

Senate

COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

Minutes of Meeting - January 31, 1973

The second meeting of the Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions was held on January 31, 1973, at 9:00 a.m.

Committee members present: Chairman Lee Walker
Senator Drakulich
Senator Raggio
Senator Herr
Senator Neal

Witnesses: Warden Carl Hocker, Nevada State Prison, Carson City
Wiley Peebles, Identification Officer, Nevada State
Prison, Carson City
Merv J. Flander, Supervisor, Services To The Blind,
Carson City

Also present were:

Jeffrey Menicucci, Intern, Sparks, Nevada
Eric Cronkhite, Administrator, State Park System, Carson City
Senator Gene Echols, North Las Vegas
Press representative

Chairman Walker called the meeting to order at 9:05 a.m.
Merv Flander served as witness on S.B. 68 and S.B. 69

refer — S.B. 68:

mtg #4
2/28
Merv Flander commented that anyone soliciting for the blind must be licensed, but feels they are not benefiting by this Act. After much discussion, Senator Herr moved that this Bill be held over for further investigation, seconded by Senator Drakulich. Motion carried.

S.B. 69:

Merv Flander commented briefly, while Eric Cronkhite presented committee members with attached letter and commented that he was in accord with Merv Flander's comments. Senator Herr moved "Do Pass", seconded by Senator Raggio, with the following amendments: Section 1. Line 22 "...elementary and secondary schools and the University of Nevada System, and the Nevada State Park System."

Senate

Health, Welfare and State Institutions
January 31, 1973
Page Two of Minutes

S.B. 67:

Warden Carl Hocker commented that this Bill is obsolete, as ministers of all denominations are enjoyed at the prison. Senator Drakulich moved "Do Pass", seconded by Senator Herr. Motion carried.

S.B. 94:

Warden Carl Hocker commented that due to the shortage of transportation vehicles and the fact that two guards are required per inmate during transportation services, it is difficult for the Nevada State Prison to transport inmates to various Nevada locations when they are required for testimony. Warden Hocker feels that the State should pay the travel expense, while the county should incur manpower expenses. Following a discussion, Senator Herr moved that this Bill be referred to Commerce and Labor Committee, seconded by Senator Drakulich. Senator Neal voted no on this issue.

S.B. 96:

Following a short discussion period, Senator Raggio moved "Do Pass", seconded by Senator Neal. Motion carried.

S.B. 97:

Warden Carl Hocker commented that he feels he should, upon his discretion and evaluation of departing inmate, be allowed to decide the amount to be paid to the prisoner upon release from the prison. Following discussion, Senator Drakulich moved "Do Pass", seconded by Senator Herr. Motion carried.

S.B. 98:

Warden Hocker commented that he feels it imperative that he receive the statement of facts surrounding the inmate's offense, thus enabling the prison to evaluate the needs, temperament and future rehabilitation program to be applied to each inmate. Following discussion, Senator Herr moved "Do Pass", seconded by Senator Neal, with the following amendment: Section 1. Line 7 "...statement of facts surrounding the commission of the offense, upon forms submitted by the Warden". Motion Carried.

Senate

Health, Welfare and State Institutions
January 31, 1973
Page Three of Minutes

S.B. 99:

Warden Carl Hocker commented that prison officials must make evaluation judgments when an inmate desires to send money to persons outside the prison. Following discussion, Senator Neal moved "Hold", seconded by Senator Drakulich. Motion carried.

Meeting adjourned at 10:35 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,


Sharon W. Maher, Secretary

APPROVED:

Lee E. Walker, Chairman



**NEVADA
STATE
PARK
SYSTEM**

ERIC R. CRONKHITE
Administrator

January 31, 1973

ROOM 221
NYE BUILDING
201 S. FALL STREET
CARSON CITY
NEVADA 89701
702/882-7339

Senator Lee Walker
Chairman
Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

Dear Senator Walker:

By mutual agreement with Mr. Merv Flanders of the Services to the Blind Agency we are requesting Senate Bill 69 to be amended as follows:

Section 2, #4, under definitions of public buildings or property please insert after the University of Nevada System "and the Nevada State Park System".

The reasons for this change are because of the new language being requested on line 46 of page 2 of the Bill could open up a variety of problems in the State Parks which we would be powerless to cope with.

Your consideration of this request would be appreciated.

