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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

STATE OF NEVADA

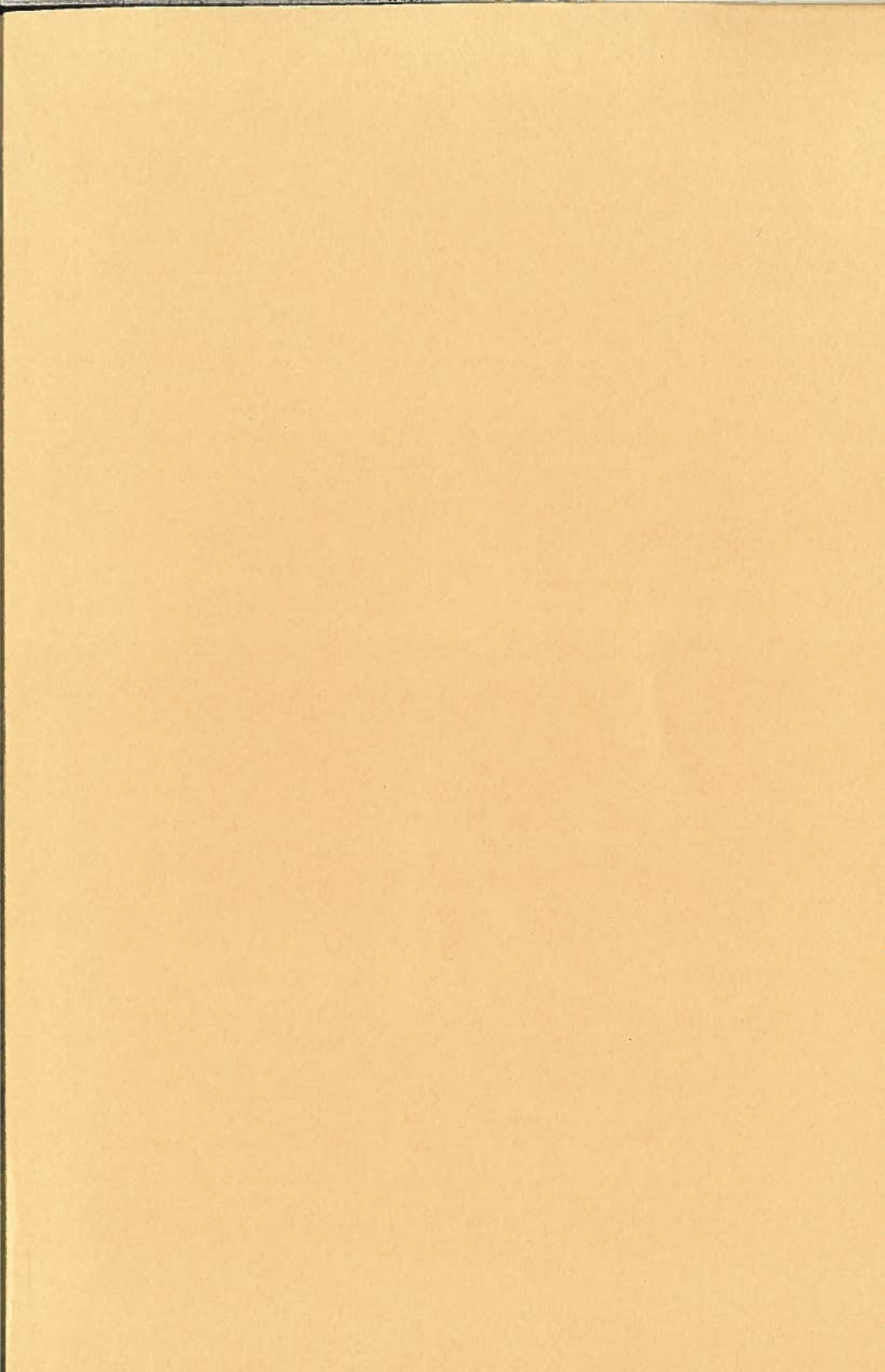
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Fifty-Fourth Session
of the
Legislature

1967

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

BULLETIN NO. 64



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LEGISLATIVE MANUAL

STATE OF NEVADA

FIFTY-FOURTH SESSION

of the

NEVADA LEGISLATURE

1967

CARSON CITY



Nevada Legislative Counsel Bureau

BULLETIN NO. 64

SPO, CARSON CITY, NEVADA, 1967



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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.
Engrossment.....	Proofreading a bill or resolution.
Enrollment.....	The final printing of a bill or resolution after enactment by both houses.

GLOSSARY—Continued

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 nonapplicable to activities or personnel involved prior 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.
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.

GLOSSARY—*Continued*

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.
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. If you require extra copies of amendments, the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the Assembly will arrange for you to receive such copies.

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.

Reproducing Room

Mimeographing and Xeroxing of material which may be needed to conduct legislative business is performed in Room 204 of the Capitol Annex.

Information on Status of Bills and Amendments

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 while the Legislature is in session.

Legislative Intercom System

The intercom system was installed to eliminate the necessity for many personal conferences and to provide ready answers to questions arising during the course of routine legislative business. In the past, valuable time was wasted through the necessity for making personal contacts or dispatching pages or messengers to acquire information, and it has been proven that the new intercom has greatly expedited and facilitated the accomplishment of legislative functions.

The intercom system has no outside lines, its stations are reached by dialing two-digit numbers, and all conversations are private and cannot be overheard.

Intercom telephones are located at the following points, and a list of stations, personnel, and their numbers is posted by each phone.

- Assembly desk
- Senate desk
- Sergeant at Arms' desks
- All Senate and Assembly committee rooms
- Bill book room (annex)
- Steno-typist attachés (annex)
- Engrossing and enrolling clerk's office
- Legislative Counsel Bureau
 - Legislative counsel's office (bill drafter)
 - Fiscal analyst's office
 - Research director's office

A more detailed explanation, in mimeograph form, of how the system works is available upon request from the Secretary of the Senate or the Chief Clerk of the Assembly.

Outside Telephones, 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; such calls may also 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 51 and 52; for Ways and Means and other large committee meetings or hearings—Room 58. At the time of this writing, additional committee rooms are being prepared, and you will be notified of their location at the forthcoming session.

NAMES OF KEY PERSONNEL

**Bill Drafting Office and Legal Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau,
Room 45**

Russell W. McDonald, Legislative Counsel
Frank W. Daykin, Chief Deputy
Ann Rollins, Chief Assistant

Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk's Office, Room 206 (Annex)

Frances Cook, Engrossing and Enrolling 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
Robert E. Bruce, Deputy
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 202 and 204 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 Room 201 in the Annex. A supervisor will be assigned to that 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.

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.

If you have completed work to be delivered to a legislator, do not attempt to deliver it personally while the house is in session—this is the duty of the Sergeant at Arms and the Pages. Any necessary conversation with a legislator regarding such work can take place at a more appropriate time.

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 41.

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.

G. We request that you make *all* your personal telephone calls from the pay stations. Office phones are reserved for conducting legislative business.

THE NEVADA LEGISLATURE

The Nevada Legislature is composed of the Senate and the Assembly; total membership is 60—20 Senators and 40 Assemblymen.

Representation in both houses is on a population basis, in conformity with rulings of the U.S. Supreme Court.

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, 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 the Nevada 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 services of the Legislative Counsel Bureau are furnished throughout the year for any and all legislators, regardless of party affiliation. Legal advice, fiscal information, and spot research are 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 Engrossing and Enrolling 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 language, 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 § 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 commission and to such other person or persons designated in this chapter.
2. To personally, or by his authorized assistants, examine and audit when ordered by the legislative commission 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 recommend 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 cooperate 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.

15. To make recommendations to the Legislative Commission for the enactment or amendment of statutes based upon the results of the performance of his postaudit duties.

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

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 Engrossing and Enrolling 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 Xerox 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 Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk, with proper receipt taken therefor, and the Engrossing and Enrolling 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 Engrossing and Enrolling 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 with 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 Engrossing and Enrolling Clerk and the Engrossing and Enrolling 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 Engrossing and Enrolling 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 Engrossing and Enrolling 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, 1967"), it automatically becomes operative on July 1 of the year in which the bill is passed (July 1, 1967, 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 near 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) 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 has 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. Distribute one copy of the acts to each county clerk, county auditor, district judge, district attorney, and justice of the peace in the State.

3. 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.

4. 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 [biennally] 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

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 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:

1. The board of county commissioners, if elected from a district comprising but one or part of one county.
2. The governor, if elected from a district comprising more than one county.

218.030 State senators: Election; terms; certificates of election; determination of initial terms in 1966. 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:

(a) The board of county commissioners, if elected from a district comprising but one or part of one county.

(b) The governor, if elected from a district comprising more than one county.

2. The terms of office of all incumbent state senators shall expire with the general election in 1966, and 20 senators shall be elected from the districts provided in subsection 4 of NRS 218.050 at such general election.

3. The senators so elected shall, on a day to be fixed by the secretary of state which shall be subsequent to the canvass of the vote by the supreme court and prior to the convening of the next general or special session of the legislature, meet in the office of the secretary of state for the purpose of drawing lots to divide their initial terms into lengths of 2 and 4 years. The secretary of state shall prepare the lots and conduct the drawing in compliance with the following subsections.

4. The eight senators from Clark County shall draw lots to select four whose term of office shall be 4 years from the day next after their election and four whose term of office shall be 2 years from such day.

5. The six senators from Washoe County shall draw lots to select three whose term of office shall be 4 years from the day next after their election and three whose term of office shall be 2 years from such day.

6. The six senators from the single-senator districts shall draw lots to select three whose term of office shall be 4 years from the day next

after their election and three whose term of office shall be 2 years from such day.

7. The secretary of state shall then certify the results of the drawing to the officials whose duty it is under subsection 1 to issue the respective certificates of election, and these officials shall issue such certificates showing the length of term accordingly.

8. Per diem allowances and travel expenses, as provided by law for senators, for attendance at the meeting provided in subsection 3 shall be a proper charge against the legislative fund.

293.185 Offices for filing declarations, certificates and acceptances of candidacies. The declaration of candidacy, the certificate of candidacy and the acceptance of candidacy shall be filed during regular office hours, as follows:

1. For United States Senator, Representative in Congress, state offices, state senators and assemblymen to be elected from districts comprising more than one county, and all other offices whose districts comprise more than one county, with the secretary of state.

2. For district offices voted for wholly within one county, state senators and assemblymen to be elected from districts comprising but one or part of one county, county and township officers, with the county clerk.

293.393 Abstracts of votes cast at general election prepared by county commissioners; certificates of election.

1. On or before the 10th day after any general election, and board of county commissioners shall open the returns of votes cast and make abstracts of the votes.

