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sending to your regional education office when requesting your High School equivalency certificate. Preliminary waiver for the Constitution and Flag Test are also eligible to resume testing, following the ICCB
guidelines for safe reopening available here. A map of test centers known for accepting agreements for the Constitutional test can also contact their local regional education office for information on testing in their region. Cook County residents can find information on how to
take the constitutional test in the Cook County region on the Cook County website. During the period of testing for the constitution's testing requirements. Test takers who have already completed and passed their GED®, HiSET® or TASC™ exam but
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Illinois High School Equivalency Certificate. Candidates are strongly encouraged to complete the Constitution Test requirement as soon as possible to obtain their Illinois High School Equivalency Certificate. Test-Takers should contact the Regional Office of Education where their exam was taken for a copy of this preliminary waiver. To
find the correct office, click the following link: . Test takers in the Cook County area should contact the Cook County High School Equivalency Records Office on customerservice@cookcountyhse.org. If you have any questions, please feel free to contact the ICCB at: ilhseiccb@iccb.state.il.us. PREPARATION FOR CONSTITUTIONAL
TEST The Constitution's study guidance in the United States and the State Illinois can be downloaded here for FREE. The Constitution Study Guide in the English Constitution Study Guide in the English Constitution Study Guide in the English Constitution Study Guide in the United States and the State Illinois can be downloaded here for FREE. The Constitution Study Guide in the English Constitution Study G
amount of $5.15 to: CPC, 1 University Circle, Horrabin Hall 71B, Macomb, IL 61455. Include a note in the envelope that indicates the preferred language in the study guide to be sent to. Allow 10 days for delivery. If you would like to use a debit/credit card, please call
(309) 756-2194 ext. 2 to place your order and make payment. Please contact your local regional education office* for more information on planning the constitutional test. *Cook County residents should contact the Cook County HMS Records Office at 312-814-4488 or by email at customerservice@cookcountyhse.org. Illinois HSE
Administrator Office Contact Information Phone: 217-558-5668 Fax: 217-558-668 Fax: 217-558-6700 Email: ilhseiccb@iccb.state.il.us [Rev. 12/21/2019 09:35:33-2019] CONSTITUTION OF THE STATE OF NEVADA [Nevada Constitution was framed by a convention of delegates elected by the people. The convention met in Carson City on July 4,
1864, and adjourned july 28 that year. On September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada, and on September 31, 1864, the Constitution was approved by the people of the territory of Nevada was approved by the territory 
state has been retained, unless it has been repealed or replaced by amendment. When the original constitution, the source of the change or add-in is specified in the source note immediately after the text of the modified or new section. Leadlines for sections have
                                                                                         [Preliminary action.] Regulation. Introduction. Article. 1. Statement of Rights.
                                                                                                                                                                                                    Right to vote.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     3. Distribution of forces.
been provided by the Legislative Council of the State of Nevada.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                4. Legislative Department.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    Justice Department.
                                                                                                                                                                                      Taxation.
                                                                                                                                 Finance and government debt.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                    11. Education.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    12. The militia.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   13. Public institutions.
                                                        XVIII. [Voting Rights.] Repealed in 1992.
                                                                                                                     19. Initiative and referendum. [Electoral Regulation.]
                                                                                                                                                                                             [PRELIMINARY ACTION.] While, the Act of Congress approved march Twenty-first E.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four To enable the people of the Territory of Nevada to
form a constitution and state government and for the admission of such a state in the Union on an equal footing with the original states, requires that the members of the Constitution of the United States. - Therefore, be
it resolved, that the members of this Convention, chosen by the authority of the aforementioned Activation Act, gathered in the Carson City capital of the aforementioned Territory of Nevada, and immediately after their organization, adopt, on behalf of the people of the aforementioned Territory Constitution of the United States[.]
ORDINANCE Slavery prohibited; religious freedom; disclaimer of public lands. [Effective until the date Congress agrees to change or a legal decision is made that such consent is not necessary.] In obedience to the requirements of an act of Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-first, A.D. eighteen hundred and sixty-
four, to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and state government, this convention, elected and convened in obedience to say activate action, do the people of the State of Nevada: First. That it shall be in this
state neither slavery nor involuntary bondage, otherwise than in the punishment for crimes, of which the party shall be ensured, and no inhabitant of the state ever be abused, personal or property, because of his or her mode of religious worship.