Sincerely,

Eric R. Cronkhite
Park Administrator

ERC:lk

CONTRACT J-LEAA-014-71
NEVADA REQUEST NO. 738
AJI NO. 53

PROJECT:
PROPOSED NEVADA STATE PRISON
REPLACEMENT OR MODERNIZATION

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Fred T. Wilkinson". The signature is written in black ink and is positioned above the typed name and address.

FRED T. WILKINSON
CORRECTIONAL CONSULTANT
ROUTE 2 - BOX 696
HUNTERSVILLE, N.C. 28078

January 10, 1973

Mr. Richard A. McGee, President
American Justice Institute
Suite 406
1007 - 7th Street
Sacramento, California 95814

Subject: Contract J-LEAA-014-71
Nevada Request No. 738
AJI No. 53

PROJECT: PROPOSED NEVADA STATE PRISON
REPLACEMENT OR MODERNIZATION

Dear Mr. McGee:

Two lengthy meetings have been held with architect Edward J. Parsons and Associated Engineers who have contracted for a feasibility study and determination as to replacement of the present Nevada State Prison or its partial reconstruction.

My comments will deal specifically with this subject but naturally will include other facilities and areas within the correctional system. For convenience of the readers, my recommendations are made at this point and will be amplified later in the report.

1. Replace the State Prison, commonly called Maximum, with a totally new facility. The only apparent alternative is demolition of a substantial part of the existing Prison and constructing new buildings to accommodate most institutional services. This would be a reluctant compromise on my part.
2. If this new institution is constructed, there are possibly three sites available. My recommendation is that it be built adjacent to the present Medium Security Facility located about four miles away at Stewart, Nevada. Alternative locations would be directly to the east or south of the present prison facility.

Lines of Administrative Control of Corrections System

The Board of Prison Commissioners establishes broad policies. Members of this Board are the Governor, Secretary of State, and Attorney General. The top administrative official of the correctional system is Warden Carl G. Hocker who maintains his offices at the State Prison. Three institutions make up the system. They are:

State Prison established in 1864 with a current population of 287.

Medium Security Prison established in 1964 with a current population of 336.

Women's Prison established in 1963 with a current population of 33.

Inmates out to Court or for special treatment and otherwise number 31, making a total population on January 9, 1973 of 687.

Unlike many State facilities, there is adequate housing and very little "crowding" of inmates in the system.

Evaluation of Existing State Prison and Estimate of Current Situation

The Prison is obsolete structurally and through its more than 100 years of existence has suffered from the lack of original planning and the necessity to assemble a hodge podge of buildings by simply picking an available site for buildings that have been added when funds became available. This has resulted in a congested three and a half acres of buildings comprising the main compound which have largely vitiated security observation and effective control of inmates. It would not be possible even with a rebuilding plan to streamline this complex for orderly existence and proper circulation of the inmate population. I shall list some of the "positive" or more favorable aspects of the present facility and then list the negative aspects.

"Positive"

The Power Plant is adequate though boilers will probably need to be replaced within the next three to five years.

A new Food Service building has been constructed.

"Positive"

The Maximum Security Unit is the best of existing housing units.

A Vehicle License Tag Plant appears to be a good and adequate building.

The Cell Blocks being used, A & B, appear to be structurally sound from a standpoint of durability.

"Negatives"

Buildings within the small compound are not streamlined thus preventing adequate observation and control of activities either from the perimeter security or from inside.

Program planning to any degree for a correctional setting is impossible because of space inflexibility. This results in enforced idleness during a large part of the 24 hour day for nearly all inmates, and the lack of programmed training and work opportunities enforces idleness of a substantial percentage of the population at all times, thus resulting in their simply "doing time".

Utilities

Utilities, especially plumbing and electrical, are badly deteriorated and it would be a massive and costly task to rehabilitate these vital utilities throughout the institution. For example, the plumbing fixtures are so aged that many are unrepairable since parts are no longer produced.

The Hospital is on the 3rd floor of a service area building located at the north side of the compound and this unit is simply an improvised Hospital from the area formerly occupied by the Women's Prison and may be reached only by stairways to its third floor location. Just below the Hospital is a small Inmate Activities Unit in what was previously the Kitchen and Dining Room area. This is inadequate.