2. Abstracts of votes shall be prepared in such manner as the secretary of state shall prescribe by regulation.

3. The county clerk shall make out a certificate of election to each of the persons having the highest number of votes for members of the legislature if elected from a district comprising only that county or part thereof, district, county and township offices.

4. Each such certificate shall be delivered to the person elected upon application at the office of the county clerk.

293.395 Transmission of copy of abstract of votes to secretary of state; canvass of vote by supreme court justices; governor to grant certificates of election, proclaim election.

1. The board of county commissioners, after making the abstract of votes as provided in NRS 293.393, shall cause the county clerk, by an order made and entered in the minutes of its proceedings, to make a copy of such abstract, and forthwith transmit the same to the secretary of state.

2. On the 4th Wednesday of November after each general election, the justices of the supreme court, or a majority thereof, shall meet with the secretary of state, and shall open and canvass the vote for United States Senator and Representative in Congress, members of the legislature elected from districts comprising more than one county, district and state officers, and for and against any question submitted.

3. The governor shall issue certificates of election to and commission the persons having the highest number of votes and shall also issue proclamations declaring the election of such persons.

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.

218.043 Vacancies in office of senator, assemblyman: Procedure for filling vacancy. Where a vacancy occurs in the office of state senator or assemblyman and no biennial election or regular election at which county officers are to be elected takes place between the occurrence of such vacancy and the next regular or special session of the legislature, the board of county commissioners of the county from which such member was elected shall appoint a person of the same political party as the former incumbent to fill such vacancy. Where the senator or assemblyman was elected from a district comprising more than one county, such appointment shall be made by a joint board composed of all the county commissioners of each county within the district, under the chairmanship of the chairman of the board of county commissioners of the most populous county. If no person receives a plurality of the votes of the joint board, the boards of county commissioners of the respective counties shall each select a candidate, and the appointee shall be chosen by drawing lots among the candidates so selected.

218.045 Subpenas of administrative bodies directed to legislators, president of senate ineffective during legislative sessions. No subpoena 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 Policy for legislative apportionment; number of senators, assemblymen; legislative districts created.

1. The policy for apportionment of the legislature is declared to be:

(a) To provide that the several members of the senate and of the assembly respectively shall represent substantially equal numbers of people, in compliance with the constitutions of the United States and of the State of Nevada.

(b) To preserve the unity of the several counties as a basis for selecting representatives, in order to afford rational representation to homogeneous groups, in recognition of their governmental responsibilities as counties, and in recognition of their separate interest in local legislation.

(c) To divide the state into legislative districts each composed of one or more contiguous whole counties, or of an area wholly within one county, and to apportion to each district a whole number of senators and assemblymen proportionate to its population.

2. The legislature finds as facts that:

(a) Fourteen of the less populous counties of the state can be divided into six districts, each composed of whole counties and substantially equal in population.

(b) If to each of the districts mentioned in paragraph (a) there are apportioned one senator and two assemblymen, whole numbers of senators and assemblymen respectively can be apportioned to each of the more populous counties, within the limits fixed by the constitution on the total number of legislators, to carry out the policy of representation according to population.

3. The senate shall consist of 20 members and the assembly shall consist of 40 members.

4. The following legislative districts are hereby created, and the following numbers of senators and assemblymen apportioned to each respectively:

(a) Clark County: Eight senators and 16 assemblymen.

(b) In Washoe and Storey counties, as divided pursuant to NRS 218.080:

(1) Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey legislative district: Four senators and nine assemblymen.

(2) Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop legislative district: One senator and three assemblymen.

(3) One additional senator to be elected from the whole of Washoe and Storey counties as a flatorial district.

(c) Elko County: One senator and two assemblymen.

(d) In Eureka, Humboldt, Lander and Pershing counties:

(1) One senator to be elected in the four counties.

(2) One assemblyman to be elected in Humboldt County.

(3) One assemblyman to be elected in Eureka, Lander and Pershing counties.

(e) In Churchill and Lyon counties:

(1) One senator to be elected in the two counties.

(2) One assemblyman to be elected in Churchill County.

(3) One assemblyman to be elected in Lyon County.

(f) Douglas and Ormsby counties: One senator and two assemblymen.

(g) In Esmeralda, Mineral and Nye counties:

(1) One senator to be elected in the three counties.

(2) One assemblyman to be elected in an assembly district composed of Esmeralda and Nye counties and Mina township as created by the board of county commissioners of Mineral County and bounded on June 1, 1966.

(3) One assemblyman to be elected in an assembly district composed of the remainder of Mineral County.

(h) Lincoln and White Pine counties: One senator and two assemblymen.

218.055 Clark County senatorial districts.

1. Clark County is divided into four senatorial districts as follows:

(a) The townships of Goodsprings, Henderson, Nelson and Searchlight, as established by the board of county commissioners of Clark County and as bounded on June 1, 1966, constitute senatorial district No. 1, with one senator to be elected at large therein.

(b) The city of North Las Vegas, as its boundaries existing on June 1, 1966 may continue or be altered according to law, constitutes senatorial district No. 2, with one senator to be elected at large therein.

(c) All that portion of Clark County not contained in senatorial districts Nos. 1 and 2 constitutes senatorial district No. 3, with five senators to be elected at large therein.

(d) Clark County as a whole constitutes a floterial district to be known as senatorial district No. 4, with one senator to be elected at large therein.

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

218.060 Clark County assembly districts.

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

(a) The townships of Bunkerville, Goodsprings, Logandale, Mesquite, Moapa, Nelson, Overton and Searchlight, as established by the board of county commissioners of Clark County and as bounded on June 1, 1966, constitute assembly district No. 1, with one assemblyman to be elected at large therein.

(b) The city of North Las Vegas, as its boundaries existing on June 1, 1966, may continue or may be altered according to law, constitutes assembly district No. 2, with two assemblymen to be elected at large therein.

(c) The township of Henderson, as established by the board of county commissioners of Clark County and as bounded on June 1, 1966, constitutes assembly district No. 3, with two assemblymen to be elected at large therein.

(d) All that portion of Clark County not contained in assembly districts Nos. 1 to 3, inclusive, constitutes assembly district No. 4, with nine assemblymen to be elected at large therein.

(e) Assembly districts Nos. 2 and 4 together constitute a floterial district to be known as assembly district No. 5, with two 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.

218.080 Washoe and Storey counties: Legislative districts.

1. Washoe and Storey counties are divided into two legislative districts as follows:

(a) Storey County and the townships of Reno and Verdi, as created by the board of county commissioners of Washoe County and bounded on June 1, 1966, constitute Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey legislative district, with four senators and nine assemblymen to be elected at large therein.

(b) All the remainder of Washoe County constitutes Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop legislative district, with one senator and three assemblymen to be elected at large therein.

2. Notwithstanding legislative district lines as described in this section by reference to townships, the Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey legislative district shall include the whole of the City of Reno at all times, and the Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop legislative district shall include the whole of the City of Sparks at all times.

3. Senators and 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 senators or assemblymen are to be elected, or nominated for election, shall be wholly within some one of the legislative districts. The establishment of an election precinct for any such election which lies partly in two or more legislative districts shall be void.

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 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.

(NRS 218.190 has been replaced in revision by NRS 218.315)

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 regular session or the sum of \$800 at any special session.

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. For initial travel from his home to Carson City, Nevada, to attend a regular or special session of the legislature, and for return travel from Carson City, Nevada, to his home upon adjournment sine die of a regular or special session of the legislature, each senator and assemblyman shall receive the travel expenses and per diem expense allowance provided for in NRS 281.160.

3. In addition to the travel expenses authorized by subsection 2, each senator and assemblyman shall be entitled to receive not to exceed the total sum of \$350 as a supplemental travel allowance for traveling to and from his home or temporary residence during each regular session of the legislature and not to exceed the total sum of \$125 as a supplemental travel allowance for traveling to and from his home or temporary residence during each special session of the legislature.

4. 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.

5. 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. Claims for per diem expense allowances authorized by subsection 4 shall be allowed and paid once each week during a legislative session.

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
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
History clerk.....	20
Journal clerk.....	20
Minute clerk.....	20
Pages.....	12
Sergeant-at-arms.....	16
Stenographers.....	16
Supply clerk.....	13
Typists.....	13

218.235 Secretary of senate: Per diem expense allowance. By adoption of a simple resolution the senate may authorize the payment to the secretary of the senate of a per diem expense allowance of \$15 per day from the legislative fund while the legislature is in session, but the total amount paid shall not exceed the sum of \$900 in any regular legislative session or the sum of \$300 in any special legislative session.

218.237 Chief clerk of assembly: Per diem expense allowance. By adoption of a simple resolution the assembly may authorize the payment to the chief clerk of the assembly of a per diem expense allowance of \$15

per day from the legislative fund while the legislature is in session, but the total amount paid shall not exceed the sum of \$900 in any regular legislative session or the sum of \$300 in any special legislative session.

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.

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.

218.247 Preparation of legislative measures for judiciary by legislative counsel and legal division of legislative counsel bureau.

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 at the written suggestion of any justice of the supreme court or judge of a district court.

2. Every suggestion of a judge shall set forth the substance of the provisions desired or which may be needed with the reasons therefor.

3. The legislative counsel and the legal division of the legislative counsel bureau shall prepare a measure in accordance with the suggestion of a judge, and shall transmit it to the chairman of the committee on judiciary of each house at the next regular session of the legislature.

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

1. Before introduction, each bill shall 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. 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.

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 legislative counsel.

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 legislative counsel 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 legislative counsel 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 or other machine-produced 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 or other machine-produced 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.

218.315 Legislative counsel's duties concerning amendments, engrossment, enrollment of bills, resolutions.

1. All bills and resolutions of both houses designated for reprinting, engrossment, reengrossment and enrollment shall be routed directly through the office of the legislative counsel.

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

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 or other

machine-produced copy and italics in the printed copy. Matter to be omitted shall be indicated by brackets in the typewritten or other machine-produced 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 legislative counsel: 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 legislative counsel 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 legislative counsel 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 legislative counsel, 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 legislative counsel 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 legislative counsel, 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 legislative counsel. The legislative counsel shall then carefully compare the enrolled copy with the official engrossed copy, and if the enrolled copy is found to be correct the legislative counsel 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 legislative counsel, 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 legislative counsel, 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 legislative counsel directly to the secretary of state for filing, who shall receipt to the legislative counsel 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 legislative counsel directly to the secretary of state for filing, who shall receipt to the legislative counsel 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 director 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.

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 director of the legislative counsel bureau, who 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 director of the legislative counsel bureau and bind it in connection with the Statutes of Nevada.

