

together with any willful official negligence or misconduct on the part of any such officer the President of the Board of Supervisors.

SEC. 66. At every regular session of the Board of Supervisors, before proceeding to other business, each member shall be called upon to report, orally, upon the matters specified in the preceding section; to give information of the condition of his district, in regard to public schools, streets, roads and highways, health, police, industry and population; and to suggest any defects he may have noticed in the laws and regulations, or the administration thereof, and the means of remedying them.

SEC. 67. The Supervisors shall meet within five days after each annual election, and also on the first Monday of January, April, July and October of each year, and at such other times as specially required by law; or they may, for urgent reasons, be specially convoked by the President of the Board of Supervisors. A majority of all the Supervisors elected in the several districts shall constitute a quorum to do business; and no regulation, resolution, ordinance or order of the Board, can pass without the concurrence of a majority of all the members elected [seven votes necessary, Act March 30, 1868], but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day. All the sessions, acts and resolutions of the Board shall be public. The President of the Board of Supervisors, elected by the city and county at large, shall preside at all the sessions of the Board, without the right to vote. In his absence during any session, the Board shall appoint a President *pro tempore*, who shall, however, have the same vote as other members. The Board of Supervisors shall be judge of election returns and qualification of its own members, and shall order and provide for holding elections in the proper districts, to fill vacancies [see section 6, page 764, Amendment Act April 27, 1868] which may happen to exist more than six months previous to the next general election; which general election such office shall be filled by election for the full term of two years. The Board of Supervisors shall determine the rules of its proceedings, keep a record of its acts and resolutions, and allow the same to be published; and the yeas and nays on a question shall, at the request of any member, be entered on its journal. The Board of Supervisors shall appoint a clerk with a salary of three thousand dollars a year [Amended Act March 30, 1872], to hold office during the pleasure of the Board, who shall be *ex officio* Clerk of the Board of Equalization, without any additional salary as such [Amended May 1, 1871], and shall be required to take the constitutional oath of office, and give bond for the faithful discharge of the duties of the office.\* He shall have power to administer such oaths and affirmations as may be required by law, or the regulations or the orders of the Board relating to any demands upon the treasury or other business connected with the government of the city and county; and shall also have power to certify and authenticate copies of its records, papers and documents in his official custody. The powers of the Board of Supervisors are those granted in this Act, and they are prohibited to exercise any others.—[Amendment April 18, 1857.]

SEC. 68. It shall be the duty of the President of the Board of Supervisors, vigilantly to observe the official conduct of each Supervisor in his district, and of all public officers of the city and county, and to take note of the fidelity and exactitude, or want thereof, with which they execute their duties and obligations, especially in the collection, custody, administration and disbursement of the public funds and property, for which purpose the books, records and official papers of all officers and magistrates of said city and county shall, at all convenient times, be open to his inspection. He shall take especial care to see that the books and records of all such officers are kept in legal and proper form; and any official defalcation, or willful neglect of duty, or official misconduct, which he may have discovered, or which shall have been reported to him by any Supervisor, shall, at the earliest opportunity, be laid before the Grand Jury, in order that the officer in default may be proceeded against according to law. Every ordinance or resolution of the Board of Supervisors providing for any specific improvement, the granting of any privilege, or involving the lease or other appropriation of public property, or the expenditure of public moneys (except for sums less than five hundred dollars) or levying tax or assessment; and every ordinance or resolution imposing a new duty or penalty, shall, after its introduction in the Board, be published with the yeas and nays, in some city daily newspaper, at least five successive days before final action of the Board upon the same; and every such ordinance, after the same shall pass the Board, shall, before it takes effect, be presented to the President of the Board for his approval. If he approves he shall sign it; if not, he shall return it within ten days to the Board, with his objections in writing. The Board shall then enter the objections on the journals and publish them in some city newspaper. If, at any stated meeting thereafter, two thirds of all the members elected to the Board [nine votes necessary, Act March 30, 1868] vote for such ordinance or resolution it shall then, despite the objections of the President, become valid. Should any such ordinance or resolution not be returned by the President within ten days after he receives it, it shall become valid, the same as if it had received his signature.

\* The Clerk of the Board is authorized to appoint an assistant with a salary of one hundred and twenty-five dollars per month.—[Act of February 14, 1866; amended March 14, 1868.] Salary increased to one hundred and fifty dollars per month.—[Act March 30, 1872.]