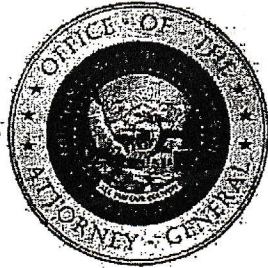


**STATE OF NEVADA
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL**

100 N. CARSON ST., CARSON CITY, NV 89701 – TEL# 775-684-1100 – FAX# 775-684-1108
555 E. WASHINGTON AVE., STE 3900, LAS VEGAS, NV 89101 – TEL# 702-486-3420 – FAX# 702-486-3768



COMPLAINT FORM

The information you provide on this form may be used to help us investigate violations of state laws. Please be sure to complete all required fields. The length of this process can vary depending on the circumstances and information you provide. The Attorney General's office may contact you if additional information is needed. Supplemental materials can be attached to Section 6 of this complaint form, and if additional supplemental materials are acquired after submitting this form, please email them to AGCOMPLAINT@ag.nv.gov with COMPLAINT in the subject line.

*****ONLY COMPLAINTS THAT ARE SIGNED WILL BE PROCESSED*****

HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY FILED A COMPLAINT WITH OUR OFFICE? YES NO
If so, what are the approximate dates of previously filed complaint(s)?

SECTION 1: COMPLAINANT INFORMATION

LAST NAME: <u>Downing</u>	FIRST NAME: <u>Curtis</u>	M.I.: <u>L</u>
ORGANIZATION:		
ADDRESS: <u>PO Box 208 #18675</u>	CITY: <u>Indian Springs</u>	STATE: <u>NV</u> ZIP: <u>89101-0208</u>
PHONE/MOBILE: <u>N/A</u>	EMAIL: <u>N/A</u>	
AGE GROUP:	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDER 18	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18 to 59 <input type="checkbox"/> 60 AND OVER
PRIMARY LANGUAGE:		

SECTION 2: TYPE OF COMPLAINT

<input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> MISSING CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/> TICKET SALES
<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH TECH CRIME	<input type="checkbox"/> MORTGAGE FRAUD	<input type="checkbox"/> WORKERS COMP FRAUD
<input type="checkbox"/> INSURANCE FRAUD	<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN MEETING LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER <u>Fraud, Focally Un-</u>
<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAID FRAUD	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC INTEGRITY	<u>Constitutional legislative Act</u>

SECTION 3: MY COMPLAINT IS AGAINST

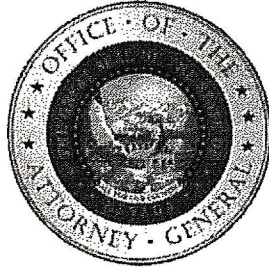
<input type="checkbox"/> INDIVIDUAL <input type="checkbox"/> BUSINESS <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AGENCY <i>Legislative, Executive, and Judicial</i> NAME OF INDIVIDUAL/BUSINESS/AGENCY: <i>Departments of the State of Nevada</i>			
ADDRESS: <i>Agency address of each Department</i>		CITY: <i>Carson City</i>	STATE: <i>NV</i> ZIP: <i>89701</i>
TELEPHONE NUMBER:		EMAIL:	
WEBSITE:			
DATE ALLEGED VIOLATION OCCURRED: <i>February, March, 1951, and continuing to the date of this complaint</i>			
WAS A CONTRACT SIGNED? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO			
HAVE YOU CONTACTED ANOTHER AGENCY FOR ASSISTANCE? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO IF SO, WHICH AGENCY? <i>Secretary of State</i>			
HAVE YOU HIRED AN ATTORNEY? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO IF SO, PROVIDE ATTORNEY'S CONTACT INFORMATION:			
IS COURT ACTION PENDING? <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES <input type="checkbox"/> NO			
DID YOU MAKE ANY PAYMENTS TO THE INDIVIDUAL OR BUSINESS? <input type="checkbox"/> YES <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO			
HOW MUCH WERE YOU ASKED TO PAY? <i>N/A</i>		HOW MUCH DID YOU ACTUALLY PAY? <i>N/A</i>	
DATE OF PAYMENT: <i>N/A</i>		PAYMENT METHOD: <i>N/A</i>	

Continue to Section 4 to describe complaint.

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COMPLAINT FORM

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HAVE YOU PREVIOUSLY FILED A COMPLAINT WITH OUR OFFICE? YES NO
If so, what are the approximate dates of previously filed complaint(s)?