(d) 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 director of 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, school or other 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.

218.635 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.

218.647 Compilation, publication of legislative manual, handbook by legislative counsel bureau. The legislative counsel bureau shall compile and publish a legislative manual and a legislative handbook, or a combination thereof, containing information concerning the legislature and the offices, departments, institutions and agencies of the state government.

218.650 Administrative services for legislature; custody and inventory of legislative supplies, equipment.

1. All administrative services necessary to the operation of the legislature during and between sessions shall be provided by the legislative counsel bureau.

2. The legislative counsel bureau shall be responsible for the care, custody, acquisition and inventory of legislative supplies and equipment between sessions of the legislature.

3. At the beginning of each session, the director of 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 Salaries, per diem 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 a salary of \$25 and the per diem and travel expenses as provided by law.

218.681 General objectives, functions of legislative commission.

1. The general objectives and functions of the legislative commission are to:

(a) Assist the legislature in retaining status coordinate with the executive and judicial branches of state government.

(b) Investigate and inquire only into subjects upon which the legislature may act by the enactment or amendment of statutes.

(c) Assure that the most effective use is made of the fiscal, legal and research services and facilities provided by the legislative counsel bureau to the legislature and its members.

2. In addition to the powers and duties elsewhere conferred and imposed upon the legislative commission in this chapter, in order to carry out its general objectives and functions the legislative commission:

(a) Shall receive recommendations and suggestions for legislation or investigation from:

(1) Members of the legislative commission and other members of the legislature;

(2) Any board, commission, department or officer of the state government or any local government;

(3) Bar associations, chambers of commerce, labor unions and other organized groups; and

(4) Individual citizens.

(b) May hold hearings on any subject or matter which is a proper subject for legislative action whenever it considers such hearings necessary or desirable in the performance of its duties.

218.682 Powers of legislative commission. The legislative commission may:

1. Carry forward the participation of the State of Nevada as a member of the Council of State Governments, and may pay annual dues to such organization 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.

5. Establish such subcommittees and 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 subcommittees and interim or special committees shall be designated by the members of the legislative commission and may consist of members of the legislative commission and legislators other than member of the commission, employees of the State of Nevada or citizens of the State of Nevada. Except as provided in NRS 218.680, members of such subcommittees and 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. Supervise the functions assigned to the divisions of the bureau in this chapter.

218.6821 Subpena power of legislative commission; witnesses' fees and mileage.

1. In the discharge of any duty imposed by this chapter, the legislative commission shall have the authority to:

(a) Administer oaths, issue subpoenas, compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of any papers, books, accounts, department records, documents and testimony; and

(b) Cause the deposition of witnesses, either residing within or without the state, to be taken in the manner prescribed by rule of court for taking depositions in civil actions in the district courts.

2. In case of disobedience on the part of any person to comply with any subpoena issued in behalf of the legislative commission, or on the refusal of any witness to testify to any matters regarding which he may be

lawfully interrogated, the district court of any county, or the judge thereof, shall, on application of the chairman of the legislative commission, compel obedience by proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued from such court or a refusal to testify therein.

3. Each witness who appears before the legislative commission by its order, other than a state officer or employee, shall receive for his attendance the fees and mileage provided for witnesses in civil cases in courts of record, which shall be audited and paid upon the presentation of proper claims sworn to by such witness and approved by the secretary and chairman of the legislative commission.

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 218.260, 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 power and duties assigned to him in this chapter and chapters 219 and 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.

218.697 Commencement, defense of actions, proceedings by legislative counsel when directed by legislative commission; payment of costs, expenses.

1. When deemed necessary or advisable to protect the official interests of the legislature or one or more legislative committees, the legislative commission may direct the legislative counsel and his staff to appear in, commence, prosecute, defend or intervene in any action, suit, matter, cause or proceeding in any court or agency of this state or of the United States.
2. Expenses and costs incurred pursuant to this section may be paid by the legislative commission from any funds available to the legislative commission.

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.

218.767 Legislative declaration concerning postauditing of state agencies.

1. The intent of NRS 218.770 to 218.890, inclusive, is to provide for the impartial postauditing of each agency of the state government for the purpose of furnishing the legislature with factual information necessary to the discharge of its constitutional duties and by which it may exercise its valid powers.
2. The legislature finds that:
 - (a) Adequate information is not readily available for each session through which the members of the legislature can determine the needs of the various agencies and departments of the state government, and the postauditing of each agency will furnish necessary information.

(b) The legislative session is not adequate time in which to audit each agency and the size and scope of government activity has grown to such an extent in recent years that auditing is a continuing process.

3. It is not the intent of the postaudit functions and duties of the fiscal analyst authorized and imposed by law, nor shall it be so construed, to infringe upon nor deprive the executive or judicial branches of state government of any rights, powers or duties vested in or imposed upon them by the constitution of the State of Nevada.

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 commission and to such other person or persons designated in this chapter.

2. To personally, or by his authorized assistants, examine and audit when ordered by the legislative commission 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 recommend 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 cooperate 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.

15. To make recommendations to the legislative commission for the enactment or amendment of statutes based upon the results of the performance of his postaudit duties.

218.780 Books and records of state departments: Availability to fiscal analyst. Upon the request of the fiscal analyst or his 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.

218.800 Recommendations for uniform systems of accounting and reporting.

1. The fiscal analyst shall recommend 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.

218.810 Examination of activities of state departments by fiscal analyst to determine duplication of effort; 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.

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

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

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

(c) The expense of operating the department.

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

(e) Any suggested changes in looking toward economy and the elimination of duplication and inefficiency.

3. After the fiscal analyst has furnished a preliminary report to the head of the state department, the fiscal analyst or his designated representative shall discuss the report with the head of the state department. If the head of the state department desires, he may submit to the fiscal analyst within 10 days after the discussion his written statement of explanation or rebuttal concerning any of the findings, and the fiscal analyst shall quote in the final report the officer's explanation or rebuttal to any of the findings included in the final report.

4. Copies of each final 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 commission 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 commission 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 commission 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 inadequacy of fiscal records, he shall report the same immediately to the governor, the legislative commission, 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 commission, and the attorney general.

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

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 for inspection 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 Nevada Revised Statutes 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 printed and 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.

6. The legislative counsel may create new titles, chapters and sections of Nevada Revised Statutes, or otherwise revise the title, chapter and sectional organization of Nevada Revised Statutes, all as may be required from time to time, to effectuate the orderly and logical arrangement of the statutes. Such new titles, chapters and sections, and organizational revisions, shall have the same force and effect as the 58 titles originally enacted and designated as the Nevada Revised Statutes pursuant to chapter 2, Statutes of Nevada 1957.

7. The legislative counsel shall assign NRS numbers to such new permanent and general laws enacted at any legislative session.

220.130 Nevada Revised Statutes, annotations, digest: 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, lithoprinted 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 commission 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 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 and the annotations and digests the legislative counsel is authorized and directed to prepare and have printed or reproduced such replacement and supplementary pages for such laws, annotations and digests 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 commission 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.

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 depository 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 depository 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 depository 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 expenditures 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.

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.

METHODS OF SELECTING STATE OFFICIALS

ELECTED OFFICIALS AND BOARDS

Supreme Court—3 members

Legislature—

Senate—20 members

Assembly—40 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

Examiners, State Board of, Chairman

Finance, State Board of, Chairman

Gaming Policy Board, 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)

Children's Home Board

7 members (Welfare Board)

Colorado River Boundary Commission of Nevada

3 members (Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; Chief Engineer, Colorado 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)

Employee Management Committee

8 members (Director of Personnel, Legislative Counsel, 6 members appointed by Governor)

EX OFFICIO BOARDS—*Continued*

- Employment Security Council
10 members (Executive Director and Employment Security Department, 10 members appointed by Governor)
- Examiners, State Board of
3 members (Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General)
- Farm Labor Advisory Council
6 members (Executive Director of Employment Security Department; 5 members appointed by Governor)
- Federal Land Laws, State Committee on
13 members (Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources; Assistant Director appointed by Director; 11 appointed by Governor)
- 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)
- Health Facilities Advisory Council
Optional number of members (State Health Officer, even number of members appointed by Governor)
- Highways, Department of, Board of Directors
3 members (Governor, Attorney General, State Controller)
- Hoisting Engineers, Board of Examiners for
3 members (Inspector of Mines; 2 members appointed by hoisting engineers and mine operators of the examining districts)
- Hospital Advisory Council
8 members (State Health Officer; 7 members appointed by Governor)
- Housing Commission, State (inactive)
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)
- Libraries, Nevada Council on
7 members (State Librarian, 6 members appointed by Governor)
- 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, member of Public Service Commission, 5 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)

EX OFFICIO BOARDS—Continued

Veterinary Medical Examiners, State Board of 5 members (4 appointed by Governor; Director of Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture)	Vocational Rehabilitation, State Board for 8 members (State Board of Education)
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	Equal Rights of Citizens, Nevada Commission on 5 members
Agriculture, State Board of 6 members	Fire Marshal's Advisory Board (Insurance Division, Department of Commerce) 5 members
Alcoholism Advisory Board, State 7 members	Forestry and Fire Control, State Board of 7 members
Architecture, State Board of 5 members	Funeral Directors and Embalmers, State Board of 3 members
Athletic Commission, State 5 members	Gaming Commission, Nevada 5 members
Chiropody, State Board of 3 members	Gaming Control Board, State 3 members
Chiropractic Examiners, State Board of 5 members	Girls Training Center Advisory Board 5 members
Civil Defense Advisory Council Not less than 5 nor more than 10 members	Health, State Board of (Department of Health and Welfare) 5 members
Contractors' Board, State 7 members	Indian Affairs Commission 7 members
Cosmetology, State Board of 5 members	Industrial Commission, Nevada 3 members
Dairy Commission, State 9 members	Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board 5 members
Dental Examiners, Board of 7 members	Livestock Show Board, Nevada Junior 5 members
Dispensing Opticians, Board of 3 members	Medical Advisory Board (State Athletic Commission) 9 members
Economic Development, State Board of 17 members, 1 from each county	Medical Examiners, Board of 5 members
Education, Western Interstate Commission for Higher 3 members	Mental Hygiene Advisory Board (Department of Health and Welfare) 11 members
El Dorado Valley Advisory Group 12 members	
Engineers, State Board of Registered Professional 5 members	