The Maintenance Shops are a hodge podge of small spaces in sub basements and in scattered places around the north side of the compound. These shops are inefficient, costly, and can be given only partial and occasional supervision by

Maintenance personnel. The operations of the Maintenance Division are further complicated by its responsibility for maintenance of the Medium Security Prison several miles away.

An improvised "Reception Center" is really a line of screened door cells in one of the cell blocks.

The most serious negative factor is ENVIRONMENTAL. the Atmosphere and climate in which employees and inmates must circulate provides for little community or "free" circulation, especially on the part of inmates. The existing cell blocks are joined together, are depressing to inmates, and it is difficult to supervise the four tier housing units both day and night. For example, there have been two incipiently serious incidents in which hostages were taken.

There is little or no productive employment for inmates. The lack of a State Use Industry is a serious deficiency in the entire system. The lack of ability for programming, work, training, and leisure time activities makes the State Prison primarily a holding operation with little possibility of effective motivation and training for its residents.

EVALUATION OF MEDIUM SECURITY PRISON

This is a well designed institution which is a satellite to the State Prison. Its current population of 336 is adequately housed in twelve 12 man dormitories in each of three housing units. It has during the few years it has been open served a useful purpose in the system, and it appears will become the leading institution in the system within a few years regardless of a decision to replace or reconstruct what is now considered the Main Prison. It is my understanding that a high priority in the Governor's budget proposal at this session of the Legislature will be construction of a new housing unit at Medium Security which will consist, in part at least, of close security individual rooms

for those who do not adjust properly in the open and fairly spacious area of the institution. It is likely that the increase in population will require some modest structural changes but withal it is a thoroughly modern facility with progressive programs of vocational training, academic education, and leisure time activities. The one most noted deficiency is a lack of productive work such as would be provided by Industrial Operations.

Women's Prison

This is a tidy compact facility located near the State Prison with an average population of 30 women. Little provision has been made in space design for vocational or other pursuits although the Administration has arranged for employment for some of the women at State Offices. It is a well operated institution.

Reason for Recommendation to Replace Present State Prison

Analysis of the positives and negatives already listed will indicate that I believe it would be uneconomical, unprogressive, and an eventual regret to the State Administration and its citizens if the admitted hard decision in this case is not made to completely abandon the present institution and construct a replacement immediately adjacent to the Medium Security Prison. A philosophical principle would normally lead me to recommend an institution of this type be some distance away from a Medium Security institution but some of the prevailing factors in Nevada would cause me to make a modest compromise on this plan. These factors are the matter of distance for visitors if it should be located perhaps 100 miles away and the greater cost of separating the institution from the Central Management which would exist in the new complex. This proposed location would enable a common Administration Building and the close contact necessary for management of all departments in the complex, which would obviously conserve the time and efficiency of the Maintenance force, would enhance security of both institutions, and would effect economies in joint warehousing and certain support services such as Food and Bakery from one institution to the other.

Ample relatively flat state owned land is available approximately south of the Medium Security institution and the present access road would serve both institutions. Most important of all, the construction of a completely new and modern institution would provide opportunity for fully programmed training, non-depressing housing, and general circulation of inmates which is practically foreclosed in the old structure. It would substitute for now existing idleness, purposelessness, and almost total lack of motivation on the part of inmates at the State Prison.

I repeat the recommendation made at the start of this report that a total new institution be build contiguous to the Medium Security Prison and that the complex be under Central Management by the Correctional Administration. I repeat that the alternative set out would be a last ditch compromise. I believe it would be exceedingly costly and would provide very little improvement in conditions that now exist. Euphemistically one might call it modernization but I believe the end result would be of little improvement, it would certainly not provide additional flexibility, and would scarcely lessen the depressive conditions under which inmates are housed. It is also the considered opinion of the Chief of Maintenance Services that demolition of the buildings along the entire north side of the compound would have a probable costly and damaging impact on other buildings which were not included in the restoration program. This impact would come about largely by effect on major utilities and in view of the unusual ground terrain in this area, including some hot springs, might cause building damage. Finally, in concern about the proposal to "modernize" some of the existing facilities, it is very likely that when the Federal Statute concerning Occupational, Safety, and Health Act (OSHA) is fully implemented and institutions are inspected under what I understand are terms of this Act, it is unbelievable that the present institution would meet the Standards.