SECTION 1: COMPLAINANT INFORMATION

LAST NAME:		FIRST NAME:		M.I.
ORGANIZATION:				
ADDRESS: P.O. BOX 208		CITY: Indian Springs	STATE: NV	ZIP: 89070-0208
PHONE/MOBILE: N/A		EMAIL: N/A		
AGE GROUP:	<input type="checkbox"/> UNDER 18	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 18 to 59	<input type="checkbox"/> 60 AND OVER	
PRIMARY LANGUAGE: English				

SECTION 2: TYPE OF COMPLAINT

<input type="checkbox"/> GENERAL INVESTIGATIONS	<input type="checkbox"/> MISSING CHILDREN	<input type="checkbox"/> TICKET SALES
<input type="checkbox"/> HIGH TECH CRIME	<input type="checkbox"/> MORTGAGE FRAUD	<input type="checkbox"/> WORKERS COMP FRAUD
<input type="checkbox"/> INSURANCE FRAUD	<input type="checkbox"/> OPEN MEETING LAW	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER fraud facially Un
<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAID FRAUD	<input type="checkbox"/> PUBLIC INTEGRITY	Constitutional Legislative Act

SECTION 4: DESCRIBE YOUR COMPLAINT:

➤ (to add attachments, see Section 5)

This Complaint concerns "the facial unconstitutionality" of Senate Bill No. 182 - Committee on Finance CHAPTER 304 March 22, 1951 (SB 182), a bill that no set of circumstances exists under which the Act would be valid, and SB 182's repugnancy is contrary to the Constitution of the State of Nevada (Const. of Nev.), its Articles (Art.), 3, §1, and Art. 6, §11. That, SB 182's "facial unconstitutionality," repugnancy, is not a difficult issue or question to resolve, should any review be "consistent" with the law, the rule of law of the United States Supreme Court (U.S. Sup. Ct.), and this Opinion By: Brian Sandoval, then Attorney General of The State of Nevada 2004 Nev. AG LEXIS 4; Opinion No. 2004-03 March 1, 2004; and the Supreme Court of the State of Nevada (Sup. Ct. of Nev.), decision in Galloway v. Truesdell, 83 Nev. 13, 422 P.2d 237 (1967).

That, the practice of constitutional avoidance of SB 182, must stop!!! SB 182 is a fraudulent document, due to its "facial unconstitutionality," repugnancy to the plain and unambiguous, and ordinary meaning of the Const. of Nev. Art. 3, §1, and Art. 6, §11; and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The same is also stated, in that SB 182, is not in the "legal custody and control of the office of the Nevada Secretary of State," as mandated by the plain and ordinary meaning of Art. 5, §20, of the Const. of Nev. Thus, SB 182 is an legislative Act of oppression through fraud, being contrary to the Act of Congress (1864) Enabling The People of Nevada to Form A Constitution And State Government, thus, Nevada's constitution accordingly requires that alterations to our form of state government i.e. revisions, "be not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States (Const. of the U.S.)."

SB 182, mandated, required, "the office of the Sup. Ct. of Nev., the 'Judicial Department,' to become a commission for 'revision and compilation of Nevada laws,' with the power, authority to revise and compile Nevada law, and to receive a salary for their service of the function of revision and compilation. (See SECTION 1. of SB 182 copy attached.)"

This language of SB 182, plain makes SB 182 fraudulent "facially unconstitutional," as the mandatory language, (see attached page 30 of 61)

EMAIL AGCOMPLAINT@ag.nv.gov to submit any additional information

required members of the office of the Sup. Ct. of Nev., Judicial Department, properly charged thereto, belonging to the "Judicial Department," to exercise the "function," of revision, etc., appertaining to the "Legislative Department." (The members of the office of the Sup. Ct. of Nev., "Judicial Department," weren't just merely on this commission, they performed the "function" of revision (See attached FORWARD XI (2001)). Thereby being contrary to the plain and unambiguous language of "Art. 3, § 1, of the Const. of Nev. (See Const. of Nev. Art. 3, § 1, attached). SB 182 additionally mandates that the members shall receive a "salary" for their services as prescribed by the act, i.e. the "function" of revising and compiling Nevada law.

The "function" of revision and compiling Nevada law, being a complete, sole "function" of the Legislature of the State of Nevada (Legis. of Nev.), ~~not~~ relating back to the Judicial Department whatsoever, and the commission being the creation of the Legis. of Nev., being created by legislative creation; then the "commission," is an ^{off.} office of the Legis. of Nev. See *Matthews v. Murray*, 70 Nev. 116, 121, 258 P.2d 982, 984 (1953) Original Opinion of June 15, 1953, Reported at 70 Nev. 116. Judges: Merrill, Justice. Father, C.J. and Badt, J., concur. Opinion by: Merrill.

Some of the opinion bares repeating here. "The nature of a public office as distinguished from mere employment is the subject of a considerable body of authority, and many criteria of determination are suggested by the courts (citation omitted). Upon one point at least the authorities uniformly appear to concur. A public office is distinguishable from other forms of employment in that its holder has (see attached pg. 3b of 6)

by the sovereign been invested with some portion of the sovereign "functions" of government. In *State ex rel. Kendall v. Cole*, 38 Nev. 215, 219, 148 P. 551, 552 (1915), this court stated: "An office does not spring into existence spontaneously. It is brought into existence, either under the terms of the Constitution, by legislative enactment, or by some municipal body, pursuant to authority delegated to it."