Third. That the people who live in 4.00 agree and declare, that they forever waive all and title to the unaffiliated public lands located within 4 territory, and that countries belonging to citizens of the United States, resident without the said state, shall never be
taxed higher than the country belonging to the citizens thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by 7 State on land or property therein belongs to, or which can hereafter be purchased by, the United States, unless otherwise provided by the Congress of the United States. [Changed in 1956. Proposed and adopted by the 1953]
legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1955; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1955, p. 926.] Slavery prohibited; religious freedom; taxation of certain properties. [Effective on the date Congress agrees to change or a
legal decision is made that such consent is not necessary.] In obedience to the requirements of an act of Congress of the United States, approved March twenty-first, A.D. eighteen hundred and sixty-four, to enable the people of Nevada to form a Constitution and state government, this convention, elected and convened in obedience to
say activate action, do the ordination as follows, and this ordinance shall be irrevocable, without the consent of the United States and the people of the State of Nevada: First. That it shall be in this state neither slavery nor involuntary bondage, otherwise than in the punishment for crimes, of which the party shall have been duly convicted.
    Other. This perfect tolerance of religious feelings shall be ensured, and no inhabitant of the average state shall ever be abused, personal or property, because of his or her mode of religious worship. Third. That the people who live said territory agrees and declares, that countries belonging to citizens of the United States, resident
without the said state, shall never be taxed higher than the land belonging to the inhabitants thereof; and that no taxes shall be imposed by 7 State on land or property therein belongs to, or which can hereafter be purchased by, the United States, unless otherwise provided by the Congress of the United States. [Changed in 1956 and
1996. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1953; agreed and adopted by the people at the storting election in 1956. See: Nevada Statute 1953, p. 718; Articles of Association in Nevada 1955, p. 926. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by
1993 agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1995; and approved and ratified by the people at the 1996 election, effective from the date Congress agrees to amendment or a legal decision made that such consent is not necessary. See: Nevada Statute 1993, p. 3136; Articles of Association in Nevada 1995, p. 2917.] Introduction.
the people of the state of Nevada Grateful to almighty God for our freedom to secure their blessings, assure domestic calm, and form a more perfect government, establish this Constitution.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        ARTICLE. 1. - Statement of rights. Sec. 1. Inalienable rights.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             2. The purpose of the government; decisive allegiance to the
                                                                                                                   5. Suspension of habeas corpus.
                                                                                                                                                                    6. Excessive bail and fines; cruel or unusual punishments; custody of witnesses.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           7. Bail; exemptions for capital offences and certain murders.
                                                                         4. Freedom of conscience.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           8. Rights accused in criminal
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           13. Representation distributed
                                                                   8A. Rights victims of crime.
                                                                                                                  9. Freedom of expression and the press.
                                                                                                                                                                         10. Right to mount and to petition.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                        11. Right to hold and bear arms; civilian power supreme.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   12. Quartering soldier in private house.
prosecution; danger; due process; eminent domain.
                                                                                                                          15. Bill of attainder; ex post facto law; contractual obligation. 16. Rights of foreigners. [Repealed in 1924.] 17. Slavery and involuntary bondage prohibited.
according to the population.
                                       14. Exception of property from execution; imprisonment for debt.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      18. Unreasonable seizure and search; issuance of the
                                                                                                  21. Restriction on the recognition of marriage. [Effective as of 23 November 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 2 (2017) are approved and ratified by the voters at the general election in 2020.]
                                                      20. Rights retained by people.
Recognition of marriage. [Applies to 24 November 2020, if the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 8 (2019) are agreed and adopted by the 2021 legislature and
approved and ratified by voters at the 2022 general election. 1. Inalienable rights. All people are by nature free and equal and have certain inalienable rights among them are those of enjoying and defending life and freedom; Acquiring, owning and protecting property and pursuing and achieving safety and happiness[.] Sec: 2.
Purpose of government; decisive allegiance to the United States. All political power is inherent in the people; and they have the right to change or reform the same when the public good can demand it. But the overriding allegiance of each citizen is due to
the federal government in exercising all its constitutional powers as the same has been or can be defined by the Supreme Court of the Federal Union to dissolve its connection with this or take any action that tends to weaken [,] undermine, or resist the
supreme authority of the United States government. The United States Constitution gives full power to the federal government to uphold and perpetuate its existence [existence], and when any part of the United States, or people thereof try to separate themselves from the Federal Union, or forcefully oppose the implementation of its laws,
the federal government may, by proxy of the Constitution, use armed force in convincing obedience to its authority. Sec: 3rd Jury Trial; waiver in civil cases. The right to trial by the jury shall be ensured to all and remain inconsistent forever; but a jury trial may be waived by the parties in all civil cases in the manner to be prescribed by
law; and in civil cases, if three-quarters of the jurors agree on a verdict, it shall stand and have the same power and effect as a verdict from the entire jury, provided that by a law passed by a two-thirds vote of all members elected to each branch of these can require a unanimous verdict despite this provision. Sec: 4. Freedom of
conscience. The free exercise and enjoyment of religious profession and worship without discrimination or preference shall forever be allowed in that state, and no one shall be rendered incompetent to be a witness because of his opinions on matters of his religious beliefs, but the freedom to conscience [conscience] hereby secured
shall not be so interpreted, as to excuse acts of licentiousness or justify practices incompatible with the peace or security of this state. Sec: 5. Suspension of habeas corpus. It habeas corpus's writing shall not be suspended unless public safety in the event of rebellion or invasion may require suspension. Sek: 6. Excessive bail and fines;
cruel or unusual punishments; custody of witnesses. Excessive bail shall not be necessary, or excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual penalties be applied, nor shall witnesses. Excessive bail shall not be necessary, or excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual penalties be applied, nor shall witnesses. Excessive bail shall not be necessary, or excessive fines imposed, nor shall cruel or unusual penalties be applied, nor shall witnesses.
