

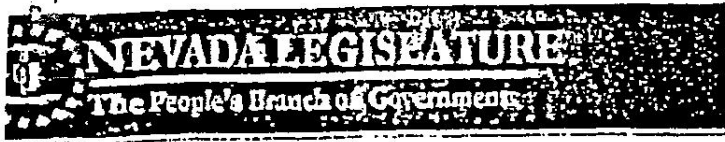
Exhibit L

This Exhibit clearly shows a Contravening Propaganda Statement made and disseminated Information by the (LCB) stating that the Nevada Supreme Court created the Statute Revision Commission in 1951,

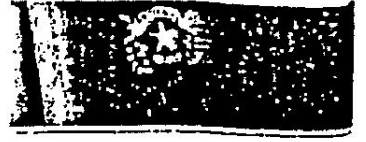
This is another Demonstration of the Judicial Branch Encroachment and Impingement upon the Legislative Branch A violation of the Separation of Powers Doctrine Nev. Const. Art. 3, Section 1...

Exhibit L1 - shows the Nevada Constitution, that Supports violations of Separation of Powers Doctrine Nev. Const Art 3, Section 1 by three Nevada Supreme Court Justice (1) Milton Badt (2) Edgar Eutter (3) Charles Man II They also clearly and plainly violate Nev. Const Art 6, Section 11

Exh. L2 - shows that, the legislature engaged in unlawful Acts and the passing of a Bill, forming a Commission to Revise Statutes (NRS) creating them by the encroachment and impingement upon the Judicial Branch to the Legislative Branch, Act of which causes the Bill to be Invalid and VOID making the Revised (NRS) Statutes Constitutionally fails and cannot be cited as the Laws of Nevada...



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The Legislative Counsel Bureau

Legislative service agencies were created to free legislators from dependence upon the executive branch of state government and lobbyists for information and assistance. With service agencies, a legislator is not dependent upon a lobbyist or a governor to draft a bill, research data, or provide information about other states with similar problems. The more professional and expert the service agency staff, the less legislators need to depend on sources of support that may be biased.

Many states, including Nevada, use the basic legislative council pattern providing for a body composed of legislators from each house and from each party empowered to function during the interim between sessions. Powers and responsibilities vary among the states, but basically councils carry out functions assigned by the full legislatures. These functions range from simple administrative duties to extensive power of legislative oversight, policy research, and emergency appropriations.

Although many states maintain separate staff for each house in addition to partisan staff, the Legislative Counsel Bureau is a nonpartisan centralized agency serving both houses and members of all political parties.

In March of 1945, the Nevada Legislature recognized a need for more information and assistance in order to deal with increasingly complex tasks as described in the *preamble* to the bill creating the Legislative Counsel Bureau:

At each biennial session of the legislature, that body is confronted by requests for legislation expanding and changing the functions of and increasing the appropriations of numerous offices, departments, institutions, and agencies of the state government; and . . . notwithstanding the information provided by the messages and budgets of the governor and the reports of public officers, it is impossible for the legislature or its committees to secure sufficient information to act advisedly on such requests in the time limited for its sessions.

The 1945 law establishing the bureau charged it with assisting the Legislature to find facts concerning government, proposed legislation, and various other public matters.

During the next several years, the duties of the bureau and its staff were modified and expanded. In 1963, the Nevada Legislature reorganized the Legislative Counsel Bureau, giving it structure and responsibilities similar to those it has today. One part of this change was the incorporation of the Statute Revision Commission into the Legislative Counsel Bureau as the Legal Division. The Statute Revision Commission was originally created by the Supreme Court in 1951 and became involved in bill drafting as an adjunct to its statute revision work. The 1963 legislation also added a Fiscal and Auditing Division and a Research Division.

Summary

The staff services of the Legislative Counsel Bureau are furnished throughout the year for any legislator. Legal advice, fiscal information, and background research are furnished upon request. Services of a more extensive nature are executed when the Legislature so orders by means of a law or resolution. Between sessions, such projects may be requested through the Legislative Commission.



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LI

This Exhibit clearly shows that, the Legislature created the illegal and unconstitutional Revision Commission Appointing three Justices from the Judicial Branch, this plainly violates Nev. Const. Art 3, Section 1, Separation of Powers;

These Three Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court could not do ANY FUNCTION other than that, appertaining to their only Judicial Functions, Revising laws, rewriting laws, preparing legislation to create the (NRS) Nevada Revised Statutes, and causing the repealing of ALL statutes of Nevada of a general and permanent nature, are "VOID" and are unconstitutional...