Thus, in view of *Kendall*, supra, SB 182, is likewise contrary to, repugnant to the Const. of Nev. Art. 6, § 11, by mandating, requiring the members of the office of the Sup. Ct. of Nev., Judicial Department, to the office of the Commission; as Art. 6, § 11, reads in part as follows: "The justices of the Supreme Court . . . 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. (See attached Art. 6, § 11 Const. of Nev.).

Without question, Justice Milton B. Badt (J. Badt), Justice Edgar Eather (J. Eather), and Justice Charles M. Merrill (J. Merrill), were (1) members in the office of the Commission for revision of Nevada law, created by Legislative enactment (see FORWARD); (2) J. Badt, J. Eather, and J. Merrill, were justice's in the office of the Sup. Ct. of Nev., having been elected or appointed thereto; (3) thereby, J. Badt, J. Eather, and J. Merrill were persons charged with the (See attached pg. 3c of 6)

the exercise of powers properly belonging to the Judicial Department; (4) whereby, J. Badt, J. Eather, and J. Merrill, were by constitutional mandate, as to the form of the State Government of Nevada; pursuant to the ACT OF CONGRESS (1864) ENABLING THE PEOPLE OF NEVADA TO FORM A CONSTITUTION AND STATE GOVERNMENT, prohibited from exercising "any" "functions" appertaining to either of the others, i.e. the Legislative Department; (5) that, in fact J. Badt, J. Eather, and J. Merrill, performed the "function" of revision of Nevada law (See FORWARD); 6. that, this revision work done by the commission, is now known as the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) (See LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S PREFACE XIV attached).

While acts of a de facto incumbent of an office lawfully created by law and existing are then held to be binding for reasons of public policy, the acts of a person assuming to fill and perform the duties of an office which does not exist de jure can have no validity whatever in law.

Norton v. Shelby County, 118 U.S. 425, (1886)

SB 182 is not a constitutionally, lawfully created legislative Act, whereby, J. Badt, J. Eather, and J. Merrill, were not de facto incumbents in the office of the commission, whereby, the duties, function of revision work they performed, and were adopted, enacted by the legis. of Nev. (See LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S PREFACE XIV), have no validity whatever in law. Id.

That, acts of fraud, during litigation have been committed by officer's of the court (See attached pg. 3 of 6).

by various officer's acts of fraud by oppression, constructive fraud characterized by a breach of duty arising out of a fiduciary or confidential relationship; or breach of some legal or equitable duty which, irrespective of moral guilt, the law declares fraudulent because of its tendency to deceive others or to violate confidence; fraud on the court, an attack on the basic function of the judicial system itself, serious allegations, involving "corruption of the judicial process" itself; conduct on the part of an officer(s) of the court, directed at the judicial machinery itself; that is intentionally false, wilfully blind to the truth, or is in reckless disregard for the truth, that is a positive averment or a concealment when one is under a duty to disclose, that deceives the court (the judicial machinery); fraudulent concealment, concealing or suppressing material facts, there was a duty to disclose facts, these facts were intentionally concealed or suppressed for the purpose of causing Complainant to act in acceptance, and differently than would have been acted had the facts been known, Complainant was completely unaware of the "dirty little secret," these facts and would have acted differently had the facts been known, or of the concealed or suppressed fact, as a result of the concealment or suppression of these facts, Complainant has sustained damages, to include acts of genocide. These are some of the acts of fraud committed, yet not limited thereto.

That, civil conspiracy has also (See attached pg. 3e of 6).

been committed against Complainant, in that, a confederation of two or more persons, have committed unlawful conduct, done in furtherance of the conspiracy, with actual legal damage resulting to Complainant.

That, violations of Complainant's First (1st), Amendment right to the United States Constitution, has occurred based upon Complainant's ethnic origin, race, and religious beliefs and practice, due fraudulent acts.

That, violations of Complainant's Fourteenth (14th), Amendment rights, the right to Due Process and Equal Protection of law of the United States Constitution, have been committed, to sustain fraudulent acts against Complainant.

That, further investigation will reveal the depths of the acts of fraud, and the failure of those whom had a duty to act, failed to act, to protect and secure Complainant's rights as guaranteed by the United States Constitution, its Amendments, and the Constitution of the State of Nevada, its Articles.