General Observations

I would suggest the Nevada Prison Commission vigorously pursue legislation to establish a State-Use Industry division in the Department of Corrections preferably funded by a revolving fund which would permit use of some of the proceeds to sustain an expanded vocational training program at a close security institution. Of most importance, it would provide productive work opportunities to enhance the rehabilitation programs and decrease the serious idleness that prevails.

It is my view that the preponderance of personnel in the institution are dedicated, conscientious employees who have been well trained and indoctrinated in the objectives of Corrections. Salary ranges are well above a median level of comparable states and this has resulted in improvement in the correctional or so-called security staff. Many are participating in training at the college level. Somewhat disquieting, however, is the feeling of an undertone of futility in trying to operate progressive programs and to maintain a seriously deteriorating institution actually set in the bowl of an old rock quarry. This feeling, even though unspoken, readily transmits to inmates who in turn must surely develop a "what's the use" attitude in personal appearance, personal deportment, and basic pride in cleanliness and good order in shop or housing units. Here literally they are living over a slag heap and the apathy generated if measured on the outside would qualify for ghetto conditions.

I have seldom seen a top management or supervisory staff of more competence, determination, and perseverance than exists in the Nevada correctional system. Warden Carl Hocker and Deputy Warden Edwin Pogue are outstanding and experienced administrators. In addition to formal and informal conferences with a number of staff members in various departments, I talked with several inmates who have been under my care during the past 20 or more years and they, without exception,

consider that there are few opportunities to enhance their chances for successful return to the community in the existing situation and with the limited opportunities available. To put it mildly, I think it is highly creditable for the top administrative managers who continue their efforts at programming in the almost unmovable physical "boxed in" situation in which they are operating. About the only thing available is to move necessary activities from one small available space to another periodically in order to feel or to appear to be making progress. It would be discouraging.

I worked rather closely with the following listed staff members during my four days at the institution:

Warden, Carl G. Hocker

Deputy Warden, Edwin T. Pogue

Associate Warden, R. William Lattin

Institution Maintenance Supervisor, Wm. E. Berning

Correctional Captain, Wm. H. Morgan

Correctional Captain, Carl C. Jensen - Medium Security

Senior Physician, Dr. Wm. P. Hibbett

Senior Psychiatrist, Dr. Robert J. Lentz

Psychologist, Robert A. Lippold

Correctional Lieut. Personnel Officer, Howard J. Spreeman

Sincerely,



FRED T. WILKINSON
Correctional Consultant

FTW:kd

SENATE BILL NO. 67—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

JANUARY 23, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

SUMMARY—Removes certain limitations relating to divine services
at state prison. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 16-292)

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is
material to be omitted.

AN ACT to amend NRS 209.050, relating to divine services at the
state prison, by removing certain limitations.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 209.050 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 209.050 The board shall:
3 1. Provide for the holding of divine [service] services in the state
4 prison. [on each Sunday, and for that purpose may secure the services of
5 one or more ministers of the gospel; but the expense thus incurred shall
6 not exceed the sum of \$520 per annum.]
7 2. [Furnish each convict with a copy of the Bible and such other
8 books and papers as may be deemed for the] *Make available to the pris-*
9 *oners copies of the Bible and other religious materials appropriate for the*
10 *spiritual well-being of the prisoners.*

Ⓢ

S. B. 68

SENATE BILL NO. 68—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH, WELFARE
AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

JANUARY 23, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

SUMMARY—Repeals licensing requirements for marketing blind-made products or soliciting contributions for benefit of blind persons. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 38-64)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT to repeal NRS 426.750 to 426.785, inclusive, relating to licensing requirements prior to the retail sale of goods or products as blind-made products, and prior to the solicitation of contributions for the benefit of blind persons.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. NRS 426.750, 426.755, 426.760, 426.765, 426.770,
2 426.775, 426.780 and 426.785 are hereby repealed.

Ⓢ

SENATE BILL NO. 69—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

JANUARY 23, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

SUMMARY—Broadens opportunity for establishment of vending stands operated by blind persons. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 38-205)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to vending stands operated by blind persons; permitting their establishment in private locations and broadening the opportunity in public locations; providing for allocation and disbursement of funds; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

1 SECTION 1. Chapter 426 of NRS is hereby amended by adding
2 thereto a new section which shall read as follows:

3 *The division may establish vending stands in privately owned buildings,*
4 *if the building owner in each instance consents and enters into a agree-*
5 *ment approved by the division.*

6 SEC. 2. NRS 426.630 is hereby amended to read as follows:

7 426.630 As used in NRS 426.630 to 426.720, inclusive, unless the
8 context otherwise requires:

9 1. "Blind person" means any person [who by reason of loss of eye-
10 sight is unable to provide himself with the necessities of life, and who has
11 not sufficient income of his own to maintain himself, and includes any
12 person] whose visual acuity with correcting lenses does not exceed 20/
13 200 in the better eye, or whose vision in the better eye is restricted to a
14 field which subtends an angle of not greater than 20°.