APPOINTEE BOARDS AND COMMISSIONS—*Continued*

Mining Board, Advisory 7 members	Planning Board, State 9 members
Nursing, State Board of 7 members	Psychological Examiners, Board of 5 members
Optometry, State Board of 3 members	Public Service Commission 3 members
Osteopathy, State Board of 3 members	Racing Commission, Nevada 5 members
Park Advisory Commission 7 members	Real Estate Advisory Commission 5 members
Parole Commissioners, State Board of 5 members	Retirement Board, Public Employees 5 members
Peace Officer Standards and Training, Commission on (Office of Attorney General) 5 members	Review, Board of (Employment Security Department) 3 members
Personnel Commission Advisory 5 members	Savings Association Appeal Board 5 members
Pharmacy, State Board of 5 members	Virginia City Restoration Commission 5 members
Physical Therapy Examiners, State Board of 3 members	Welfare Board, State (Department of Health and Welfare) 7 members
	Youth Training Center Advisory Board 5 members

BOARDS APPOINTED BY AUTHORITIES OTHER
THAN THE GOVERNOR

Appeal Tribunal 1 to 3 members by Board of Review	Lake Tahoe Joint Study Committee 4 members (1 appointed by Governor; 1 each appointed by County Commissioners of Douglas, Ormsby and Washoe counties)
Basic Sciences, Board of Examiners in 3 members by Board of Regents of University of Nevada	Legislative Commission of the Legislative Counsel Bureau 8 members (2 Senators and 2 Assemblymen from each party in each house, appointed by members of the Senate and Assembly)
4-H Camp Advisory Council 12 members (4 leaders of 4-H clubs in Nevada, elected by the leaders; 2 appointed by President of University of Nevada; 2 designated by Farm Bureau from its members; 2 elected by county agents from agricultural extension service)	Museum, Nevada State, Board of Trustees 5 members by membership of Nevada State Museum
Highways, Advisory Board to Board of Directors of 17 members (1 from each county, appointed by County Commissioners)	Predatory Animal and Rodent Committee, State 5 members (1 each by State Board of Agriculture, State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners, State Board of Sheep Commissioners, State Board of Health, and Nevada Farm Bureau)
Historical Society, Nevada, Board of Directors 8 members by Executive Secretary	

INDIVIDUAL OFFICERS APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR

Adjutant General
 Administration, Department of, Director
 Civil Defense and Disaster Agency, Director
 Columbia Compact Commissioner
 Commerce, Department of, Director
 Conservation and Natural Resources, Department of, Director
 Economic Development, Department of, Director
 Employment Security Department, Executive Director
 Fire Marshal, State

Health and Welfare, Department of, Director
 Labor Commissioner
 Library, Nevada State, State Librarian
 Motor Vehicles, Department of, Director
 Prison, Nevada State, Warden
 Public Service Commission, Chairman
 Railway Police (Upon request by railroad companies)
 Savings Associations, Commissioner of
 Veterans' Affairs, Nevada Commissioner for

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

Agriculture, Department of, Executive Director, by Board of Agriculture
 Education, State Department of, Superintendent of Public Instruction, by State Board of Education
 Fish and Game Commissioners, State Board of, Director, by State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners
 Gaming Commission, Nevada, Executive Secretary, by Nevada Gaming Commission
 Highways, Department of, State Highway Engineer, by Board of Directors
 Historical Society, Nevada, Executive Secretary, by Board of Directors

Legislative Counsel Bureau, Director, by Legislative Commission
 Museum, Nevada State, Director, by Board of Trustees
 Parole Commissioners, State Board of, Chief Parole and Probation Officer, by State Board of Parole Commissioners
 Planning Board, State, Secretary-Manager, by State Planning Board
 Public Employees Retirement System, Executive Secretary, by Public Employees Retirement Board
 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.

JUDICIAL BRANCH

Supreme Court*†

Gordon Thompson, Chief Justice

Jon Collins, Senior Associate Justice

David Zenoff, Junior Associate Justice

Office of the Clerk of the Supreme Court

C. R. Davenport, Clerk of the Supreme Court

District Judges and District Courts*†

Frank B. Gregory, 1st Judicial District, 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 District, Reno

John E. Gabrielli, 2d Judicial District, Reno

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

George F. Wright, 4th Judicial District, Elko

Peter Breen, 5th Judicial District, Tonopah

Donald M. Leighton, 6th Judicial District, Winnemucca

Roscoe H. Wilkes, 7th Judicial District, Ely

*Constitutional elective offices

†Statutory elective offices

William P. Compton, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas

John F. Mendoza, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas

John C. Mowbray, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas

Clarence Sundean, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas

Thomas J. O'Donnell, 8th Judicial District, Las Vegas

LEGISLATIVE BRANCH

Legislature

Senators*†

Churchill-Lyon District—Carl F. Dodge (R)†

Clark County—District No. 1, James I. Gibson (D)†; District No. 2, A. J. Alleman (D); District No. 3, Vernon E. Bunker (D)†, M. J. Christensen (D)†, Chic Hecht (R)†, Helen E. Herr (D), Floyd R. Lamb (D); District No. 4, B. Mahlon Brown (D).

Douglas-Ormsby District—Archie Pozzi, Jr. (R)†.

Elko County—Warren Monroe (D)†.

Esmeralda-Mineral-Nye District—Emerson Titlow (D).

Eureka-Lander-Humboldt-Pershing District—John Fransway (R).

Lincoln-White Pine District — G. F. Fisher (D).

Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey County District—James Bailey (R), James Slatery (R)†, Coe Swobe (R)†, Clifton Young (R).

Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop District—F. W. Farr (R)†.

Storey-Washoe District—Proctor Hug, Sr. (D).

Assemblymen*†

Churchill County—Virgil Getto (R).

Clark County—District No. 1, Bryan K. Hafen (R); District No. 2, Paul W.

*Constitutional elective offices

†Statutory elective offices

†Senators serving 4-year terms subsequent to 1966 election; all others, 2 years.

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*Legislative Branch—*Continued*

May (D), Marvin L. White (D); District No. 3, Arthur Espinosa (D); R. (Hal) Smith (D); District No. 4, Keith Ashworth (D), M. M. Bishop (D), Eileen B. Brookman (D), Flora Dungan (D), Norman Ty Hilbrecht (D), Zelvin D. Lowman (R), Geraldine B. Tyson (D), Woodrow Wilson (R), Frank Young (R); District No. 5, Austin H. Bowler (D), Melvin D. Close, Jr. (D).

Elko County—Norman D. Glaser (D), Roy Young (R).

Esmeralda-Nye-Mina Township (Mineral County) District — M. Kent Hafen (R).

Eureka-Lander-Pershing District — William D. Swackhamer (D).

Humboldt County — Melvin Howard (R).

Lincoln-White Pine District—Boyd B. Manning (D), Rawson Prince (D).

Lyon County—Joseph E. Dini, Jr. (D).

Mineral County (Hawthorne-Schurz Townships)—G. Joe Viani (D).

Ormsby-Douglas District — Dr. John Homer (R), Lawrence E. Jacobsen (R).

Reno-North Tahoe-Verdi-Storey County District—Mary Frazzini (R), Bud Garfinkle (D), Len Harris (R), Thomas M. Kean (R), Howard F. McKissick, Jr. (R), Bart M. Schouweiler (R), Roy L. Torvinen (R), James E. Wood (R), Clinton E. Wooster (D).

Sparks-Sun Valley-Roop District—Margie Foote (D), Donald R. Mello (D), Douglas J. Webb (R).

Legislative Commission

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

Senator Carl F. Dodge, Churchill County
Senator B. Mahlon Brown, Clark County
Senator Floyd R. Lamb, Lincoln County
Senator John Fransway, Humboldt County

Assemblyman Melvin D. Close, Jr., Clark County

Assemblyman James I. Gibson, Clark County

Assemblyman Lawrence E. Jacobsen, Douglas County

Assemblyman Archie Pozzi, Jr., Ormsby County

Alternate Members

Senator Warren L. Monroe, Elko County

Assemblyman James E. Wood, Washoe County

NOTE: The above is a carryover from 1965; a new Commission will be appointed near the close of the 1967 Session.

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

Paul Laxalt, Governor (R)*†

Robert Robertson, Executive Administrator

Edward E. Allison, Administrative Assistant, Press Secretary

A. G. Dondero, Administrative Assistant, Special Projects

Office of the Lieutenant Governor

Ed Fike, Lieutenant Governor (R)*†

Office of the Secretary of State

John Koontz, Secretary of State (D)*†

John K. Woodburn, Deputy

*Constitutional elective offices
†Statutory elective offices

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*
Legislative Branch—*Continued*

Office of the State Treasurer

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

Office of the State Controller

Wilson McGowan, State Controller
(R)*†

Office of the Attorney General

Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General*†
Daniel R. Walsh, Chief Deputy
C. B. Tapscott, Chief Assistant
Michael J. Wendell, Las Vegas, Deputy
George H. Hawes, Deputy
John C. Spann, Deputy
William Paul, Deputy, Department of
Conservation and Natural Resources
Donald W. Winne, Deputy, Nevada
Gaming Commission
James H. Thompson, Deputy, Department
of Highways
Melvin L. Beauchamp, Deputy, Department
of Highways
William M. Raymond, Deputy, Department
of Highways
Fred R. Rogers, Deputy, Department of
Highways
Dennis L. Wright, Deputy, Department
of Highways
Grant Davis, Deputy, Department of
Motor Vehicles
Norman H. Samuelson, 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

*Constitutional elective offices

†Statutory elective offices

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

John C. Bartlett, Reno, Marshall v.
Sawyer

**Commission on Peace Officer Standards
and Training**

William Beko, Tonopah
Don Brown, Carson City
Lorin F. Bunker, North Las Vegas
Sidney R. Whitmore, Las Vegas
C. W. (Bud) Young, Reno

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

State Printing Office

Jack McCarthy, Superintendent of State
Printing (D)†
Thomas Carter, Assistant Superintendent

State Department of Education

Burnell Larson, Superintendent of Public
Instruction
John R. Gamble, First Assistant Superintendent
Lincoln W. Liston, Assistant Superintendent,
Administration Division,
Finance and Statistics
Vacancy, Assistant Superintendent, Instruction
Division
John W. Buntten, Assistant Superintendent
Vocational-Technical and Adult
Education Division
Michael Guariglia, Assistant Superintendent,
Vocational Rehabilitation
and OASI Division

State Board of Education

**Ex Officio State Board for
Vocational Education**

Samuel C. McMullen, First District,
Elko†
Hugh M. White, Second District, Ely†
†Statutory elective offices

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*Executive Branch—*Continued*

Vern S. Schoenfeld, Third District, Lovelock† Joseph C. Greenley, Chief, Game Division

Emile J. Gezelin, Fourth District, Reno†

Gaelen L. Felt, 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†

Burnell Larson, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Carson City†

State Textbook Commission

John F. Blaikie, President, Carson City

Burnell Larson, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Secretary, Carson City

