee M. Burge, Executive Officer, De-
 partment of Agriculture
 Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Depart-
 ment of Conservation and Nat-
 ural Resources

Nevada Tax Commission

Robert Lawless, Secretary
 Homer Bowers, Assistant to the Sec-
 retary
 Grant Sawyer, Governor, and Chair-
 man
 George Allard, Chairman of Public
 Service Commission
 Charles B. Evans, Elko
 Roy E. Godecke, Gardnerville
 William J. Newman, Winnemucca
 E. A. Settelmeyer, Reno
 Clesse Turner, Las Vegas

Office of the Nevada Commissioner for Veterans' Affairs

Melvin L. Jacobsen, Reno, Commis-
 sioner for Veterans' Affairs
 Francis R. Heher, Las Vegas, Deputy

PROFESSIONAL AND VOCATIONAL LICENSING BOARDS**Nevada State Board of Public Accountants**

Keith Ashworth, P.A., Las Vegas
 Newell F. Hancock, Reno
 J. W. McMullen, C.P.A., Reno
 Kermit Moe, C.P.A., Las Vegas
 Jack H. Pangborn, P.A., Reno

Board of Architecture

Lehman A. Ferris, Reno
 Raymond M. Hellman, Reno
 Jack H. Miller, Las Vegas
 Harris Sharp, Las Vegas
 David Vhay, Reno

Nevada Athletic Commission

Pat Brady, Reno
 George Foley, Las Vegas
 James A. Gay, Las Vegas
 Arthur C. Lurie, Las Vegas
 John H. "Bud" Trayner, Reno

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*LICENSING BOARDS—*Continued***Medical Advisory Board to Nevada
Athletic Commission**

Dr. Charles E. Fleming, Reno
 Dr. Wesley W. Hall, Reno
 Dr. Ernest W. Mack, Reno
 Dr. John Moore, East Ely
 Dr. Harold Orchow, Las Vegas
 Dr. John M. Read, Elko
 Dr. Donald J. Romeo, Las Vegas
 Dr. Jose Vidal, Las Vegas
 Dr. Charles I. West, Las Vegas

**Barbers' Health and Sanitation
Board**

Dr. J. B. Denman, Las Vegas
 Reese Llewellyn, Ely
 Elmo H. Martinelli, Reno
 Kenneth R. Shaddy, Las Vegas
 Warren T. Weathington, M.D., State
 Health Officer

**Board of Examiners in
Basic Sciences**

J. E. Moose, Ph.D., Reno, Chairman
 Donald G. Cooney, Ph.D., University
 of Nevada, Reno, Secretary-Treasurer
 Lowell Jones, Ph.D., University of Nevada,
 Reno

Board of Chiropody

Dr. Benjamin Drummer, Reno
 Dr. William A. Edwards, Reno
 Dr. Alfred W. Siani, Las Vegas

**Nevada State Board of
Chiropractic Examiners**

Dr. Joseph M. Kirkland, Fallon
 Irvin Kline, D.C., Las Vegas
 Foster H. Krug, D.C., Las Vegas
 R. W. Warburton, D.C., Reno
 Carl A. Watson, D.C., Reno

Contractors' Board

M. E. Hancock, Reno
 C. V. Isbell, Reno
 H. F. Linnecke, Reno
 E. J. Maupin, Jr., Fallon
 Frank Scott, Las Vegas
 Harrison S. Stocks, Las Vegas
 J. A. Tiberti, Las Vegas

State Board of Cosmetology

Bernice Randall, Reno
 Edith Stenovich, Lovelock
 Bernice Riggs, Las Vegas

Dairy Commission

Clarence Cassady, Executive Secretary
 Robert W. Baker, Sparks
 Phyllis Berkson, Las Vegas
 William Canepa, Reno
 Beale Cann, Fallon
 Glen Coon, Las Vegas
 Kenneth R. Jensen, Logandale
 Grant Oxborrow, Ely
 George A. Southworth, Jr., Reno
 Henry D. Zigtema, Las Vegas

Board of Dental Examiners

William D. Berry, D.D.S., Las Vegas
 Morris Gallagher, D.D.S., Elko
 Dr. John B. Hirsch, Las Vegas
 Charles P. McCuskey, D.D.S., Fallon
 David W. Melarkey, D.D.S., Reno
 Vincent J. Sanner, D.D.S., Las Vegas
 Marcus E. Waltz, D.D.S., Reno