15 2. "Division" means the services to the blind division of the depart-
16 ment of health, welfare and rehabilitation.

17 3. "Operator" means the individual blind person responsible for the
18 day-to-day conduct of the vending stand operation.

19 4. "Public building" or "property" means any building, land or other
20 real property, owned, leased or occupied by any department or agency
21 of the State of Nevada or any of its political subdivisions except public
22 elementary and secondary schools and the University of Nevada System.

Original bill is 3 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

SENATE BILL NO. 94—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

JANUARY, 24, 1973

Referred to Concurrent Committees on Health, Welfare
and State Institutions and Finance

SUMMARY—Provides certain changes in payment of certain expenses for trans-
portation of prisoners. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 16-294)

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is
material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to transportation of prisoners; providing certain
changes in the payment of certain expenses.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 209.220 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 209.220 1. The expense of transporting convicts from the various
3 counties of the state to the state prison shall constitute a charge upon the
4 state, and shall be paid by the state treasurer on the state controller's
5 warrant, to be issued on the approval by the board of state prison com-
6 missioners of the claim of the person having charge of the transportation
7 of any such convict. The expense of transporting convicts shall be paid
8 out of the appropriation for the support of the state prison.
9 2. Upon being notified by the county clerk of any county in this state
10 that a person or persons are being held under commitment to the state
11 prison, the warden shall immediately send an officer or officers with
12 authority to transport the convict from the place of commitment to the
13 state prison.
14 **[**3. The expense of keeping, caring for, and maintenance of every
15 person ordered committed to the state prison shall, after 5 days' notice
16 to the warden, be a charge against the state prison.**]**
17 SEC. 2. NRS 209.230 is hereby amended to read as follows:
18 209.230 1. The expenses to be paid under NRS 209.220 shall be **[**:
19 1. The **]** *the* actual expenses of the officer in charge of the convict or
20 convicts in traveling to and from the state prison.
21 2. **[**The necessary expense of transporting the convict or convicts,
22 and the sum of \$5 per diem to the officer in charge; but in all cases where
23 an appeal shall have been sustained by the supreme court, further trans-
24 portation of the convict or convicts shall be at the expense of the county

Original bill is 2 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

SENATE BILL NO. 95—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

JANUARY, 24, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

SUMMARY—Removes certain limitations relating to scope of employment of prisoners in state prison and expands area wherein prisoners may be employed. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 16-298)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to the employment of prisoners; removing certain limitations relating to the scope of employment; expanding the area wherein prisoners may be employed; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 209.350 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 209.350 1. The board may, in its discretion, cause the prisoners, or
3 any number of them, to be employed in any mechanical pursuits, and at
4 hard labor, and furnish such convicts thus employed with any material
5 that may be deemed necessary, in the same manner as is provided for
6 the furnishing of supplies and stores to the state prison.
7 2. The board shall have the exclusive control of the employment of
8 the prisoners and may employ them in such manner as will best serve
9 the interest of the state and the welfare of the prisoners.
10 3. [The board shall not permit the employment of any prisoner on
11 any other than public work of general advantage to the state, its municip-
12 al corporations and political subdivisions. Such work] *The type of*
13 *employment which the board may permit* includes, but is not limited to:
14 (a) Roadwork;
15 (b) Construction and reconstruction work at the state prison and the
16 prison farm under the supervision of the state planning board;
17 (c) Work on the prison farm or any state property;
18 (d) The manufacture of license plates and highway signs;
19 (e) Work in state parks;
20 (f) Reforestation of state and federal lands;
21 (g) Work on fire and recreation trails and areas, erosion control dams,
22 camp and historical sites, abandoned dredging areas, forest and brush
23 fires anywhere in the state, and flood relief; and
24 (h) Work in any industry adopted by the state planning board for the

Original bill is 2 pages long.
Contact the Research Library for
a copy of the complete bill.