These Three Justices (1) Milton Badt, (2) Edgar Eather and (3) Charles Merrill also violated the Nev. Const. Art. 6 Section 11, and anything or Acts they performed are void...

The Legislative Counsel/Bureau has created a Contravening Problem, Claiming that in Exhibit LI that the Nev. Sup. Court 103

other than carrying out the legitimate functions of the Nevada Children's Foundation, Inc., the same shall be taxed.

Eleventh—Notwithstanding any other provisions of this act or any section or subsection thereof, all claims for tax exemptions on real property shall be filed on or before the second Monday of July of the year for which the exemption is claimed.

Sec. 2. All acts and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. This act shall be in effect immediately upon its passage and approval.

Senate Bill No. 132—Committee on Finance

CHAPTER 304

AN ACT establishing a permanent commission for the revision, compilation, annotation, and publishing of the laws of the State of Nevada and certain laws of the United States; prescribing certain duties of a temporary nature; prescribing certain duties of a permanent nature; making an appropriation therefor, and other matters properly connected therewith.

[Approved March 22, 1951]

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

SECTION 1. There is hereby created a commission of the State of Nevada to be known as the "commission for revision and compilation of Nevada laws," hereinafter referred to as the commission. Such commission shall be composed of three members, and said members shall be the three justices of the supreme court. The members of such commission shall have the powers and duties prescribed by this act, and shall each receive such salary for their services as shall be prescribed by this act, and subsequent enactments.

Sec. 2. As soon as practicable after the effective date hereof the commission shall commence the preparation of a complete revision and compilation of the constitution and the laws of the State of Nevada of general application, together with brief annotations and marginal notes to sections thereof. Such compilation when completed shall be known as "Revised Laws of Nevada," and the year of first publication shall be filled in the blank space of such title. For brevity such title may be cited as "Rev. Laws."

Sec. 3. In preparing such compilation the commission is hereby authorized to adopt such system of numbering as it deems practical, to cause said compilation to be published in such number of volumes, but such volumes shall not exceed 750 pages, as shall be deemed convenient, and to cause such volumes to be bound in loose-leaf binders of good, and so far as possible, permanent quality. The pages of such compilation shall conform in size and printing style to the pages of the Statutes of Nevada, except that if necessary for marginal notes, the same may be of greater width, and roman style type only, shall

EXHIBIT "61" pg 1

be used. In general, it is re compilation should follow th pilation heretofore made and 1912," as authorized by chap

Sec. 4. Upon completion of the commission is authorized at the state printing office printing the separate volume and forwarded to the secretar as set forth hereinafter. Suff so that there shall be bound "Revised Laws." A master " shall be kept in the copy shall not be removed f a member of the commission

Sec. 5. In complying with the limitation of available aj ized to employ such clerical compensated at the same rate position, and such assistants i sary, and shall be familiar w of laws. The terms of the assistants shall be fixed by 1

Sec. 6. The commission at appropriation hereby made required by this act.

Sec. 7. From and after thi " and the delivery of said secretary of state shall i of each elected or appointed s said officer therefor, thirty s exclusive use of the legislat county of the state for the us ney of that county, one set s state maintained by public fr necessary, not to exceed 50 s librarian for reciprocal tradir federal territories. The remi of state at a price of \$10 pe shall be deposited in the gene

Sec. 8. The compilation i accompanied by as complete pare, which index shall be 1 and style as the "Revised L

Sec. 9. The secretary of s sion all records of his office w sion, and any books or statu shall likewise be made availa

Sec. 10. Upon request of

be used. In general, it is recommended, but not required, that such compilation should follow the plan of organization used in the compilation heretofore made and known as the "Revised Laws of Nevada, 1912," as authorized by chapter CXXXVI, Statutes of 1909.

Sec. 4. Upon completion of each portion of said "Revised Laws," the commission is authorized and directed to have the same printed at the state printing office, and upon completion of the final printing the separate volumes shall be bound as heretofore required and forwarded to the secretary of state for safekeeping and disposition as set forth hereinafter. Sufficient copies of each page shall be printed so that there shall be bound 2,500 copies of each volume of said "Revised Laws." A master copy of said "Revised Laws of Nevada," shall be kept in the office of the commission, and such master copy shall not be removed from said office except in the custody of a member of the commission.