Nevada Detective Licensing Board

Robert F. Stenovich, Superintendent,
 Nevada State Police, and Chairman
 Glenn Bodell, Las Vegas
 Rudy Lak, Reno

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*LICENSING BOARDS—*Continued***Board of Registered Professional Engineers**

Ernest H. Clary, Las Vegas
Harry H. Hughes, Tonopah
Robert W. Millard, Ely
Stanley G. Palmer, Reno
Edward L. Pine, Reno

Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers

B. Allen Bunker, Las Vegas
R. E. Burns, Elko
Silas E. Ross, Reno

Nevada Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board

Glen R. Brenner, North Las Vegas
Charles R. Cavanaugh, Tonopah
George L. Gottschalk, Carson City
F. A. Martin, Reno
Robert Winchell, Yerington

Board of Medical Examiners

Reed J. Anderson, M.D., East Ely
Stanley Hardy, M.D., Las Vegas
Kenneth Maclean, M.D., Reno
Leslie A. Moren, M.D., Elko
Richard A. Petty, M.D., Carson City

Board of Nursing

Halloween Barigar, Fernley
Dorothy Button, Reno
Grace C. Flint, Las Vegas
Edith Hughes, Reno
Mary Kennedy, Las Vegas
Silvia A. Michal, Reno
Dorothy W. Minnis, Reno

Board of Dispensing Opticians

George F. Hamilton, Reno
Victor Isaacson, Las Vegas
Dr. Carl W. Kelly, Reno

Nevada State Board of Optometry

Dr. Harold B. Clark, Sparks
Dr. Samuel Davis, Las Vegas
Dr. Robert T. Myers, Reno

Board of Osteopathy

Dr. John Pasek, Minden
Dr. O. W. Shelksohn, Las Vegas
Dr. Eugene C. Willcut, Las Vegas

Board of Pharmacy

Kenneth Austin, Las Vegas
N. E. Broadbent, Ely
Chester L. "Ike" Cochran, Carson City
Robert D. Quinn, Elko

Board of Physical Therapy Examiners

Mrs. Harrie F. Baker, Reno
Mary Wesley Ferguson, Las Vegas
Dale Frehner, Las Vegas
James Arthur Jackson, Reno
Daniel Vidovich, Carson City

Board of Psychological Examiners

Dr. Irving S. Katz, Las Vegas
Dr. Paul M. McCullough, Las Vegas
Dr. Sidney Saltzman, Las Vegas
Dr. Paul Secord, Reno
Dr. Wayne Wisham, Reno

Racing Commission

Lester Agee, Wells
Harry J. Frost, Reno
Michael L. Hines, Las Vegas
J. Kell Houssels, Las Vegas
Boyd Syme, McGill

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*LICENSING BOARDS—*Continued***Nevada State Board of Veterinary
Medical Examiners**

John L. O'Harra, D.V.M., Director,
Division of Animal Industry, De-
partment of Agriculture, and Sec-
retary-Treasurer

A. A. Outhbertson, D.V.M., Elko

Virgil H. Fisher, D.V.M., Las Vegas

Dr. Murray H. Phillipson, Las Vegas

Dr. Paul Silva, Reno

INTERSTATE COMPACTS**California-Nevada Interstate
Compact Commission**

Bill M. Bliss, Glenbrook

George G. Devore, Reno

Phil Hible, Fallon

B. F. Minister, Yerington

Edward M. Peckham, Reno

Sam J. Strieby, Wellington

John D. Winters, Carson City

George Hennon, State Engineer

**Colorado River Boundary
Commission of Nevada**

Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Depart-
ment of Conservation and Nat-
ural Resources