Samuel C. McMullen, First District, Elko

Hugh M. White, Second District, Ely

Vern S. Schoenfeld, Third District, Lovelock

Emile J. Gezelin, Fourth District, Reno

Gaelen L. Felt, 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

Olive Braswell, Winnemucca

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

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

Dean C. Stubbs, East Ely

State Board of Fish and Game Commissioners

Frank W. Groves, Director

Grover Freeman, Business Manager

Thomas J. Trelease, Chief, Fisheries Division

†Statutory elective offices

‡Appointed by elected members

Fish and Game Commissioners†

Wayne E. Kirch, Clark, Chairman

George Lott, Churchill

Matthew Bernard, Douglas

Carl A. Pacini, Elko

Vacancy, Esmeralda

Art Biale, Eureka

Bob Unger, Humboldt

Henry E. Dorian, Lander

John McKenzie, Lincoln

Jerry Longero, Lyon

Vacancy, Mineral

Edgar Siri, Nye

Arnold A. Millard, Ormsby

Bruno Guisti, Pershing

Robert W. Broadbent, Washoe

Mike Lemich, White Pine

Hobart S. Leonard, Storey

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

Proctor Hug, Jr., Reno

Harold Jacobsen, Carson City

Molly Magee, Austin

Richard J. Ronzone, Las Vegas

Albert Seeliger, Carson City

Juanita White, Boulder City

EXECUTIVE

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

Department of Administration

Howard E. Barrett, Director

*Constitutional elective offices

†Statutory elective offices

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*
Executive Branch—*Continued*

Budget Division

Howard E. Barrett, Director
Paul Tutino, Chief Assistant
James S. Roberts, Deputy

Buildings and Grounds Division

Jac Shaw, Superintendent
Cyrus Meacham, Deputy
George Wood, Chief Assistant

Personnel Division

James Wittenberg, 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
James Wittenberg, Chief of Personnel Division, Secretary
R. J. Ottini, State Department of Highways
William Schultz, Employment Security Department
Clarence Heckethorn, Industrial Commission
Keith Mackay, Industrial Commission
Don F. Brown, Highway Patrol

Purchasing Division

Edwin S. Roberts, Chief
Avis M. Hicks, Deputy

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

N. H. Carver, Director

Civil Defense Advisory Council

Rick Blakemore, Tonopah
William Byrne, Henderson
Robert Carroll, Reno
Robert Childers, Fallon
Robert Del Carlo, Virginia City
Don Digilio, Las Vegas
Gladys Dula, Las Vegas
Jack Hunter, Elko
Jack Melvin, Las Vegas
R. Borden Reams, Reno

Colorado River Commission

Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources
Robert B. Griffith, Las Vegas
Theodore Lawson, Las Vegas
Paul McDermott, Las Vegas
Frank M. Scott, Caliente
Pat Head, Las Vegas, Chief Engineer

Department of Commerce

Hugo Quilici, Director

Banking Division

Preston E. Tidvall, Superintendent of Banks
Jeanne Duarte, Assistant Superintendent

Insurance Division

Louis T. Mastos, Commissioner of Insurance
Douglas T. Erikson, Chief Deputy

State Fire Marshal

Richard H. Bast, Fire Marshal

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*
Executive Branch—*Continued*

Fire Marshal's Advisory Board

Darwin Ellis, Minden
Francis Farr, Sparks
Keith Henrikson, Reno
George Rambo, Las Vegas
C. D. William, Las Vegas

Real Estate Division

G. Donald McNelley, Administrator

Real Estate Advisory Commission

Jack W. Bay, Carson City
Walter Dixon, Reno
Edward R. Larson, Winnemucca
Vacancy, Las Vegas
James M. Olin, Elko

Savings and Loan Division

Marvin L. Wholey, Commissioner of
Savings Associations

Savings Association Appeal Board

V. Gray Gubler, Las Vegas, Chairman
Don E. Ashworth, Las Vegas
Louis Mead Dixon, Reno
William M. Laub, Las Vegas
Emmett Saviers, Reno

**Department of Conservation and
Natural Resources**

Elmo J. DeRicco, Director
George Hardman, Assistant Director

State Committee on Federal Land Laws

John Carpenter, Elko
Paul Gemmill, Reno
George E. Harris, Las Vegas
Graham Hollister, Genoa
Samuel G. Houghton, Reno
Wayne Kirch, Las Vegas
William MacDonald, Winnemucca
John Marvel, Battle Mountain
Harvey Sewell, Reno
Roger Smith, Ruby Valley
Carl A. Soderblom, Reno

Division of Forestry

George Zappettini, State Forester
Firewarden
John L. Artz, Deputy

**State Board of Forestry and
Fire Control**

Henry L. Berk, Winnemucca
William Goni, Carson City
Gurney Maple, Yerington
H. E. Norton, Reno
Roy D. Pagni, Steamboat
Roger Teglia, Reno
James J. Wright, Tuscarora

Division of State Lands

Elmo J. DeRicco, State Land Register
Joyce Maddaford, Deputy

Division of Oil and Gas Conservation
(Oil and Gas Conservation
Commission)

Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department
of Conservation and Natural Re-
sources
George Hennon, State Engineer
Vernon E. Scheid, Ph.D., Director, Ne-
vada Bureau of Mines and Chair-
man
Robert C. Horton, Secretary

Division of State Parks
(Nevada Park System)

Dean Kastens, Administrator
Eric R. Cronkite, Planning Coordinator

State Park Advisory Commission

Leslie Gould, M.D., Reno, Chairman
Robert Forson, North Las Vegas
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 En-
gineer

**Department of Economic
Development**

Clark Russell, Deputy Director

State Board of Economic Development

R. M. Aalbu, Hawthorne

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*Executive Branch—*Continued*

Fred Baldini, Battle Mountain
 Robert E. Bawden, Carson City
 Frank Bender, Reno
 Lee Bonner, Winnemucca
 Philip M. DeLongchamps, Yerington
 Uel Dillard, Eureka
 Raymond S. Downs, Tonopah
 Don Hall, Glenbrook, Lake Tahoe
 George Heidenreich, Pioche
 Clifford Johnson, Fallon
 Ernest J. Koop, Fish Lake Valley, via
 Tonopah
 R. Julian Moore, Las Vegas
 H. M. Peterson, East Ely
 F. M. Preston, Lovelock
 Carl H. Shuck, Elko
 Jack R. Steele, Virginia City

Office of Economic Opportunity

Rev. H. Clyde Matthews, Jr., Director,
 Carson City
 Vacancy, Las Vegas

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
 A. E. Cahlan, Las Vegas
 George Charchalis, North Las Vegas
 Mel Close, Jr., Las Vegas
 L. F. LaPorta, Henderson
 Ted Martin, Las Vegas
 David L. McGinty, Henderson
 Hershel L. Trumbo, Henderson
 V. B. Uehling, Boulder City
 Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department
 of Conservation and Natural Re-
 sources

Employment Security Department

Lee Burnham, Acting Executive Direc-
 tor

Nevada Employment Security Council

Paul Garwood, Employers Representa-
 tive, Reno

George Ogilvie, Employers Representa-
 tive, Elko
 Albert Franklin, Employers Representa-
 tive, Boulder City
 Dan M. Basta, Employees Representa-
 tive, Reno
 Ralph A. Leigon, Employees Represent-
 ative, Las Vegas
 Dale Egbert, Employees Representative,
 McGill
 Margie Foote, Public Representative,
 Sparks
 Ira Jacobson, Public Representative,
 Tonopah
 Thomas L. Adams, Public Representa-
 tive, Las Vegas

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 Representa-
 tive, Reno
 Willard P. Mintun, Employers Review,
 Reno
 John P. Byrne, Employees Representa-
 tive, Reno

Appeals Referees

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

**Nevada Commission on Equal
Rights of Citizens**

William Laub, Las Vegas, Chairman
 Dr. Bert Babero, Las Vegas
 Rev. Jerry Furr, Las Vegas
 Leslie B. Gray, Reno
 Helen Whitacre, Yerington

State Board of Examiners

Paul Laxalt, Governor and Chairman
 John Koontz, Secretary of State
 Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*
Executive Branch—*Continued*

State Board of Finance

Paul Laxalt, Governor
Michael Mirabelli, State Treasurer
Wilson McGowan, State Controller
E. Parry Thomas, Las Vegas
Jerry Engel, Las Vegas

Nevada Gaming Commission

Edward E. Bowers, Executive Secretary
Frank Johnson, Assistant Executive Secretary

Commissioners

George Dickerson, Las Vegas, Chairman
Henry Berrum, Zephyr Cove
Norman Brown, Smith Valley
Dr. Samuel Davis, Las Vegas
George Von Tobel, Las Vegas

Gaming Control Board

Alan Abner, Reno, Chairman
Keith Campbell, Las Vegas
Dr. Wayne Pearson, Carson City

Gaming Policy Board

Paul Laxalt, Governor, Chairman
Alan Abner
Norman Brown
Keith Campbell
Dr. Samuel Davis
George Dickerson
Dr. Wayne Pearson
George Von Tobel

Department of Health and Welfare

Dr. Otto Ravenholt, Acting Director

Alcoholism Division

Grant B. Harris, Administrator

State Alcoholism Advisory Board

Hermine G. Franke, Reno
Dr. Richard D. Grundy, Carson City
Lew Hardy, Virginia City
Dr. Charlton G. Laird, Reno
Joe McClain, North Las Vegas
Dr. William D. O'Gorman, Las Vegas
L. Hiram Powell, 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)

Nevada Girls Training Center

Press W. Duffin, Jr., Superintendent

Nevada Girls Training Center Board

Aileen O'Neil, North Las Vegas
Mrs. Lu-Bertha Warden Johnson, Las Vegas
Mrs. Charles Miller, Caliente
Ross Prince, East Ely
Eugene J. Wait, Jr., Reno

Health Division

Edward J. Dehne, M.D., State Health Officer, Carson City
Clarence S. Hall, Chief, Hospital Services, Carson City
Lillian Bergevin, Chief, Business Management, Carson City
Edward J. Bartylak, Health Educator, Carson City
Stanley H. Tyler, M.D., Sr. Psychiatrist, Mental Hygiene, Reno
Horace R. Getz, M.D., Chief of Tuberculosis Control, Reno
Daniel J. Hurley, M.D., Chief, Crippled Children Services and Director, Medical Rejectees Program, Reno
James H. Ashbaugh, Ed.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, Chief, Public Health Nursing, Reno
Ernest G. Gregory, Chief, Environmental Health, Reno
B. A. Winne, M.D., Chief, Preventive Medicine

State Board of Health

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

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*Executive Branch—*Continued*