Pleadings submitted by officer's of the court fraudulently, totally avoided an analysis of the law in light of decisions of the United States Supreme Court, and applicable decisions of the Sup. Ct. of Nev.; and argued instead on the notion of "time bars" and a weak posture that said that even if the law is not constitutional, too bad, you're too late to bring it up now except on direct appeal. A dubious argument to say the least. Complainant should not be incarcerated on an illegal law.

"The people, in framing the (See pg. 3 of 6 attached).
3e of 6

Constitution, committed to the legislature the whole law-making power of the State, which they did not expressly or impliedly withhold. Plenary power in the legislature for all purposes of civil government is the rule.

A prohibition to exercise a particular power is an exception. "In inquiring, therefore, whether a given statute is constitutional, it is for those who question its validity to show that it is forbidden." *State v. Swift*, 11 Nev. 128, 143 (1876)

Complainant, whom has questioned the "facial constitutionality," of SB 182, has likewise shown that it is forbidden, by the Const. of Nev., and the Constitution of the United States, the rule of law, decisions of the SCOTUS, and applicable decision of the Sup. Ct. of Nev. applying *stare decisis*.

SCOTUS has also long held that where an illegal sentence has occurred, there is a core lack of jurisdiction (nullifying time bars) and holding that procedural rules cannot deny the priority of giving relief from an illegal sentence.

Because SB 182 is "facially unconstitutional," *Wash. State Grange v. Wash. Rep. Party*, 552 U.S. 442, 449 (2008), see also *United States v. Salerno*, 481 U.S. 739, 745 (1987),

SCOTUS jurisprudence in *Ex Parte Siebold*, 100 U.S. 371, 376-77 (1879), which remains well established case authority, because of *Bible v. Malone*, 68 Nev. 32, 44, 231 P.2d 599, 603 (1951), and *Norton, supra*, then any unconstitutional law, is no law at all, it has no force or effect, it is void and no legal consequence.

Therefore, it is a "fundamental (See pg. 3 of 6 attached)

miscarriage of justice" to hold Complainant prisoner on a legally unenforceable law, per *Coleman v.*

Thompson, 501 U.S. 722, 750 (1991) (The use of "procedural bars" to deny relief would be laughable).

And, to be totally frank, this matter does not have to be both political and social suicide, to GRANT the relief that Complainant seeks. *Swift*, 11 Nev. at 143.

It's not that it has not happened before!

SECTION 5: EVIDENCE

List and attach photocopies of any relevant documents, agreements, correspondence or receipts that support your complaint. Copy both sides of any canceled checks that pertain to this complaint. *Senate Bill No. 182- Committee on Finance Chapter 304, Approved March 22, 1951; Forward X1 (2001); Articles 3, §1 Constitution of the State of Nevada (const. of Nev.); Article 6, §1 Const. of Nev.; Legislative Counsel Preface; two (2) Articles from the USA TODAY Wednesday May 27, 2020.*

SECTION 6: WITNESSES

List any other known witnesses or victims. Please provide names, addresses, phone numbers, email address and website information.
*Curtis L. Downing } Any additional witnesses to
ERICK M. BROWN } be named later should it be needed*

SECTION 7: SIGN AND DATE THIS FORM

(The Attorney General's Office will not process any unsigned, incomplete or illegible complaint forms)

I understand that the Attorney General is **not my private attorney**, but rather represents the public by enforcing laws prohibiting fraudulent, deceptive or unfair business practices. I understand that the Attorney General does **not** represent private citizens seeking refunds or other legal remedies. I am filing this complaint to notify the Attorney General's Office of the activities of a particular business or individual. I understand that the information contained in this complaint may be used to establish violations of Nevada law in both private and public enforcement actions. In order to resolve your complaint, we may send a copy of this form to the person or firm about whom you are complaining. I authorize the Attorney General's Office to send my complaint and supporting documents to the individual or business identified in this complaint. I also understand that the Attorney General may need to refer my complaint to a more appropriate agency.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

******ONLY COMPLAINTS THAT ARE SIGNED WILL BE PROCESSED******

SIGNATURE: *Erick M. Brown*
PRINTNAME: ERICK M. BROWN
DATE: 6/4/2020

Facebook: [/NVAttorneyGeneral](#) Twitter: [@NevadaAG](#) YouTube: [NevadaAG](#)

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. 182—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 11