Pat Head, Chief Engineer, Colorado
River Commission

Ralph Denton, Las Vegas

**Columbia Basin Interstate
Compact Commission**

Eyer Boies, Contact

George B. Mosely, Lovelock

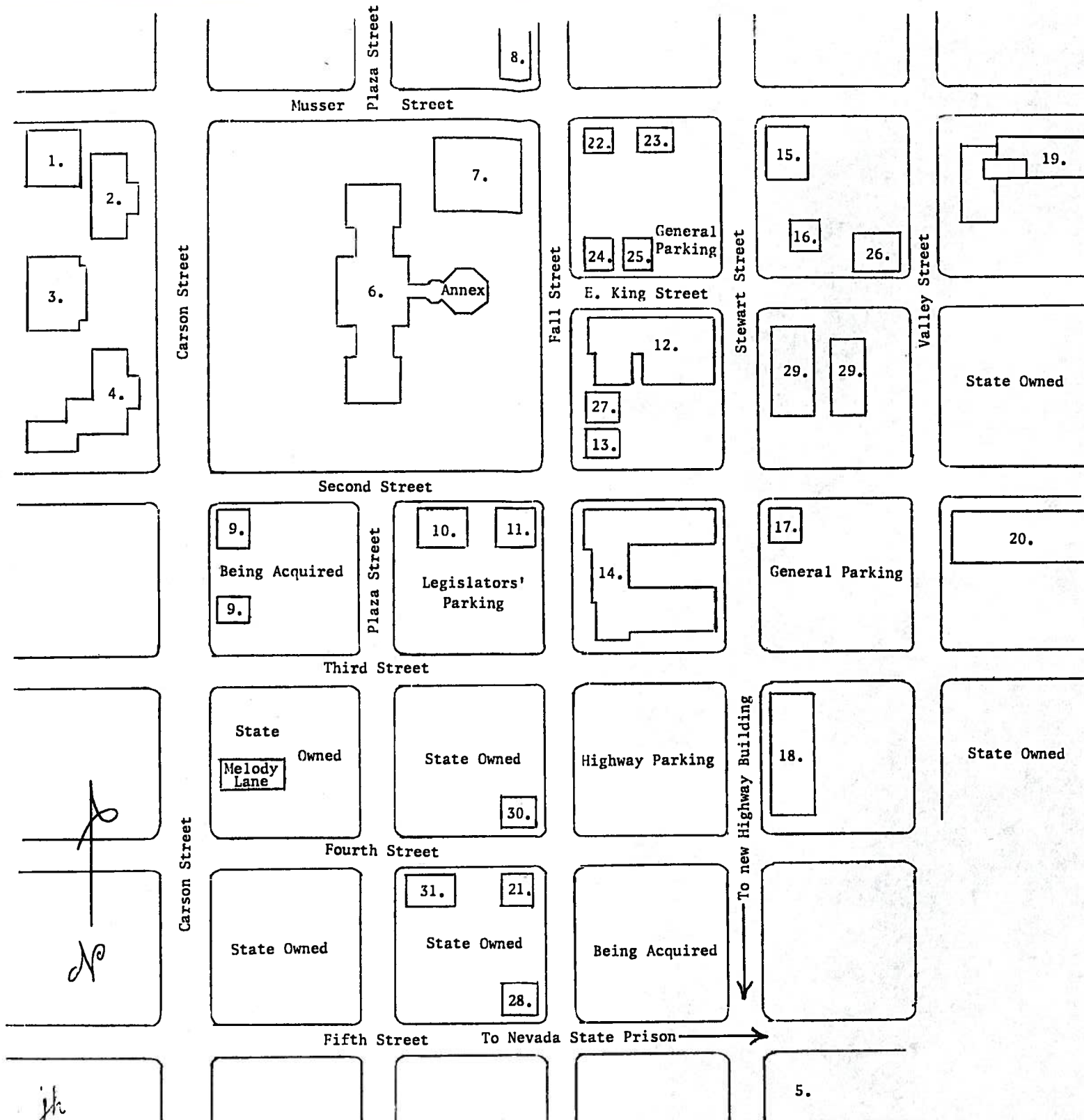
George Hennon, State Engineer

**Western Interstate Compact
Commission for Higher
Education**

Dr. Charles J. Armstrong, President,
University of Nevada

Dr. Fred M. Anderson, Regent, Uni-
versity of Nevada

Dr. John Morrison, University of Ne-
vada



Numerical Key to Buildings Shown

1. Fire House
2. Ormsby County Court House
3. Supreme Court Building
4. Heroes Memorial
5. Cottages, Children's Home
6. Capitol
7. State Office Building
8. Humphrey Building
9. Old Newspaper Building & Store Building
10. Old House - Planning Board
11. Old House - National Guard
12. Printing Office
13. Old House - Credit Union
14. Highway Department Building
15. Old Duplex - Park System & Economic Development
16. Old House - Storage
17. Old House - Civil Defense
18. New Printing Office
19. N.I.C. Building
20. Employment Security Building
21. Old House - Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board
22. Old House - Buildings and Grounds
23. Old House - Tax Commission
24. Old House - Storage
25. Old Garage - Park System Wood Shop
26. House - Superintendent, Children's Home
27. Old House - Storage
28. Old House - Storage
29. National Guard Buildings
30. Old House - Storage, Buildings and Grounds
31. Old House - Storage, Buildings and Grounds

MAP OF STATE BUILDINGS IN CARSON CITY, NEVADA

(A listing of departments and agencies and buildings in which each is located follows.)