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

Mrs. David Vhay, Reno

Charles F. McCuskey, D.D.S., Fallon

Sigmund Stein, North Las Vegas

Edward J. Dehne, M.D., Executive Secretary

Bureau of Health Facilities

Arthur W. Barker, Acting Chief

Health Facilities Advisory Council

Dina Armstrong, Las Vegas

Emanuel Berger, M.D., Reno

Mrs. Clara Burnett, Yerington

Dr. Duane E. Christian, Carson City

R. M. Christison, East Ely

Peter Codner, Reno

Kenneth Cook, Elko

Sister M. Dominga, Reno

Mrs. Ralphia Elges, Reno

Graham Erskine, Reno

Richard W. Finner, Carson City

Dr. Lowell Hughes, Reno

Howard Marr, Las Vegas

Bryan Miller, Boulder City

Mrs. Ann Marie Newman, Las Vegas

James Roberts, Ph.D., Carson City

Clarence C. Swett, Wells

Earle White, 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

Robert J. Morris, Ph.D., Reno

William Singleton, Las Vegas

Walter J. Walker, D.O., Reno

Thomas L. White, Boulder City

Edward J. Dehne, M.D., State Health Officer

Mental Hygiene Division

Richard W. Finner, M.D., Administrator

Mental Hygiene Advisory Board

Dr. Joseph M. George, Jr., Las Vegas

Arnold Gibbs, Reno

Karl R. Harris, Las Vegas

Mrs. Robert E. Huber, Sparks

Mrs. W. E. Launders, Las Vegas

Richard Muller, Reno

Dr. Kermit J. Ryan, Las Vegas

Eddie Scott, Sparks

Mrs. Willard R. Sullivan, Elko

Reverend Davis Wilson, Tonopah

J. MacArthur Wright, Carson City

Bureau of Mental Retardation

Samuel Ornstein, Ph.D., M.P.H., Chief

Welfare Division

Quenten L. Emery, State Welfare Administrator

Robert W. Bauer, Chief, Special Projects

Richard Cassidy, Chief, Adult Services

Hermine G. Franke, Chief, Services to the Aged and Handicapped

Mervin J. Flander, Supervisor, Services to the Blind

Fred Huzy, Chief, Family and Children's Services

State Welfare Board

Hazel Erskine, Reno, Chairman

Ramon Arrizabalaga, Jr., Fallon

O. H. Christoffersen, M.D., Las Vegas

Samuel Francovich, Reno

William Goni, Carson City

Del Harrison, North Las Vegas

George A. Jurad, Lovelock

Nevada Youth Training Center Division

Joseph Gardner, 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, Minden

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*Executive Branch—*Continued***Department of Highways**

John E. Bawden, State Highway Engineer

Ralph J. Ottini, Deputy State Highway Engineer

G. E. Griffith, Deputy Highway Engineer

W. A. O'Dell, 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

O. E. Reil, Chief Planning Survey Engineer

Stanley D. Sundeen, Office Engineer and Secretary to Board

Oren W. Walker, Chief Road Design Engineer

L. I. Lindas, Chief Right of Way and Legal Services

E. G. Marriage, Construction Engineer

L. K. Koontz, Chief Utility Engineer

Board of Directors

Paul Laxalt, Governor, Chairman

Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General

Wilson McGowan, 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

Fred M. Anderson, M.D., Reno

State Housing Commission

(Inactive—no appointments made)

Indian Affairs Commission

Alvin R. James, Executive Secretary

Eileen Brookman, Las Vegas

John Dressler, Reno

Warren Emm, Fernley

Oscar Johnny, Elko

Lee Walker, Las Vegas

Phyllis Walsh, Marve Station

S. S. Wheeler, Reno

Nevada Industrial Commission

C. A. Heckethorn, Carson City, Chairman

James J. Banner, Las Vegas, Commissioner

Keith Mount, Commissioner

Adelaide Allred, Manager, Employer Accounts

Ralph Langley, Director, Safety

Jack Loy, Manager, I.B.M.

Gwen B. Mackay, Personnel Officer

Keith M. Mackay, Manager, Claims

Marian M. Miles, Manager, Cashiering

Richard Utt, 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

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*Executive Branch—*Continued***Irrigation and District Bond
Commission**

Preston E. Tidvall, Superintendent of
Banks
George Hennon, State Engineer
Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department
of Conservation and Natural Re-
sources

Office of the Labor Commissioner

Stanley P. Jones, Labor Commissioner
O. A. Pendleton, Las Vegas, Deputy

Apprenticeship Council

Charles E. Springer, Reno, Public Rep-
resentative, 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 Rep-
resentative
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
J. R. Peddicord, Carson City

Nevada Council on Libraries

Mrs. Knox Johnson, Gardnerville
Mrs. Geri Palmeri, Caliente
Dr. Hyrum Plaas, Reno
Carroll Russell, Las Vegas
R. J. Walker, Gabbs
Mrs. Dora Witt, Fallon
Mildred J. Heyer, State Librarian

Nevada State Library

Mildred J. Heyer, State Librarian
Barbara J. Mauseh, Field Services Li-
brarian
Angelina Martinez, Director, Reader
Services Division
Jack I. Gardner, Public Services Librar-
ian
Barbara L. G. Anderson, Director, Law
and Documents Division

Board of Military Auditors

Paul Laxalt, Governor
Wilson McGowan, State Controller
Addison Millard, Adjutant General

Advisory Mining Board

Henry S. Curtis, Henderson
William Flangas, Las Vegas
Byron S. Hardie, Elko
Roy A. Hardy, Reno
John H. Uhalde, Reno
James R. Wilson, Reno
W. H. Winn, McGill

Department of Motor Vehicles

A. W. Latta, Jr., Director
Peter Merialdo, 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 Division

Don F. Brown, Director, and ex officio
Superintendent of Nevada State
Police

Motor Carrier Division

Vacancy, Chief

Motor Vehicle Registration Division

Richard A. Herz, Chief

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*Executive Branch—*Continued***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

Norman Brown, Smith Valley

William Donovan, Silver City

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

Carl O. Jacobsen, Ely

Joe W. Wells, Las Vegas

Nevada National GuardPaul Laxalt, Governor, Commander in
ChiefAddison Millard, Major General, The
Adjutant General of NevadaJack LaGrange, Jr., Brigadier General,
Assistant Adjutant General**State Board of Pardons
Commissioners**

Paul Laxalt, Governor

Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General

Chief Justice Gordon Thompson

Senior Associate Justice Jon Collins

Junior Associate Justice David Zenoff

**State Board of Parole
Commissioners**Paul Toland, Chief Parole and Proba-
tion Officer and Secretary

Elmer Gardner, Las Vegas

M. E. Lundberg, Elko

Paul McDermott, Las Vegas

Clayton Phillips, Reno

H. O. Taber, Reno

State Planning BoardWilliam E. Hancock, Secretary-Mana-
ger

Leonard A. Atkinson, Boulder City

Peter Echeverria, Reno

E. H. Fitz, Reno

William G. Flangas, Las Vegas

Fred D. Gibson, Las Vegas

Bert Hanks, Ely

C. V. Isbell, Reno

Harry Mighels, Carson City

I. J. Sandorf, Reno

**State Predatory Animal and
Rodent Committee**

Wayne E. Kirch, Las Vegas, Chairman

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

Carl Hocker, Warden

Leland S. Brawner, Deputy Warden

Board of Prison Commissioners

Paul Laxalt, Governor

John Koontz, Secretary of State

Harvey Dickerson, Attorney General

**Public Employees Retirement
System**

Kenneth Buck, Executive Secretary

Public Employees Retirement BoardElbert B. Edwards, Boulder City, Chair-
man

Mike Burns, Mesquite

Kerwin Foley, Reno

Clarence W. Swain, Ely

Robert C. Weems, Jr., Reno

Public Service Commission

William E. Mooney, Secretary

Vacancy, Chairman

Leslie W. Carlson, Carson City

Noel A. Clark, Carson City

Railroad Police

James Wallace Alexander, Sparks

Calvin Bauma, Sparks

James Robert Biggs, Sparks

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—Continued
Executive Branch—Continued

Eugene Byron Dickman, Reno
Gale Morris Gibbs, Sparks

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 Nevada
Lee M. Burge, Executive Officer, De-
partment of Agriculture
Elmo J. DeRicco, Director, Department
of Conservation and Natural Re-
sources

Nevada Tax Commission

Vacancy, Secretary
Paul Laxalt, Governor, and Chairman
Vacancy, Chairman of Public Service
Commission
Alton Boe, Elko
John Marvel, Battle Mountain
William J. Newman, Winnemucca
E. A. Settelmeyer, Reno
Clesse Turner, Las Vegas
W. H. Winn, McGill

**Virginia City Restoration
Committee**

A. E. Cahlan, Las Vegas
Thomas A. Cooke, Reno
Dr. Russell Elliot, Reno
Emil F. Engelhard, Virginia City
Rowland Oakes, Reno

**Office of the Nevada Commissioner
for Veterans' Affairs**

Melvin L. Jacobsen, Reno, Commis-
sioner for Veterans' Affairs
Chester W. Howard, Las Vegas, Deputy

**PROFESSIONAL AND
VOCATIONAL
LICENSING BOARDS**

**Nevada State Board of Public
Accountants**

Wayne W. Bunker, C.P.A., Las Vegas
Newell F. Hancock, Reno
David Messing, C.P.A., Las Vegas
Jack H. Pangborn, P.A., Reno
Joseph C. Wright, P.A., Las Vegas

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

Don Digilio, Las Vegas
Joseph C. Elia, M.D., Reno
Jackie Fields, Las Vegas
James A. Gay, Las Vegas
John H. "Bud" Trayner, Reno
Jack Walsh, Las Vegas
James E. Deskin, Executive Secretary,
Las Vegas

**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

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*Licensing Boards—*Continued***Barbers' Health and Sanitation Board**

Daniel N. Arrate, Winnemucca
 Dr. J. B. Denman, Las Vegas
 Elmo H. Martinelli, Reno
 Kenneth R. Shaddy, Las Vegas
 Edward J. Dehne, 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
 John M. Montgomery, 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
 H. F. Linnecke, Reno
 V. C. Mendenhall, Las Vegas
 Leonard J. Savage, Reno
 Frank Scott, Las Vegas
 Al Solari, Reno
 Harrison S. Stocks, Las Vegas

State Board of Cosmetology

Izora Lee, Carson City
 Bernice Randall, Reno
 Edith Stenovich, Lovelock
 Bernice Riggs, Las Vegas
 Floyd Waite, Las Vegas