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 " " 13

Chapter	Title	Page
	defining their powers and duties and other matters related thereto; making an appropriation therefor, and repealing acts in conflict herewith," approved March 23, 1943. Senate Bill No. 203—Committee on Finance. Approved March 23, 1951	463
	301 An Act to amend an act entitled "An act concerning the estates of deceased persons," approved March 26, 1941. Senate Substitute for Senate Bill No. 14—Committee on Judiciary. Approved March 22, 1951	464
	302 An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to regulate traffic on the highways of this state, to provide punishment for violations thereof to make exceptions in certain cases, and other matters properly connected therewith," approved March 31, 1925, as amended. Assembly Bill No. 79—Mr. Folsom. Approved March 22, 1951	466
	303 An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to provide revenue for the support of the government of the State of Nevada, providing penalties for the violation thereof, and to repeal certain acts relating thereto," approved March 28, 1891, as amended. Senate Bill No. 86—Senator Lovelock. Approved March 22, 1951	467
	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. Senate Bill No. 182—Committee on Finance. Approved March 22, 1951	468
	305 An Act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to aeronautics; providing for acquisition, construction, maintenance, operation, and regulation by municipalities and counties of airports and air navigation facilities within or without the state, and declaring such to be a public purpose; authorizing eminent domain proceedings; providing tax exemptions for municipal airports and income thereon; authorizing leasing of airports, supplying of services in airport operation, and liens to secure payment thereof; granting extra territorial jurisdiction; authorizing penalties for violations of municipal ordinances and regulations; providing for appropriations, levying of taxes, issuance of bonds, and acceptance of federal grants and state aid; validating prior acquisitions and other public agencies; authorizing joint action by municipalities and other public agencies; providing for mutual aid between municipalities; and to make uniform the law with reference to public municipal airports," approved March 31, 1947. Assembly Bill No. 102—Messrs. Byers and Francovich. Approved March 22, 1951	473
	306 An Act to amend an act entitled "An act relating to unemployment compensation, creating unemployment compensation and administration provisions and providing for the administration thereof; making an appropriation therefor; defining unemployment and providing compensation therefor; requiring contributions by employers to the unemployment compensation fund; creating the office of director, a board of review, and providing for other officers and employees and defining their powers and duties; providing for the levy of assessment; and other matters relating thereto," approved March 28, 1937, as amended. Assembly Bill No. 263—Mr. Folsom. Approved March 23, 1951	474
	307 An Act to amend an act entitled "An act to create a water district in the Las Vegas valley, Clark County, Nevada; to provide for the procurement, storage, distribution and sale of water and rights in the use thereof from Lake Mead for industrial, irrigation, municipal, and domestic uses; to provide for the conservation of the ground-water resources of the Las Vegas valley, and to create authority to purchase, acquire and construct the necessary works to carry out the provisions of this act; to provide for the issuance of district bonds; to provide for the levy of taxes for the payment of operation and maintenance expenses and to supplement other revenues available for the payment of principal of and interest on such bonds of said district; granting said district the franchise to carry on its operations in municipal corporations within its boundaries; exempting the property and bonds of said district from taxation; validating the creation and organization of said district; and for other purposes related thereto," approved March 27, 1947, as amended. Assembly Bill No. 229—Mr. Coulthard. Approved March 22, 1951	477
	308 An Act to amend an act entitled "An act creating an industrial insurance commission; providing for the creating and disbursement of funds for the compensation and care of workmen injured in the course of employment; relating to the compensation of injured workmen and the compensation of their dependents where such injuries result in death; making premium payments by certain employers compulsory; authorizing the commission created by the act to make such rules and regulations	

EXHIBIT 11
— — PG — —

COA

CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEVADA Art. 3, § 1

Statute permitting disqualification of judge in civil action without filing of affidavit of bias or grounds for disqualification held unconstitutional. Former statute which established peremptory challenge procedure permitting any party in civil action to disqualify judge without filing affidavit of bias or otherwise alleging any grounds for disqualifi-

cation (see sec. 2 of ch. 398, Stats. 1977, codified as former NRS 1.240) constituted unwarranted interference with courts in exercise of judicial function and violated doctrine of separation of powers and therefore was unconstitutional. *Johnson v. Goldman*, 94 Nev. 6, 575 P.2d 929 (1978)

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.

—ANNOTATIONS—

Constitutional Debates.

Nevada Constitutional Debates and Proceedings, pp. 138, 246, 787, 836.

Nevada Cases.

Exercise of judicial function by board of county commissioners is constitutional.

Exercise of judicial function by board of county commissioners is not violation of Nev. Art. 3, § 1, which provides for separation of legislative, executive and judicial powers, because that section is limited by Nev. Art. 4, § 26, which provides that legislature shall prescribe duties of boards of county commissioners. *State ex rel. Mason v. Board of County Comm'rs*, 7 Nev. 392 (1872).

Construction to be placed on act can be determined only by courts, not legislature. Construction to be placed on act can be determined only by courts, and attempted exercise of this power by legislature, in providing that nothing in act authorizing raffle should be construed as authorizing lottery contrary to provisions of constitution, was assumption of functions of judiciary in violation of Nev. Art. 3, § 1, and was disregarded by court. *Ex parte Blanchard*, 9 Nev. 101 (1874).