LOCATION OF NEVADA STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

	Building No. (as shown on map following)
Administration, Department of, Director.....	6, Annex, First floor
Alcoholism Division, Department of Health and Welfare.....	14, First floor
Assembly Chamber.....	6, Second floor
Attorney General, Office of.....	3, First floor
Banking Division, Department of Commerce.....	7, Second floor
Budget Division, Department of Administration..	6, Annex, First floor
Buildings and Grounds Division, Department of Administration.....	22
Children's Home Division, Department of Health and Welfare	
Cottages.....	5
Superintendent.....	26
Civil Defense Agency.....	17
Comm. Department of, Director.....	14, Second floor
Conservation and Natural Resources, Department of, Director.....	7, Second floor
Controller, State, Office of.....	6, First floor
Detective Licensing Board, Nevada (Superintendent, State Police).....	7, First floor
Economic Development, Department of.....	15, Stewart Street entrance
Education, Department of.....	4, Carson Street entrance
Employment Security Department.....	20
Fiscal and Audit Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau	
Fiscal Analyst.....	6, Second floor
Auditors.....	14, First floor
Forestry, Division of, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.....	8
Gaming Commission.....	19, Third floor
Governor, Office of.....	6, First floor
Health and Welfare, Department of, Director.....	14, First floor
Health Division, Department of Health and Welfare.....	4, Second Street entrance
Highway Patrol, Director.....	7, First floor
Highways, Department of.....	14
Testing Laboratory.....	New Highway Building
Industrial Commission, Nevada.....	19
Insurance Division, Department of Commerce.....	7, Second floor
Lands, State, Division of, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.....	7, Second floor
Labor Commissioner, Office of.....	19, Second floor
Legal Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.....	6, Second floor, and 9
Legislative Chambers.....	6, Second floor
Legislative Counsel Bureau, Director.....	6, Second floor
Library, State.....	3, First floor
Lieutenant Governor, Office of.....	6, Second floor (during legislative sessions only)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board.....	21
Mines, Inspector of, Office of.....	6, First floor
Motor Vehicles, Department of (all divisions).....	7, First floor