SENATE BILL NO. 96—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

JANUARY 24, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

SUMMARY—Relieves warden of state prison from responsibility for delivery of motor vehicle license plates and eliminates provisions for repair of sacks by prisoners. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 16-300)

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to employment of prisoners in the state prison; relieving the warden from responsibility for delivery of motor vehicle license plates; and eliminating provisions for the repair of sacks.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 209.480 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 209.480 Automobile license plates and road signs to be used by
3 and for the State of Nevada, or other states, shall be manufactured at the
4 state prison in such quantities and dimensions as may be necessary for
5 the needs of the State of Nevada [.] or other states. [.] and the warden
6 shall deliver the license plates and signs to the proper departments of
7 the State of Nevada to be used in accordance with the laws of this state.]
8 SEC. 2. NRS 209.490 is hereby repealed.

S. B. 97

SENATE BILL NO. 97—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

JANUARY 24, 1973

Referred to Concurrent Committees on Health, Welfare and State
Institutions and Finance

SUMMARY—Provides flexibility in amount of money which may be paid to
prisoner upon release from state prison. Fiscal Note: Yes. (BDR 16-301)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is
material to be omitted.

AN ACT to amend NRS 209.500, relating to the release of prisoners from the
state prison, by providing flexibility in the amount of money to be paid to a
prisoner upon his release; and providing other matters properly relating
thereto.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 209.500 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 209.500 Whenever any prisoner shall be released from the state
3 prison, [of this state,] either by expiration of his term of sentence, or
4 by pardon, or by parole, the warden [shall:] *may*:
5 1. Furnish him [\$25, the same to] *with a sum of money not to*
6 *exceed \$100, the amount to be based upon the prisoner's economic*
7 *need as determined by the warden, which shall be allowed and paid out*
8 *of the state prison fund as any other claim against the fund.*
9 2. Give him notice of the provisions of NRS 202.360, forbidding
10 ex-felons to possess or have custody of concealable weapons and the
11 provisions of NRS 207.080 to 207.150, inclusive, relating to the regis-
12 tration and fingerprinting of convicted persons.
13 3. Require him to sign an acknowledgment of the notice required
14 in subsection 2.

®

S. B. 98

SENATE BILL NO. 98—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

JANUARY 24, 1973

Referred to Committee on Health, Welfare and State Institutions

SUMMARY—Requires certain reports to be made to warden of Nevada
state prison. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 14-287)



EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is
material to be omitted.

AN ACT to amend NRS 176.107, relating to certain reports by district attorneys,
by requiring the reports to be made to the warden of the Nevada state
prison.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 176.107 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 176.107 Whenever a sentence of imprisonment in the Nevada state
3 prison is imposed, immediately after the rendition of judgment, the
4 district attorney who prosecuted the cause shall transmit to the [chair-
5 man of the state board of parole commissioners (upon forms to be sup-
6 plied by the board)] *warden of the Nevada state prison* a written
7 statement of facts surrounding the commission of the offense.

Ⓢ

S. B. 99

SENATE BILL NO. 99—COMMITTEE ON HEALTH,
WELFARE AND STATE INSTITUTIONS

JANUARY 24, 1973

Referred to Concurrent Committees on Health, Welfare and
State Institutions and Commerce and Labor

SUMMARY—Makes certain changes in provisions relating to road work by
prisoners in state prison. Fiscal Note: No. (BDR 16-299)

EXPLANATION—Matter in *italics* is new; matter in brackets [] is
material to be omitted.

AN ACT relating to road work by prisoners in the state prison; eliminating certain provisions relating to striped clothing, punishment for infractions of certain rules, forfeiture of good behavior credits and pay for road work; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

*The People of the State of Nevada, represented in Senate and Assembly,
do enact as follows:*

- 1 SECTION 1. NRS 209.420 is hereby amended to read as follows:
2 209.420 Convicts detailed to road work under the provisions of NRS
3 209.410 shall, while so engaged, and without the confines of the state
4 prison, be under the general direction of the warden and guards appointed
5 by him, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations with respect
6 to their hours of labor, conduct and control as the board shall establish.
7 [They shall not be required to wear stripes, and for infractions of the
8 rules the maximum punishment of any convict shall be his summary
9 return to confinement in the state prison and forfeiture of credits.]
10 SEC. 2. NRS 209.430 is hereby repealed.

®