Separation of powers provision of Nevada constitution: Under Nev. Art. 3, § 1, state government is divided into executive, legislative and judicial departments, and no person charged with exercise of powers properly belonging to one of these departments may exercise any functions appertaining to either of the others, except in cases expressly directed or permitted by constitution. *Ex parte Blanchard*, 9 Nev. 101 (1874).

Legislative appointment of officers. The offices and agencies of a municipal corporation, through which its affairs are administered, are created by the legislature and persons to fill such offices are chosen or appointed in the mode prescribed by the law of incorporation. Nev. Art. 3, § 1, which separates powers and duties of respective branches of state government, does not prevent legislative appointment because that power is not generally conferred upon executive, and Nev. Art. 15, § 10, exclusively authorizes legislature to provide for election or appointment. *State ex rel. Rosenstock v. Swift*, 11 Nev. 128 (1876).

Legislature cannot adjudicate claims where only private interests are involved. Where only private interests are involved, legislature cannot adjudicate upon disputed claims, and statute directing city treasurer to set apart certain amount of money as special fund and to pay certain enumerated indebtednesses against city, insofar as it undertook to fix amount due listed persons, was attempt by legislature to exercise judicial powers and repugnant to Nev. Art. 3, § 1, pertaining to separation of powers. *State ex rel. Arick v. Hampton*, 13 Nev. 439 (1878).

Statute providing for reduction of jail time is void insofar as it attempts to commute any portion of sentence imposed by courts before time act took effect. Ch. 78, Stats. 1881 (cf. NRS 209.435), relating to government of state prison, insofar as it attempts to commute any portion of sentence imposed by courts prior to time act took effect,

Art. 6, § 11. CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEVADA.

provisions. State ex rel. Coffin v. Atherton, 19 Nev. 332, 10 Pac. 901 (1886)

Statute's provision allowing judges necessary expenses actually paid in traveling did not violate section. Where statute redistricted state into one judicial district, and provided for election in such district of three judges having equal and concurrent jurisdiction, fact that statute allowed judges, in addition to their salary, necessary expenses actually paid by them in traveling by public conveyance in going to and from place of holding court, did not violate Nev. Art. 6, § 10, which prohibits judicial officers from receiving to their own use any fees or perquisites of office. State ex rel. Coffin v. Atherton, 19 Nev. 332, 10 Pac. 901 (1886)

Compensation allowed trustee under statute not prohibited fee or perquisite. Under sec. 7, ch. 28, Stats. 1869, as amended by sec. 3, ch. 82, Stats. 1871 (cf. NRS 325.070), which authorizes trustee of townsite on public land to charge fee for his time and services while employed in such trust, fact that person became trustee by virtue of his office as district judge did not prevent his making charge for his services as trustee, because compensation allowed trustee under statute is not fee or perquisite of office of district judge, and therefore does not come within prohibi-

tion of Nev. Art. 6, § 10, which forbids judicial officer to receive to his own use any fees or perquisites of office. State ex rel. Jennett v. Stevens, 34 Nev. 128, 116 Pac. 601 (1911)

Statute prohibiting justices of the peace from solemnizing marriages in certain townships did not violate provision requiring uniform system of county and township government. NRS 122.080, which prohibits justices of the peace from solemnizing marriages in certain townships in populous counties did not violate Nev. Art. 4, § 25, which requires uniform system of county and township government, because classification of townships had reasonable basis and did not constitute unconstitutional denial of perquisites of office, because Nev. Art. 6, § 10, which prohibits other judicial officers from accepting fees, did not give justices of the peace any right to marriage fees or limit power of legislature under former provisions of Nev. Art. 6, § 8, to fix their powers, duties and responsibilities. Reid v. Woolfer, 88 Nev. 378, 498 P.2d 361 (1972), cited, State ex rel. Brennan v. Bowman, 89 Nev. 330, at 334, 512 P.2d 1321 (1973), Anthony v. State, 94 Nev. 337, at 341, 580 P.2d 939 (1978), County of Clark v. City of Las Vegas, 97 Nev. 260, at 264; 628 P.2d 1120 (1981)

Sec. 11. Justices and judges ineligible for other offices. 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.]

-ANNOTATIONS-

Constitutional Debates.

Nevada Constitutional Debates and Proceedings, pp. 537, 676, 728, 802, 843.

Nevada Cases.