LOCATION OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES—*Continued*

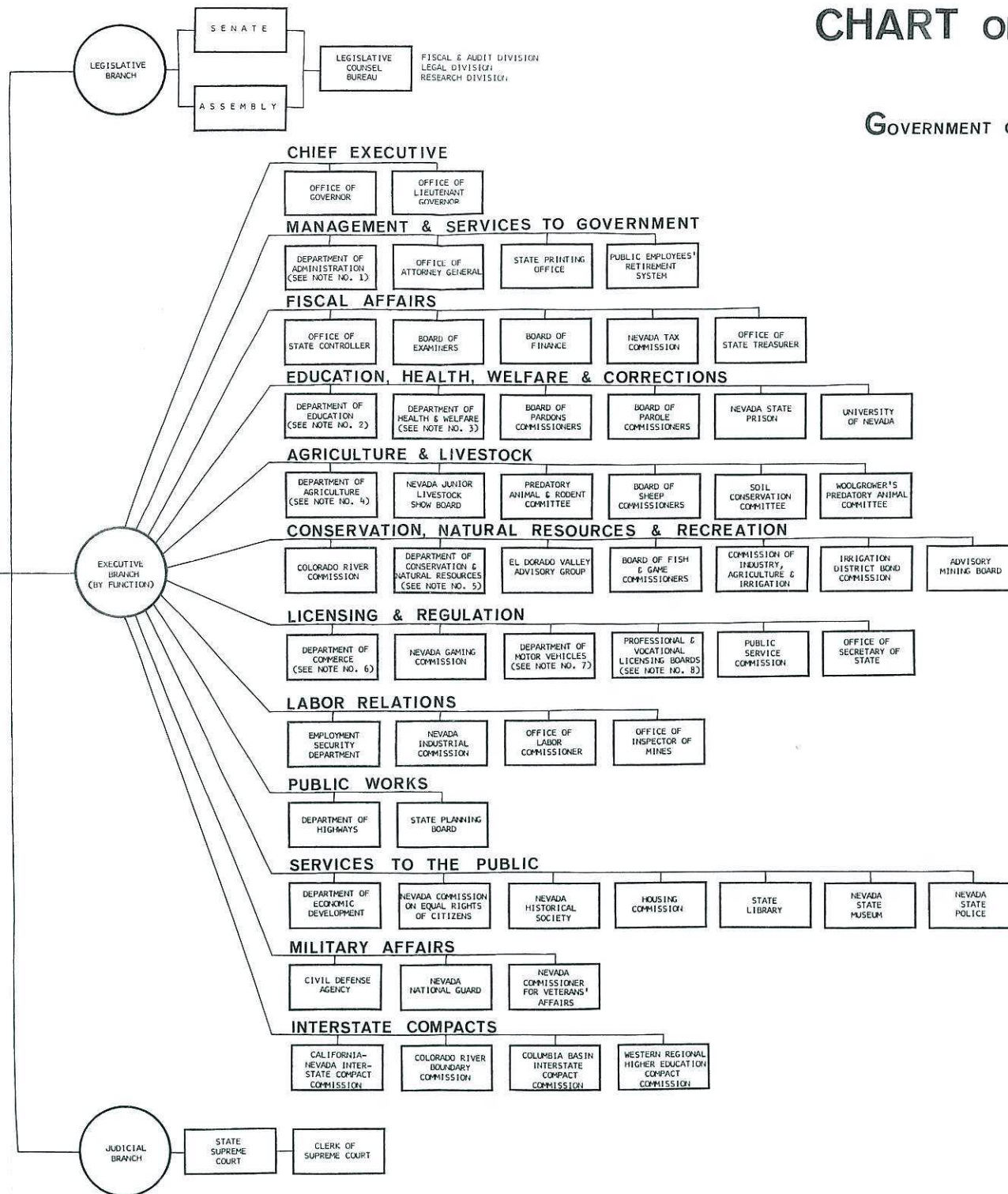
	Building No. (as shown on map following)
Museum, Nevada State.....	North Carson and Robinson Streets (not shown on map)
National Guard, Adjutant General.....	Highway 395 South (not shown on map)
State Maintenance Officer.....	11
Parks, Division of, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.....	15, Musser Street entrance
Parole Commissioners, Board of, Chief Parole and Probation Officer.....	19, Third floor
Personnel Division, Department of Administration.....	6, Annex, Basement and First floor
Planning Board, State.....	10
Police, Nevada State, Superintendent.....	7, First floor
Printing Office, State.....	12, Fall Street entrance
Prison, Nevada State.....	East 5th Street (not shown on map)
Public Service Commission.....	7, Third floor
Purchasing Division, Department of Administration.....	12, King Street entrance
Real Estate Division, Department of Commerce.....	Security National Bank Build- ing, Carson and Proctor Streets (not shown on map)
Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau, Director.....	6, Second floor
Retirement System, Public Employees.....	110 West Telegraph Street (not shown on map)
Savings and Loan Division, Department of Commerce.....	14, Second floor
Senate Chamber.....	6, Second floor
State, Secretary of, Office.....	6, First floor
Supreme Court, State.....	3, Second floor
Tax Commission, Nevada.....	7, Third floor
Treasurer, State, Office of.....	6, First floor
Water Resources, Division of, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.....	7, Second floor
Welfare Division, Department of Health and Welfare.....	19, Second floor