Dairy Commission

Clarence Cassady, Executive Secretary
 Phyllis Berkson, Las Vegas
 William Canepa, Reno
 Beale Cann, Fallon
 Glen Coon, Las Vegas
 Kenneth R. Jensen, Logandale
 J. Kenneth, Las Vegas
 Grant Oxborrow, Ely
 A. W. Sewell, Reno
 George A. Southworth, Jr., Reno

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
 Dr. Harry P. Massoth, Reno
 Dr. R. L. Morrison, Las Vegas

Nevada Detective Licensing Board

Don F. Brown, Superintendent, Nevada State Police, and Chairman
 Rudy Lak, Reno
 John T. Moran, Las Vegas

Board of Registered Professional Engineers

Ernest H. Clary, Las Vegas
 Byron S. Hardie, Elko
 Robert W. Millard, Ely
 Edward L. Pine, Reno
 George E. Sutton, Sparks
 Laurence C. Eck, Henderson

Board of Funeral Directors and Embalmers

R. E. Burns, Elko
 Charles Knaus, Las Vegas
 Silas E. Ross, Reno

Nevada Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board

Glen R. Brenner, North Las Vegas
 Charles R. Cavanaugh, Tonopah

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—Continued**Licensing Boards—Continued**

George L. Gottschalk, Carson City
 F. A. Martin, Reno
 Robert Winchell, Yerington

Dale Frehner, Las Vegas
 Pleasie Moore, Reno
 Daniel Vidovich, Carson City

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 Psychological Examiners

Dr. Irving S. Katz, Las Vegas
 Dr. Paul M. McCullough, Las Vegas
 Dr. Robert McQueen, North Las Vegas
 Dr. Paul Secord, Reno
 Dr. Wayne Wisham, Reno

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

Racing Commission

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

Board of Dispensing Opticians

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

**Nevada State Board of Veterinary
Medical Examiners**

John L. O'Harra, D.V.M., Director, Division of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture, and Secretary-Treasurer
 Richard J. Bergin, D.V.M., Elko
 Joseph I. Leveque, D.V.M., Las Vegas
 Dr. Murray H. Phillipson, Las Vegas
 Dr. Paul Silva, Reno

Nevada State Board of Optometry

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

INTERSTATE COMPACTS**California-Nevada Interstate
Compact Commission****Board of Osteopathy**

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

Bill M. Bliss, Glenbrook
 Phil Hiible, Fallon
 Robert S. Leighton, Reno
 B. F. Minister, Yerington
 Edward M. Peckham, Reno
 Sam J. Strieby, Wellington
 John D. Winters, Carson City
 George Hennon, State Engineer

Board of Pharmacy

Kenneth Austin, Las Vegas
 N. E. Broadbent, Ely
 Murdell C. Earl, Las Vegas
 William Locke, Reno
 Lonnie C. Truell, Carson City

**Colorado River Boundary
Commission of Nevada****Board of Physical Therapy
Examiners**

Elaine Bastedo, Reno
 Mary Wesley Ferguson, Las Vegas

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

ROSTER OF PUBLIC OFFICIALS—*Continued*Licensing Boards—*Continued*

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, Univer-
sity of Nevada

Dr. John Morrison, University of Ne-
vada

LOCATION OF NEVADA STATE DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES

	Building Number (as shown on map preceding)
Administration, Department of, Director.....	6, Second floor
Alcoholism Division, Department of Health and Welfare.....	1, First floor
Assembly Chamber.....	5, Second floor
Attorney General, Office of.....	3, First floor
Banking Division, Department of Commerce.....	13, Third floor
Budget Division, Department of Adminis- tration.....	6, Second floor
Buildings and Grounds Division, Depart- ment of Administration.....	7, First floor
Children's Home, Department of Health and Welfare (Cottages).....	18
Children's Home, Superintendent of.....	17
Civil Defense Agency.....	13, Third floor
Commerce, Department of, Director.....	13, Third floor
Conservation and Natural Resources, Department of, Director.....	13, Second floor
Controller, Office of.....	6, First floor
Detective Licensing Board, Nevada (Super- intendent, State Police).....	Motor Vehicle Bldg. (S. Stewart and Wright Sts.)
Economic Development, Department of.....	6, First floor
Economic Opportunity, Office of.....	6, Second floor
Education, Department of.....	4
Employment Security Department.....	15
Fire Marshal, Insurance Division.....	13, Third floor
Fiscal and Audit Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau—	
Fiscal Analyst.....	5, Second floor
Auditors.....	11
Forestry, Division of, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.....	13, Second floor
Gaming Control Board.....	10, Third floor
Governor, Office of.....	5, First floor
Health and Welfare, Department of, Director.....	13, First floor
Health Division, Department of Health and Welfare.....	13, First floor
Highway Patrol, Director.....	Motor Vehicle Bldg., (So. Stewart and Wright Sts.)
Highways, Department of.....	Highway Bldg. (1263 So. Stewart St.)
Indian Affairs, Commission on.....	6, First floor
Industrial Commission, Nevada.....	10
Labor Commissioner, Office of.....	13, Third floor
Legal Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.....	5, Second floor
Legislative Chambers.....	5, Second floor
Legislative Counsel Bureau, Director.....	5, Second floor
Library, State.....	3, First floor
Lieutenant Governor, Office of.....	5, Second floor (during legis- lative sessions only)
Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board.....	17, First floor

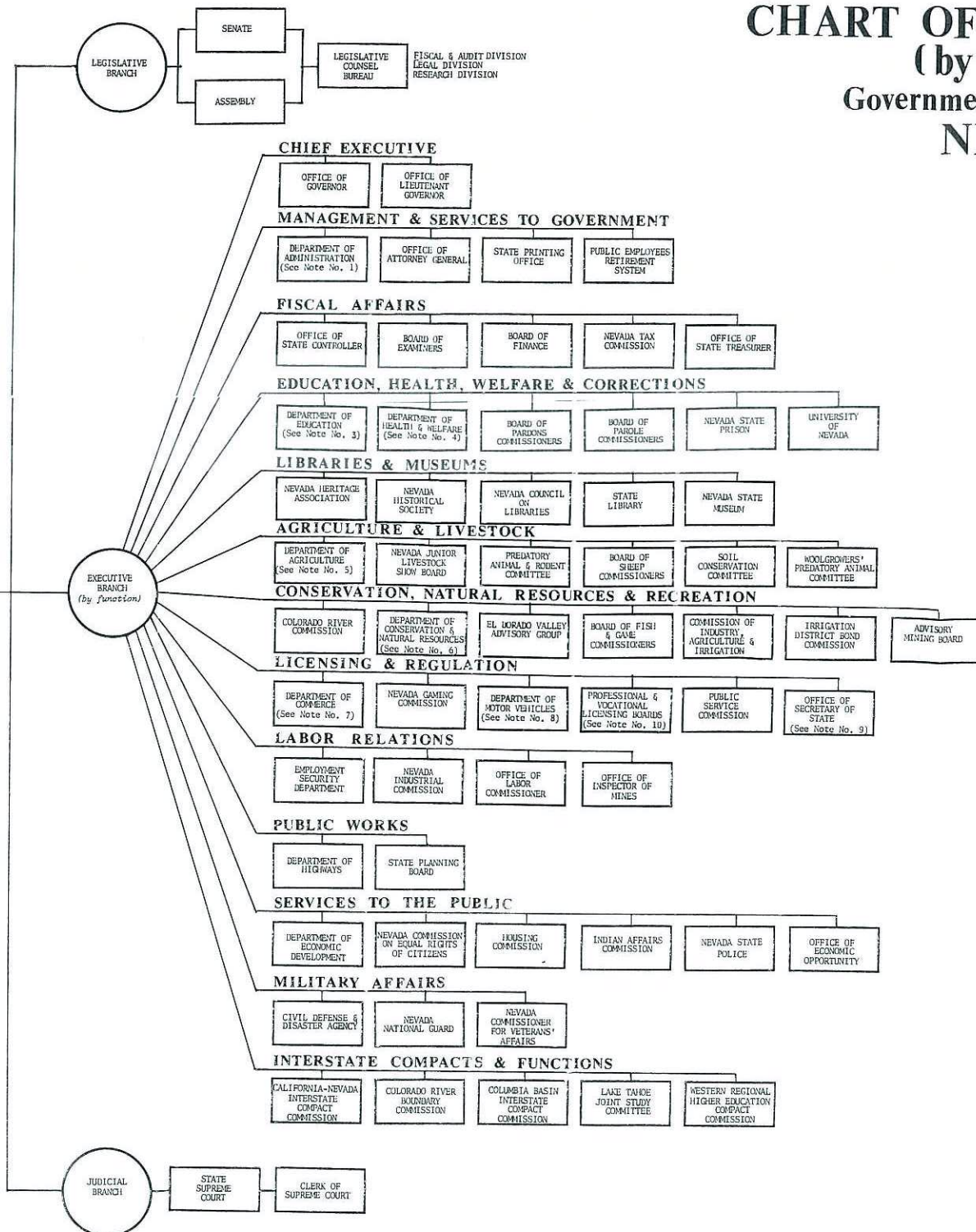
LOCATION OF DEPARTMENTS AND AGENCIES—*Continued*

	Building Number (as shown on map preceding)
Mines, Inspector of, Office of.....	5, First floor
Motor Vehicles, Department of (all divisions).....	Motor Vehicle Bldg., (So. Stewart and Wright Sts.)
Museum, Nevada State.....	North Carson and Robinson Sts. (not shown on map)
National Guard—	
Adjutant General.....	Highway 395 South (not shown on map)
State Maintenance Officer.....	7, Second floor
Parks, Division of, Department of Conserva- tion and Natural Resources.....	13, Third floor
Parole Commissioners, Board of, Chief Parole and Probation Officer.....	13, Third floor
Personnel Division, Department of Administration.....	6, Third floor
Planning Board, State.....	13, Second floor
Police, Nevada State, Superintendent.....	Motor Vehicle Bldg. (So. Stewart and Wright Sts.)
Printing Office, State.....	15
Prison, Nevada State.....	East 5th Street (not shown on map)
Public Service Commission.....	13, Third floor
Purchasing Division, Department of Administration.....	6, First floor
Real Estate Division, Department of Commerce.....	13, Second floor
Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.....	5, Second floor
Retirement System, Public Employees.....	110 West Telegraph St. (not shown on map)
Savings and Loan Division, Department of Commerce.....	13, Third floor
Senate Chamber.....	5, Second floor
State, Secretary of, Office of.....	5, First floor
Supreme Court, State.....	3, Second floor
Tax Commission, Nevada.....	6, Third floor
Treasurer, State, Office of.....	5, First floor
Water Resources, Division of, Department of Conservation and Natural Resources.....	13, Second floor
Welfare Division, Department of Health and Welfare.....	13, Second floor