District judge not prevented from becoming trustee of townsite on public land. Under Nev. Art. 6, § 11, which provides that justices of supreme court and judges of district court shall be ineligible to any office, other than judicial office, during term for which they

shall have been elected or appointed, district judge was not prevented from becoming trustee of townsite on public land, because even though he became trustee by virtue of his office of district judge, and certain of his duties as trustee were judicial in character, his trusteeship was at all times separate and distinct from his office of district judge. State ex rel. Jennett v. Stevens, 34 Nev. 128, 116 Pac. 601 (1911)

FOREWORD

By the provisions of chapter 304, Statutes of Nevada 1951, amended by chapter 280, Statutes of Nevada 1953, and chapter 248, Statutes of Nevada 1955, the legislature of the State of Nevada created the statute revision commission comprised of the three justices of the supreme court, authorized such commission to appoint a reviser of statutes to be known as the director of the statute revision commission, and charged the commission to commence the preparation of a complete revision and compilation of the laws of the State of Nevada to be known as Nevada Revised Statutes. Reference is made to chapter 220 of Nevada Revised Statutes for the further duties and authority of the statute revision commission relating to the preparation of Nevada Revised Statutes, the numbering of sections, binding, printing, classification, revision and sale thereof.

The commission employed as director Russell W. McDonald, a member of the State Bar of Nevada, who, with his staff, undertook and performed this monumental task with such methods, care, precision, completeness, accuracy and safeguards against error as to evoke the highest praise of the commission and the commendation of the bench and bar of the state.

As the work progressed, Mr. McDonald submitted drafts of chapter after chapter as recompiled and revised, and the members of the commission individually and in conference meticulously checked all revisions. In the vast majority of cases these revisions were promptly approved. Many required further conferences with the director. Some were modified and redrafted. As the several chapters were returned with approval to the director, they were in turn delivered to the superintendent of state printing for printing, to the end that upon the convening of the 1957 legislature Nevada Revised Statutes was ready to present for approval. By the provisions of chapter 2, Statutes of Nevada 1957, Nevada Revised Statutes, consisting of NRS 1.010 to 710.590, inclusive, was "adopted and enacted as law of the State of Nevada."

STATUTE REVISION COMMISSION

MILTON B. BADT
EDGAR EATHER
CHARLES M. MERRILL

EXHIBIT " " ? ?
— pg. —

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S PREFACE

1. Long sections were divided into shorter sections. The division of long sections facilitates indexing and reduces the complications and expense incident to future amendment of the statutes.

2. Whole sections or parts of sections relating to the same subject were sometimes combined.

3. Sentences within a section, and words within a sentence, were rearranged, and tabulations were employed where indicated.

4. Such words and phrases as "on and after the effective date of this act," "heretofore," "hereinafter," "now," and "this act" were replaced by more explicit words when possible.

* 5. The correct names of officers, agencies or funds were substituted for incorrect designations.

The general types of revisions to be made by the reviser, as well as the broad policies governing the work of revision, were determined by the statute revision commission at frequent meetings. Precautions were taken to ensure the accomplishment of the objectives of the program without changing the meaning or substance of the statutes.

Upon completion of the revision of the text of the statutes in December 1956, the commission turned to the solution of a vital problem: Would it recommend the enactment of the revised statutes or would it request the legislature merely to adopt the revised statutes as evidence of the law? The commission concluded that the enactment of the revised statutes as law, rather than the mere adoption thereof as evidence of the law, would be the more desirable course of action. Accordingly, Nevada Revised Statutes in typewritten form was submitted to the 48th session of the legislature in the form of a bill providing for its enactment as law of the State of Nevada. This bill, Senate Bill No. 2 (hereafter referred to in this preface as "the revision bill"), was passed without amendment or dissenting vote, and on January 25, 1957, as approved by Governor Charles H. Russell.

On July 1, 1963, pursuant to the provisions of chapter 403, Statutes of Nevada 1963, the statute revision commission was abolished, and its powers, duties and functions were transferred to the legislative counsel of the State of Nevada.

SCOPE AND EFFECT OF NEVADA REVISED STATUTES

Nevada Revised Statutes, including the supplementary and replacement pages, constitutes all of the statute laws of Nevada of a general nature enacted by the legislature. All statutes of a general nature enacted before the regular legislative session of 1957 have been repealed. See section 3 of chapter 2, Statutes of Nevada 1957, immediately following this preface.

The revised statutes were the result of 7 years of labor by the statute revision commission and its editorial staff addressed to the problem of eliminating from the accumulation of 95 years of legislation those provisions no longer in force and restating and compiling the remainder in an understandable form. This involved elimination of duplicating, conflicting, obsolete and unconstitutional provisions, and those provisions that had been repealed by implication. It involved a complete reclassification, bringing together those laws and parts of laws which, because of similarity of subject matter, properly belonged together, and an arrangement of the laws within each class in a logical order. It involved the elimination of thousands of needless words and redundant expressions. It was a labor involving almost infinite detail, as well as the problems of classification and the general plan of arrangement.

XIV

EXHIBIT " 77
DQ

SECTION 5: EVIDENCE

List and attach photocopies of any relevant documents, agreements, correspondence or receipts that support your complaint. Copy both sides of any canceled checks that pertain to this complaint. Senate Bill No. 182 - Committee on Finance CHAPTER 304 Approved March 22, 1951; FORWARD XI (2001); Article 3, §1 Constitution of the State of Nevada (Const. of Nev.); Article 6, §11 Const. of Nev.; LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL PREFACE; two (2) articles from the USA TODAY WEDNESDAY MAY 27, 2020.