CHART of ORGANIZATION

BY FUNCTION

GOVERNMENT OF THE STATE OF NEVADA

ELECTORATE

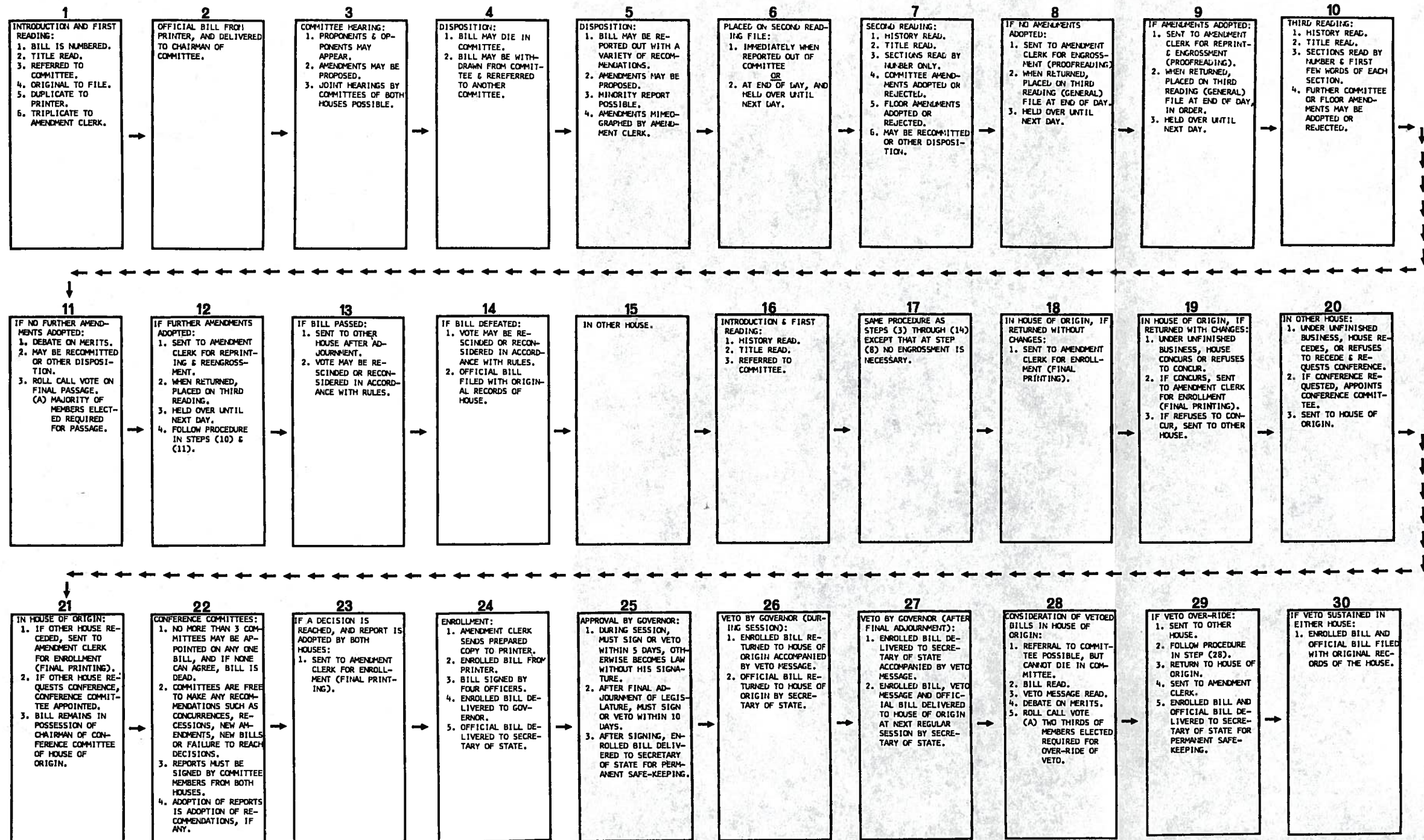


NOTES:

- NO. 1 SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION ARE PERFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:
- (A) BUDGET DIVISION
 - (B) BUILDINGS & GROUNDS DIVISION
 - (C) PERSONNEL DIVISION
 - (D) PURCHASING DIVISION
- NO. 2 SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION ARE PERFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:
- (A) ADMINISTRATIVE DIVISION
 - (B) CURRICULUM DIVISION
 - (C) FINANCE & RESEARCH DIVISION
 - (D) VOCATIONAL & ADULT EDUCATION DIVISION
 - (E) VOCATIONAL REHABILITATION & OASI DIVISION
- NO. 3 SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE ARE PERFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:
- (A) ALCOHOLISM DIVISION
 - (B) CHILDREN'S HOME DIVISION
 - (C) NEVADA GIRLS TRAINING CENTER
 - (D) HEALTH DIVISION
 - (E) NEVADA STATE HOSPITAL DIVISION
 - (F) WELFARE DIVISION
 - (G) NEVADA YOUTH TRAINING CENTER
- NO. 4 SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE ARE PERFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:
- (A) DIVISION OF ANIMAL INDUSTRY
 - (B) DIVISION OF PLANT INDUSTRY
- NO. 5 SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & NATURAL RESOURCES ARE PERFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:
- (A) DIVISION OF FORESTRY
 - (B) DIVISION OF STATE LANDS
 - (C) DIVISION OF OIL & GAS CONSERVATION
 - (D) DIVISION OF STATE PARKS
 - (E) DIVISION OF WATER RESOURCES
- NO. 6 SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE ARE PERFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:
- (A) BANKING DIVISION
 - (B) INSURANCE DIVISION
 - (C) REAL ESTATE DIVISION
 - (D) SAVINGS & LOAN DIVISION
- NO. 7 SPECIALIZED FUNCTIONS WITHIN THE DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES ARE PERFORMED BY THE FOLLOWING DIVISIONS:
- (A) AUTOMATION DIVISION
 - (B) DRIVERS' LICENSE DIVISION
 - (C) FISCAL, ACCOUNTING & AUDITING DIVISION
 - (D) NEVADA HIGHWAY PATROL DIVISION
 - (E) MOTOR CARRIER DIVISION
 - (F) MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATION DIVISION
- NO. 8 PROFESSIONS AND VOCATIONS ARE REGULATED BY THEIR RESPECTIVE BOARDS OR COMMISSIONS AS PER THE FOLLOWING:
- (A) NEVADA STATE BOARD OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS
 - (B) BOARD OF ARCHITECTURE
 - (C) NEVADA ATHLETIC COMMISSION
 - (D) MEDICAL ADVISORY BOARD TO ATHLETIC COMMISSION
 - (E) BARBERS' HEALTH & SANITATION BOARD
 - (F) BOARD OF EXAMINERS IN BASIC SCIENCES
 - (G) BOARD OF CHIROPPODY
 - (H) NEVADA STATE BOARD OF CHIROPRACTIC EXAMINERS
 - (I) CONTRACTORS' BOARD
 - (J) BOARD OF COSMETOLOGY
 - (K) DAIRY COMMISSION
 - (L) BOARD OF DENTAL EXAMINERS
 - (M) NEVADA DETECTIVE LICENSING BOARD
 - (N) BOARD OF REGISTERED PROFESSIONAL ENGINEERS
 - (O) BOARD OF FUNERAL DIRECTORS & EMBALMERS
 - (P) NEVADA LIQUEFIED PETROLEUM GAS BOARD
 - (Q) BOARD OF MEDICAL EXAMINERS
 - (R) BOARD OF NURSING
 - (S) BOARD OF DISPENSING OPTICIANS
 - (T) NEVADA STATE BOARD OF OPTOMETRY
 - (U) BOARD OF OSTEOPATHY
 - (V) BOARD OF PHARMACY
 - (W) BOARD OF PHYSICAL THERAPY EXAMINERS
 - (X) BOARD OF PSYCHOLOGICAL EXAMINERS
 - (Y) RACING COMMISSION
 - (Z) NEVADA STATE BOARD OF VETERINARY MEDICAL EXAMINERS

THIS CHART PREPARED BY:
RESEARCH DIVISION
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

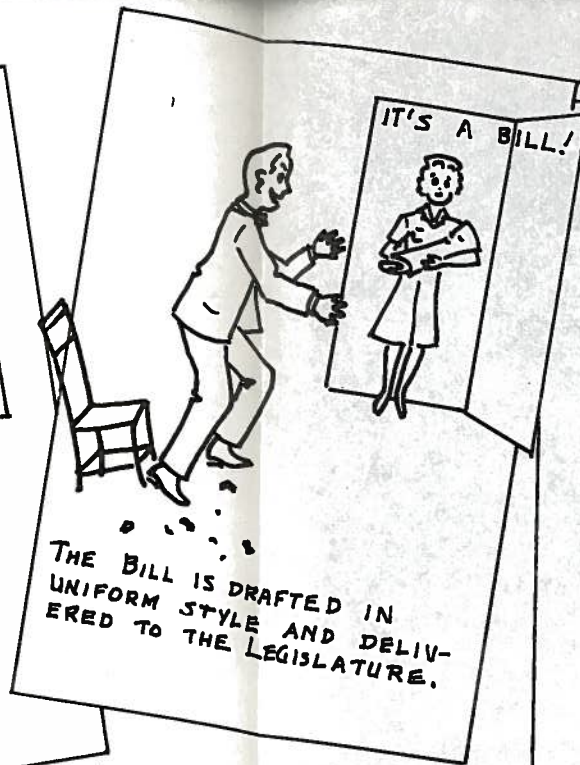
PASSAGE OF A BILL THROUGH THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE



NOTE:
(1) EMERGENCY MEASURES. UNDER THE CON-
STITUTION, BILLS MUST BE READ 3 TIMES ON
3 SEPARATE DAYS, UNLESS THEY ARE DECLARED
EMERGENCY MEASURES WITH A 2/3 VOTE OF THE
MEMBERS PRESENT. THIS MAY OCCUR AT ANY
TIME BETWEEN STEPS (1) AND (10), AND EN-
ABLES THE HOUSES TO PASS BILLS EVEN IN
ONE DAY IF NECESSARY.
(2) JOINT RESOLUTIONS. UNDER THE CON-
STITUTION, JOINT RESOLUTIONS MUST BE PRO-
CESSED IN THE SAME MANNER AS BILLS. HOW-
EVER, JOINT RESOLUTIONS PROPOSING AMEN-
DMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION ARE NOT DELIV-
ERED TO OR SIGNED BY THE GOVERNOR, BUT
ARE DEPOSITED DIRECTLY WITH THE SECRETARY
OF STATE AFTER ENROLLMENT.
(3) CONCURRENT AND ONE-HOUSE RESOLU-
TIONS. THERE ARE NO REQUIREMENTS THAT
THESE BE READ ON 3 SEPARATE DAYS, NOR
THAT ROLL CALL VOTES BE TAKEN, NOR THAT
THEY BE APPROVED BY THE GOVERNOR. THEY
ARE PRINTED, ENROLLED, AND SIGNED BY THE
PROPER OFFICERS OF THE HOUSES, THEY ARE
DEPOSITED DIRECTLY WITH THE SECRETARY OF
STATE, AND THEY ARE INCLUDED IN THE BOUND
VOLUMES OF THE SESSION LAWS.



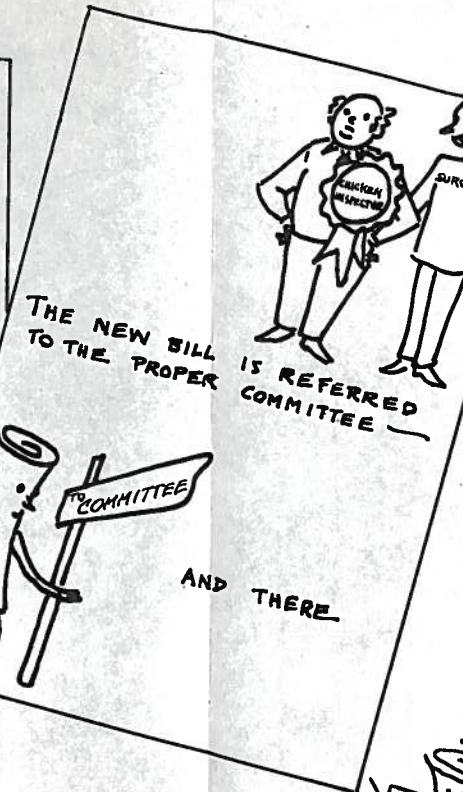
THE GUY WHO STARTS IT
ALL GOES TO THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL.



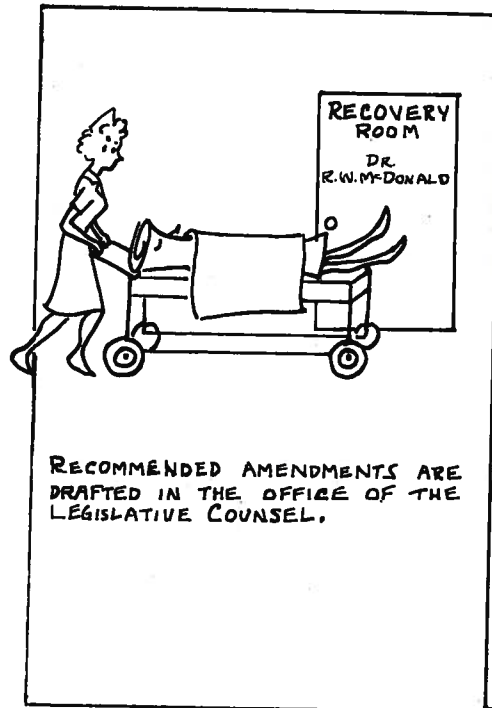
THE BILL IS DRAFTED IN
UNIFORM STYLE AND DELIV-
ERED TO THE LEGISLATURE.



INTRODUCES IT.



AND THERE



RECOMMENDED AMENDMENTS ARE
DRAFTED IN THE OFFICE OF THE
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL.