CHART OF ORGANIZATION (by function)

Government of the State of NEVADA

ELECTORATE



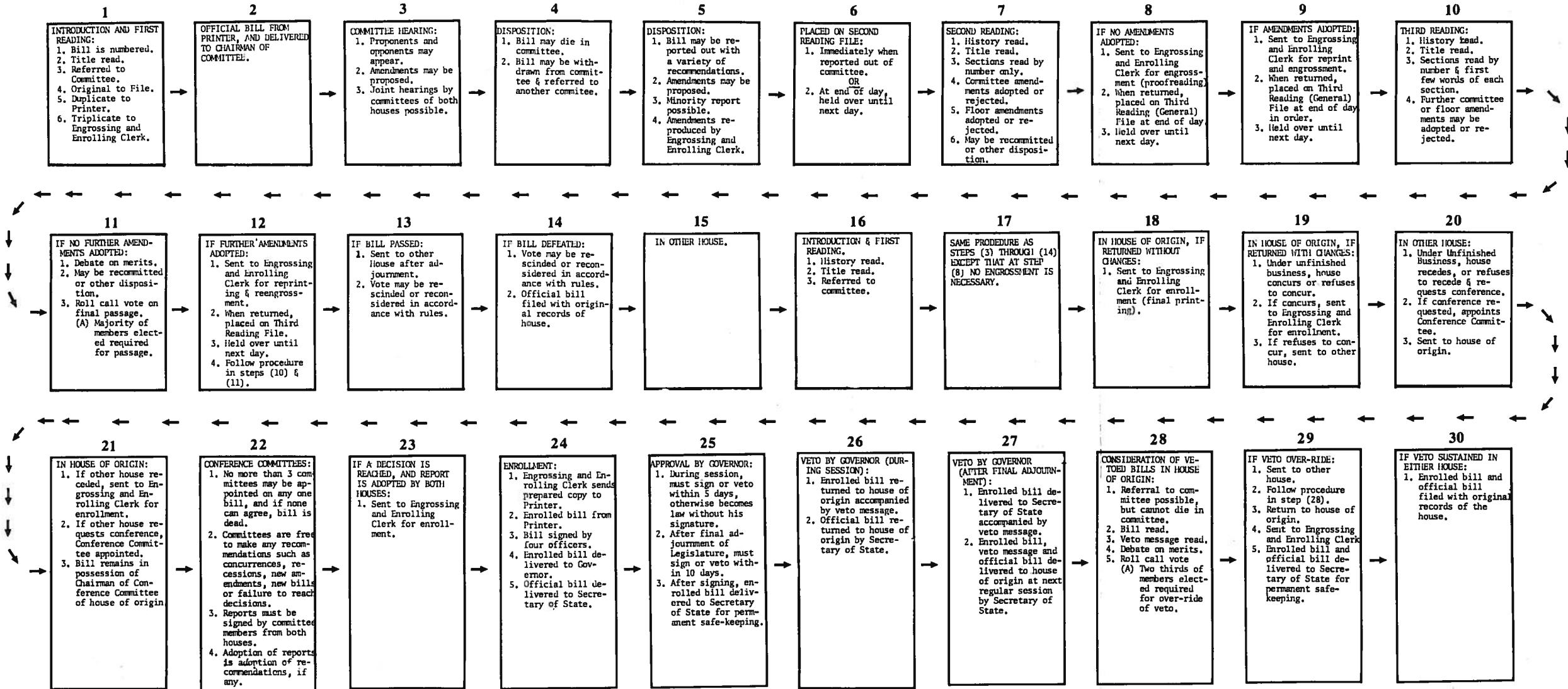
NOTES:

Specialized functions within various departments are performed by appropriate divisions as listed below:

- No. 1 DEPARTMENT OF ADMINISTRATION
(A) Budget Division
(B) Buildings & Grounds Division
(C) Central Data Processing Division
(D) Personnel Division
(E) Purchasing Division
- No. 2 OFFICE OF ATTORNEY GENERAL
Commission on Peace Officer Standards & Training
- No. 3 DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
(A) Administrative Division
(B) Curriculum Division
(C) Finance & Research Division
(D) Vocational & Adult Education Division
(E) Vocational Rehabilitation & OASI Division
- No. 4 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE
(A) Alcoholism Division
(B) Services to the Blind Division
(C) Children's Home
(D) Nevada Girls Training Center
(E) Health Division
(F) Mental Hygiene Division
(G) Welfare Division
(H) Nevada Youth Training Center
- No. 5 DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
(A) Division of Animal Industry
(B) Division of Plant Industry
- No. 6 DEPARTMENT OF CONSERVATION & NATURAL RESOURCES
(A) State Committee on Federal Land Laws
(B) Division of Forestry
(C) Division of State Lands
(D) Division of Oil & Gas Conservation
(E) Division of State Parks
(F) Division of Water Resources
- No. 7 DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
(A) Banking Division
(B) Insurance Division
(C) Real Estate Division
(D) Savings & Loan Division
- No. 8 DEPARTMENT OF MOTOR VEHICLES
(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. 9 OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE
Division of Archives
- No. 10 PROFESSIONS AND VOCATIONS are regulated by their respective boards or commissions as follows:
(A) Nevada State Board of Public Accountants
(B) Board of Architecture
(C) Nevada Athletic Commission
(D) Medical Advisory Board to Athletic Commission
(E) Barbere's Health & Sanitation Board
(F) Board of Examiners in Basic Sciences
(G) Board of Chiropractors
(H) Nevada State Board of Chiropractic Examiners
(I) Contractors' Board
(J) Board of Cosmetology
(K) Dairies 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

Chart prepared by
Research Division,
Legislative Counsel
Bureau.

Progress of a Bill Through the Nevada Legislature



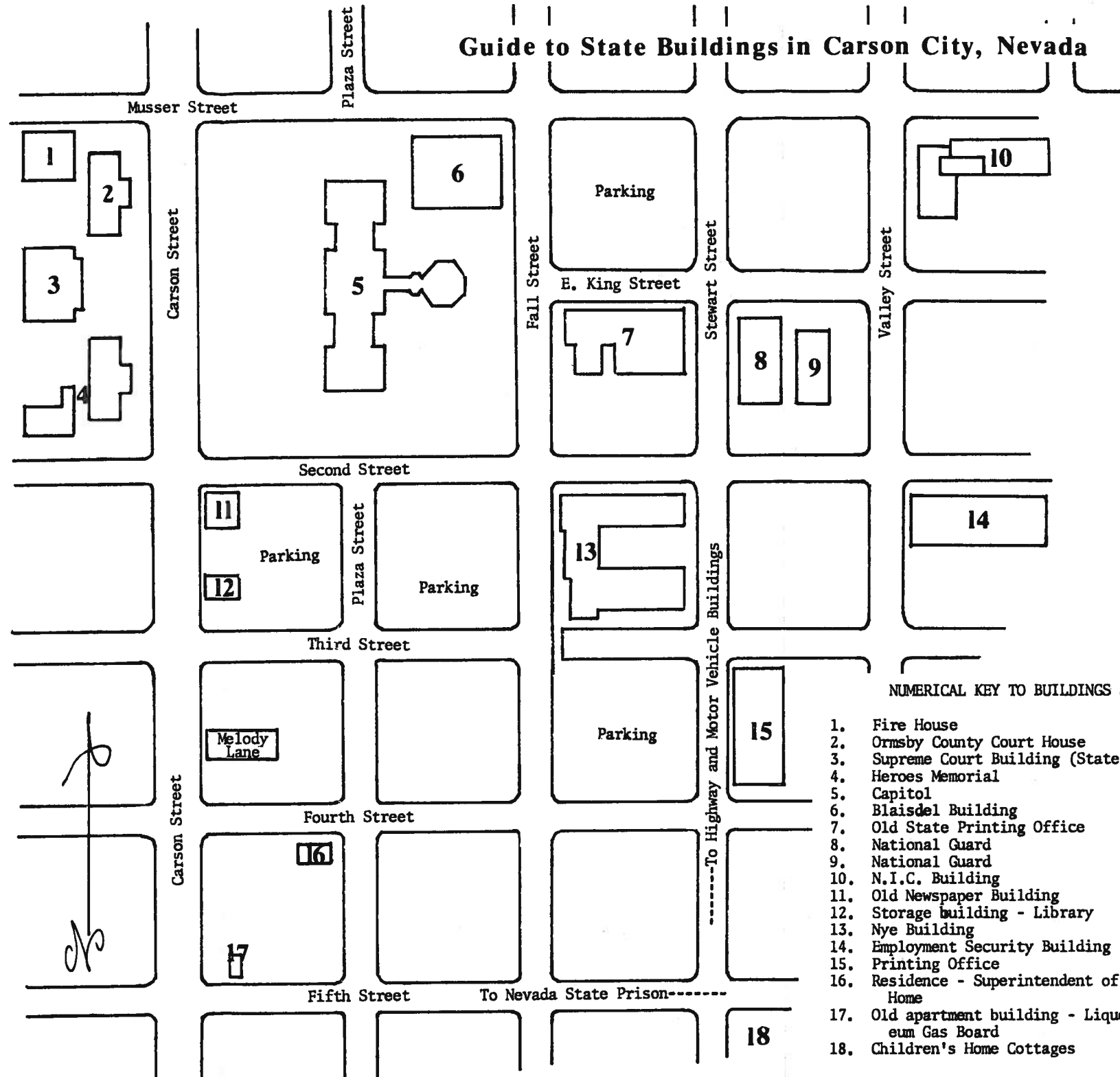
NOTES:

(1) **Emergency Measures.** Under the Constitution, 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 enables the houses to pass bills in one day if necessary.

(2) **Joint Resolutions.** Under the Constitution, joint resolutions must be processed in the same manner as bills. However, joint resolutions proposing amendments to the Constitution are not delivered to or signed by the Governor, but are deposited directly with the Secretary of State after enrollment.

(3) **Concurrent and one-house Resolutions.** 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.

Guide to State Buildings in Carson City, Nevada



NUMERICAL KEY TO BUILDINGS SHOWN

1. Fire House
2. Ormsby County Court House
3. Supreme Court Building (State Library)
4. Heroes Memorial
5. Capitol
6. Blaisdel Building
7. Old State Printing Office
8. National Guard
9. National Guard
10. N.I.C. Building
11. Old Newspaper Building
12. Storage building - Library
13. Nye Building
14. Employment Security Building
15. Printing Office
16. Residence - Superintendent of Children's Home
17. Old apartment building - Liquefied Petroleum Gas Board
18. Children's Home Cottages