Sec. 5. In complying with the provisions of this act, and within the limitation of available appropriations, the commission is authorized to employ such clerical assistance as it deems necessary, to be compensated at the same rate as other state employees of comparable position, and such assistants in drafting and research as may be necessary, and shall be familiar with methods of compilation and drafting of laws. The terms of the employment and compensation of such assistants shall be fixed by the commission.

Sec. 6. The commission shall reimburse the state printer from the appropriation hereby made for the cost of printing and binding required by this act.

Sec. 7. From and after the completion of "Revised Laws of Nevada," and the delivery of the same to the secretary of state, the said secretary of state shall forward one set of the same to the office of each elected or appointed state officer, and take the official receipt of said officer therefor, thirty sets shall be reserved at all times for the exclusive use of the legislature, one set shall be furnished to each county of the state for the use of the district judge and district attorney of that county, one set shall be furnished to each library in the state maintained by public funds, and such number of sets as may be necessary, not to exceed 50 sets, shall be made available to the state librarian for reciprocal trading with state libraries of sister states and federal territories. The remaining sets shall be sold by the secretary of state at a price of \$10 per volume, and all proceeds of such sales shall be deposited in the general fund.

Sec. 8. The compilation herein authorized to be made, shall be accompanied by as complete an index as it shall be practical to prepare, which index shall be printed and bound in the same manner and style as the "Revised Laws."

Sec. 9. The secretary of state shall make available to the commission all records of his office which are or may be of use to the commission, and any books or statutes in the custody of the said secretary shall likewise be made available to said commission.

Sec. 10. Upon request of the commission, the superintendent of

EXHIBIT "L.L." pg. 2

buildings and grounds shall assign and make available to the commission suitable and convenient rooms or space for the use of the commission and its employees.

Sec. 11. The commission is authorized to purchase or otherwise secure, necessary supplies and equipment.

Sec. 12. Upon the completion of "Revised Laws of Nevada," the commission is authorized and directed to prepare and have printed such replacement and supplementary pages for such laws, as may from time to time be necessary. In any event, said commission shall prepare the replacement and supplementary pages made necessary by the sessions of the legislature, as soon as possible after each such session. The intent of this section is that such "Revised Laws" shall be kept current insofar as may be possible. Distribution of the same is to be made as for the original volumes, and prices shall be set by the commission as near as possible to the cost of preparing and printing, provided, that where distribution of the original volumes was without charge, no charge shall be made for replacement.

Sec. 13. Upon completion, "Revised Laws of Nevada," 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.

Sec. 14. The commission shall, from time to time, make recommendations for clarification of specific statutes, for elimination of obsolete statutes, and calling the attention of the legislature to conflicting statutes, and such other matter as it deems necessary.

Sec. 15. The members of the commission shall each receive a salary of one hundred twenty-five dollars (\$125) per month, paid as are the salaries of other state officers, and out of the appropriation hereby made, for the period commencing on the effective date hereof, and expiring June 30, 1953.

Sec. 16. There is hereby appropriated from the general fund, for the purposes of this act, the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars (\$75,000). Claims against this appropriation shall be allowed and paid in the same manner as are other claims against the state.

Sec. 17. This act shall be effective from and after May 1, 1951.

EXHIBIT "L1" pg. 3

FO
Assembly Bill No.

AN ACT to amend an act entit
for acquisition, constructi
municipalities and counties
or without the state, and t
ing eminent domain proces
airports and income therec
services in airport operatio
ing extra territorial juris
municipal ordinances and ;
ing of taxes, issuance of b
validating prior acquisitio
action by municipalities as
aid between municipalities
to public municipal airport

[Apr

The People of the State of N.
do

SECTION 1. Section 24 of
Statutes of Nevada 1947, p
1949 Supp., is hereby amen

Section 24. The acquisit
suant to this act, the plan
ment, construction, improve
regulation, protection, and
facilities, including the acqu
and the exercise of any othe
and other public agencies,
and other public agencies,
hereby declared to be publ
for a public purpose, and
case of any county, are de
poses as well as public and
municipality other than a c
tions and purposes as well a
other property and privileg
of any municipality or othe
the purposes enumerated in
to be acquired and used for
as a matter of public necessit
pality, for county or muni
or suit shall be brought or
pality, or its officers, agents,
from tort occurring in or ab
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port, at such times as such
otherwise under the control o
corporation operating or ma
vided, that nothing in this se
pality of liability for such da
aged by the county or munic

Exhibit 62

This Exhibit shows the Nevada Constitution and Specifics related to the Separation of Powers Doctrine

It demonstrates clear and plain "MANDATORY" and Commanded the three Separate Departments of the Nevada State Government...