SECTION 6: WITNESSES

List any other known witnesses or victims. Please provide names, addresses, phone numbers, email address and website information.

Curtis L. Downing } Any additional witnesses to
Erick M. Brown } be named later should it be needed

SECTION 7: SIGN AND DATE THIS FORM

(The Attorney General's Office will not process any unsigned, incomplete or illegible complaint forms)

I understand that the Attorney General is **not my private attorney**, but rather represents the public by enforcing laws prohibiting fraudulent, deceptive or unfair business practices. I understand that the Attorney General does not represent private citizens seeking refunds or other legal remedies. I am filing this complaint to notify the Attorney General's Office of the activities of a particular business or individual. I understand that the information contained in this complaint may be used to establish violations of Nevada law in both private and public enforcement actions. In order to resolve your complaint, we may send a copy of this form to the person or firm about whom you are complaining. I authorize the Attorney General's Office to send my complaint and supporting documents to the individual or business identified in this complaint. I also understand that the Attorney General may need to refer my complaint to a more appropriate agency.

I certify under penalty of perjury that the information provided on this form is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.

******ONLY COMPLAINTS THAT ARE SIGNED WILL BE PROCESSED******

SIGNATURE:

PRINTNAME:

DATE:

Curtis L. Downing
CURTIS L. DOWNING
2020.06.04

Facebook: [/NVAttorneyGeneral](#) Twitter: [@NevadaAG](#) YouTube: [NevadaAG](#)

➤ SECTION 8: OPTIONAL INFORMATION

GENDER: MALE FEMALE

ETHNICITY:

<input type="checkbox"/> WHITE/CAUCASIAN	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> BLACK/AFRICAN AMERICAN	<input type="checkbox"/> HISPANIC/LATINO
<input type="checkbox"/> NATIVE AMERICAN/ALASKAN	<input type="checkbox"/> ASIAN/PACIFIC ISLANDER	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

HOW DID YOU HEAR ABOUT OUR COMPLAINT FORM (CHOOSE ONE):

<input type="checkbox"/> CALLED/VISITED OUR CARSON CITY OFFICE	<input type="checkbox"/> SEARCH ENGINE
<input type="checkbox"/> CALLED/VISITED OUR LAS VEGAS OFFICE	<input type="checkbox"/> AG SOCIAL MEDIA SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> CALLED/VISITED OUR RENO OFFICE	<input type="checkbox"/> ATTENDED AN AG PRESENTATION
<input type="checkbox"/> NEVADA OFFICIAL/ELECTED OFFICIAL	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> OTHER

MARK ALL THAT APPLY

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> INCOME BELOW POVERTY LEVEL	<input type="checkbox"/> MILITARY SERVICEMEMBER
<input type="checkbox"/> DISASTER VICTIM	<input type="checkbox"/> IMMEDIATE FAMILY OF SERVICEMEMBER/VETERAN
<input type="checkbox"/> PERSON WITH DISABILITY	<input type="checkbox"/> VETERAN
<input type="checkbox"/> MEDICAID RECIPIENT	<input type="checkbox"/> OTHER:

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EMAIL AGCOMPLAINT@ag.nv.gov to submit any additional information

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

What are you hoping the Attorney General's office can do for you?

It is hoped that the Attorney General's Office will:

1. Not turn a blind eye to the facts, issues of this Complaint;
2. That, the Attorney General's office (AGO), will contact Complainant to further discuss this matter;
3. As needed, review the law governing such issue(s), to clearly understand why SB 182, is "facially unconstitutional," and that stare decisis of the law must be utilized;
4. That, all results of review, investigation, etc., are disclosed to Complainant;
5. Provide Complainant with a file number etc., to this Complaint;
6. That, such further relief, as is warranted to Complainant, as becomes readily apparent, be provided, that, actions are taken immediately to provide that relief;
7. That, as it becomes readily apparent, that, Complainant is entitled to monetary compensation, that, steps are immediately taken to ensure that, just, fair monetary compensation is duly awarded;
8. That, pursuant to State ex rel. Rosenstock v. Swift, 11 Nev. 128, 143 (1876), which reads in part as follows: "... In inquiring, therefore, whether a given statute is constitutional, it is for those who question its validity to..."
Complainant has questioned SB 182's validity, shown it to be "facially unconstitutional," Thus, declare SB 182 unconstitutional to Complainant.
That, Complainant is not concerned about "any body else," concerning SB 182.
9. That, non-disclosure agreement be utilized in this matter.

EMAIL AGCOMPLAINT@ag.nv.gov to submit any additional information