There is beyond any reasonable doubt, that, the three Justices of the Nevada Supreme Court were performing other functions and not just Judicial in Nature;

Even if they claimed, "Quasi Functions", it was and is illegal, Unlawful, Unconstitutional invalid and VOID

Beyond any reasonable doubt, these three Justices did commit encroachment and impingement from the Judicial branch upon the Legislative Branch;

As that, Stated in Nev. Const. Art 6, Section 11, Justices and Judges ineligible for other office and as Stated Effective through November 22, 2010 and after that date, Citing Amended in 1950; proposed and passed by the 1947 Legislature, agreed and passed by the 1949 Legislature approved ratified by the People 1950, General Election... During said periods to any other office than Judicial is VOID, there are absolutely no claims of catches to the Decades of Stealth Fraud and the on-going Long Arm Fraud, the (was) Constitutionally Sins ... 107

Sec. 8. Qualifications of voters on adoption or rejection of constitution. All persons qualified by law to vote for representatives to the General Assembly of the Territory of Nevada, on the twenty first day of March A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty four and all other persons who may be lawful voters in said Territory on the first Wednesday of September next following, shall be entitled to vote directly upon the question of adopting or rejecting this Constitution.

Sec. 9. Recall of public officers: Procedure and limitations. Every public officer in the State of Nevada is subject, as herein provided, to recall from office by the registered voters of the state, or of the county, district, or municipality which he represents. For this purpose, not less than twenty-five percent (25%) of the number who actually voted in the state or in the county, district, or municipality which he represents, at the election in which he was elected, shall file their petition, in the manner herein provided, demanding his recall by the people. They shall set forth in said petition, in not exceeding two hundred (200) words, the reasons why said recall is demanded. If he shall offer his resignation, it shall be accepted and take effect on the day it is offered, and the vacancy thereby caused shall be filled in the manner provided by law. If he shall not resign within five (5) days after the petition is filed, a special election shall be ordered to be held within thirty (30) days after the issuance of the call therefor, in the state, or county, district, or municipality electing said officer, to determine whether the people will recall said officer. On the ballot at said election shall be printed verbatim as set forth in the recall petition, the reasons for demanding the recall of said officer, and in not more than two hundred (200) words, the officer's justification of his course in office. He shall continue to perform the duties of his office until the result of said election shall be finally declared. Other candidates for the office may be nominated to be voted for at said special election. The candidate who shall receive highest number of votes at said special election shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the term, whether it be the person against whom the recall petition was filed, or another. The recall petition shall be filed with the officer with whom the petition for nomination to such office shall be filed, and the same officer shall order the special election when it is required. No such petition shall be circulated or filed against any officer until he has actually held his office six (6) months, save and except that it may be filed against a senator or assemblyman in the legislature at any time after ten (10) days from the beginning of the first session after his election. After one such petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be filed against the same officer during the term for which he was elected, unless such further petitioners shall pay into the public treasury from which the expenses of said special election have been paid, the whole amount paid out of said public treasury as expenses for the preceding special election. Such additional legislation as may aid the operation of this section shall be provided by law.

[Added in 1912, amended in 1970 and 1996. The addition was proposed and passed by the 1909 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1911 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1912 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1909, p. 345; Statutes of Nevada 1911, p. 448. The first amendment was proposed and passed by the 1967 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1969 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1970 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1967, p. 1782; Statutes of Nevada 1969, p. 1663. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the 1993 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1995 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1996 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1993, p. 3135; Statutes of Nevada 1995, p. 2887.]

Sec. 10. Limitation on contributions to campaign.

1. As used in this Section, "contribution" includes the value of services provided in kind for which money would otherwise be paid, such as paid polling and resulting data, paid direct mail, paid solicitation by telephone, any paid campaign paraphernalia printed or, otherwise produced, and the use of paid personnel to assist in a campaign.

2. The Legislature shall provide by law for the limitation of the total contribution by any natural or artificial person to the campaign of any person for election to any office, except a federal office, to \$5,000 for the primary and \$5,000 for the general election, and to the approval or rejection of any question by the registered voters to \$5,000, whether the office sought or the question submitted is local or for the State as a whole. The Legislature shall further provide for the punishment of the contributor, the candidate, and any other knowing party to a violation of the limit, as a felony.

[Added in 1996. Proposed by initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the 1994 and 1996 General Elections.]

ARTICLE 3. - Distribution of Powers.

SEC. 1. Three separate departments; separation of powers; legislative review of administrative regulations.

Section 1. Three separate departments; separation of powers; legislative review of administrative regulations.

1. 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 expressly directed or permitted in this constitution.

2. If the legislature authorizes the adoption of regulations by an executive agency which bind persons outside the agency, the legislature may provide by law for:

(a) The review of these regulations by a legislative agency before their effective date to determine initially whether each is within the statutory authority for its adoption;

(b) The suspension by a legislative agency of any such regulation which appears to exceed that authority, until it is reviewed by a legislative body composed of members of the Senate and Assembly which is authorized to act on behalf of both houses of the legislature; and

(c) The nullification of any such regulation by a majority vote of that legislative body, whether or not the regulation was suspended.

[Amended in 1996. Proposed and passed by the 1993 legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1995 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1996 general election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1993, p. 3082; Statutes of Nevada 1995, p. 2972.]

ARTICLE 4. - Legislative Department

- SEC. 1. Legislative power vested in senate and assembly.
- 2. Biennial sessions of Legislature: Commencement: limitation on duration; void actions: submission of proposed executive budget. [Effective through November 26, 2012, and after that date unless the proposed amendment is agreed to and passed by the 2011 Legislature and approved and ratified by the voters at the 2012 General Election.]
- 2. Biennial sessions of Legislature: Commencement: limitation on duration; void actions: submission of proposed executive budget. [Effective November 27, 2012, if the proposed amendment is agreed to and passed by the 2011 Legislature and approved and ratified by the voters at the 2012 General Election.]
- 2A. Special sessions of Legislature: Procedure for convening; precedence; limitations on business and duration; void actions. [Effective November 27, 2012, if the proposed addition is agreed to and passed by the 2011 Legislature and approved and ratified by the voters at the 2012 General Election.]

respective counties unless the Legislature otherwise provides by law.

[Amended twice in 1976 and in 1998. The first and second amendments were proposed and passed by the 1973 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1975 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 General Election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1973, pp. 1940 and 1953; Statutes of Nevada 1975, pp. 1870 and 1981. The first and second amendments were combined pursuant to Nev. Art. 16, § 1. The third amendment was proposed and passed by the 1995 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1998 Legislature, and approved and ratified by the people at the 1998 General Election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1995, p. 2964; Statutes of Nevada 1997, p. 3598.]

Sec. 7. Terms of courts. [Effective November 23, 2010, if the proposed amendment is approved and ratified by the voters at the 2010 General Election.] The times of holding the Supreme Court, the court of appeals, if established by the Legislature, and the district courts must be as fixed by law. The terms of the Supreme Court must be held at the seat of government unless the Legislature otherwise provides by law, except that the Supreme Court may hear oral argument at other places in the State. The terms of the court of appeals, if established by the Legislature, must be held at the place provided by law. The terms of the district courts must be held at the county seats of their respective counties unless the Legislature otherwise provides by law.

[Amended twice in 1976 and in 1998. The first and second amendments were proposed and passed by the 1973 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1975 Legislature, and approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 General Election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1973, pp. 1940 and 1953; Statutes of Nevada 1975, pp. 1870 and 1981. The first and second amendments were combined pursuant to Nev. Art. 16, § 1. The third amendment was proposed and passed by the 1995 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1998 Legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1998 General Election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1995, p. 2964; Statutes of Nevada 1997, p. 3598.]—[Proposed amendment passed by the 2007 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 2009 Legislature; effective November 23, 2010, if approved and ratified by the voters at the 2010 General Election. See Statutes of Nevada 2007, p. 3556; Statutes of Nevada 2009, p. 3225.]

Sec. 8. Number, qualifications, terms of office and jurisdiction of justices of the peace; appeals; courts of record. [Effective through November 22, 2010, and after that date unless the proposed amendment is approved and ratified by the voters at the 2010 General Election.] The Legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in each city and township of the State, and shall fix by law their qualifications, their terms of office and the limits of their civil and criminal jurisdiction, according to the amount in controversy, the nature of the case, the penalty provided, or any combination of these.

The provisions of this section affecting the number, qualifications, terms of office and jurisdiction of justices of the peace become effective on the first Monday of January, 1979.

The Legislature shall also prescribe by law the manner, and determine the cases in which appeals may be taken from justices and other courts. The Supreme Court, the district courts, and such other courts, as the Legislature shall designate, shall be courts of record.

[Amended in 1978. Proposed and passed by the 1975 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1977 Legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1978 General Election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1975, p. 1952; Statutes of Nevada 1977, p. 1691.]

Sec. 8. Number, qualifications, terms of office and jurisdiction of justices of the peace; appeals; courts of record. [Effective November 23, 2010, if the proposed amendment is approved and ratified by the voters at the 2010 General Election.]

1. The Legislature shall determine the number of justices of the peace to be elected in each city and township of the State and shall fix by law their qualifications, their terms of office and the limits of their civil and criminal jurisdiction, according to the amount in controversy, the nature of the case, the penalty provided or any combination of these.

2. The provisions of this section affecting the number, qualifications, terms of office and jurisdiction of justices of the peace become effective on the first Monday of January, 1979.

3. The Legislature shall also prescribe by law the manner, and determine the cases, in which appeals may be taken from justices and other courts. The Supreme Court, the court of appeals, if established by the Legislature, the district courts and such other courts as the Legislature shall designate are courts of record.

[Amended in 1978. Proposed and passed by the 1975 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1977 Legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1978 General Election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1975, p. 1952; Statutes of Nevada 1977, p. 1691.]—[Proposed amendment passed by the 2007 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 2009 Legislature; effective November 23, 2010, if approved and ratified by the voters at the 2010 General Election. See Statutes of Nevada 2007, p. 3556; Statutes of Nevada 2009, p. 3225.]

Sec. 9. Municipal courts. Provision shall be made by law prescribing the powers[,] duties and responsibilities of any Municipal Court that may be established in pursuance of Section One, of this Article; and also fixing by law the jurisdiction of said Court so as not to conflict with that of the several courts of Record.

Sec. 10. Fees or perquisites of judicial officers. No Judicial Officer, except Justices of the Peace and City Recorders shall receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of Office[.]

Sec. 11. Justices and judges ineligible for other offices. [Effective through November 22, 2010, and after that date unless the proposed amendment is approved and ratified by the voters at the 2010 General Election.] The justices of the Supreme Court and the district judges shall be ineligible to any office, other than a judicial office, during the term for which they shall have been elected or appointed; and all elections or appointments of any such judges by the people, Legislature, or otherwise, during said period, to any office other than judicial, shall be void.

[Amended in 1950. Proposed and passed by the 1947 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1949 Legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1950 General Election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1947, p. 878; Statutes of Nevada 1949, p. 684.]

Sec. 11. Justices and judges ineligible for other offices. [Effective November 23, 2010, if the proposed amendment is approved and ratified by the voters at the 2010 General Election.] The justices of the Supreme Court, the judges of the court of appeals, if established by the Legislature, and the district judges are ineligible to any office, other than a judicial office, during the term for which they have been elected or appointed. All elections or appointments of any such judges by the people, Legislature or otherwise during said period to any office other than a judicial are void.

[Amended in 1950. Proposed and passed by the 1947 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 1949 Legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1950 General Election. See: Statutes of Nevada 1947, p. 878; Statutes of Nevada 1949, p. 684.]—[Proposed amendment passed by the 2007 Legislature; agreed to and passed by the 2009 Legislature; effective November 23, 2010, if approved and ratified by the voters at the 2010 General Election. See Statutes of Nevada 2007, p. 3557; Statutes of Nevada 2009, p. 3225.]

Sec. 12. Judge not to charge jury respecting matters of fact; statement of testimony and declaration of law. Judges shall not charge the jury in respect to matters of fact, but may state the testimony and declare the law.

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