for capital offense or murder is punishable by life imprisonment without the possibility of parole when the evidence is clear or the presumption great. [Changed in 1980. Proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1979; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1980.
See: Nevada Statute 1977, p. 1697; Articles of Association in Nevada 1979, p. 1941.] Sec. 8. Rights accused in criminal prosecution; danger; due process; eminent domain. 1. No person shall be tried for a capital or other notorious crime (except in the cases of impeachment, and in cases of the militia when they are in actual
service and the land and naval forces in wartime, or which that state may hold, with the consent of Congress, in peacetime, and in cases of petit theft, under the regulation of the legislature) except on the presentation or indictment of the grand jury, or on information duly filed by a district attorney, or attorney general of the state, and in
any trial, in any court anyway, the defendant shall be allowed to appear and defend personally, and with advice, as in civil actions. No one should be put at risk twice for the same offence; Nor should he be forced, in any criminal case, to be a witness against himself. 2. No one shall be deprived of life, liberty or property, without due
process. 3. Private property shall not be taken for public use without only compensation after being made, or secured, except in cases of war, rebellion, fire or great public danger, in which case compensation shall subsequently be made. [Changed in 1912, 1996 and 2018. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the
1909 legislature: agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1911; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1912. See: Nevada Statute 1909, p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada Statute 1909, p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1909; p. 346; Articles of Association in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1912, See: Nevada 1911, p. 454. The second am
1995; approved and ratified by the people at the 1996 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1993, p. 3065; Articles of Association in Nevada 1995, p. 2880. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the 2015 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the people at the 2018 general election. Watch:
Nevada 2015 statutes, p. 4074; Nevada 2017 Statutes, p. 4612.] Sec. 8A. Rights victims of crime. 1. Every person who is the victim of a crime has the right to the following rights: (a) To be treated with fairness and respect for his or her privacy and dignity, and to be free of threats, harassment and abuse, throughout the criminal
or juvenile justice process. b) To be reasonably protected from the defendant and persons acting on behalf of the defendant. (c) Having the amount of bail and release conditions for the defendant. (d) To prevent the disclosure of confidential
information or records to the defendant that may be used to locate or harass the victim or the victim or the victim or the victim or the conduct of such an interview to which the victim agrees. f) To reasonably assign to the prosecution
upon request, regarding the case. q) To reasonable notice of all public proceedings, including misdemeanor cases, upon request, where the defendant and the prosecutor have the right to be present and of all parole or other parole proceedings at request, and to be present in all such proceedings. (h) To be reasonably heard, on
request, on any public procedure, including any misdemeanor proceedings, in any court involving release or sentencing, and on any parole. (i) At the time of disposal of the case after the arrest of the defendant.
the offence on the victim and the victim and the victim's family and any sentencing recommendations before the sentencing of the defendant, or any other disposition of the defendant, the planned release date of the defendant and the release of or escape of
the defendant from custody. (I) To full and leisurely recovery. (m) To the rapid return of legal property when it is no longer necessary as proof. (n) To be informed of all post-notice cases, to participate and provide information to the parole authority to be assessed prior to parole by the offender and to be notified, upon request, of
parole or other release of the offender. o) To have the victim's safety, the victim's family and the general public assessed prior to pay the
amounts ordered as compensation to the victim. (q) To be specifically informed of the rights listed in this section and to have information about these rights listed in this section in any court with jurisdiction over the case. The court shall immediately rule
on the victim's request. A defendant has not stood to assert the rights of his victim. This section does not change the powers of attorney, duties or responsibility of a prosecution lawyer. A victim does not have the status of a party in a criminal case.

3. Unless otherwise stated in Subsection 4, no person may uphold a case against that
State or any government official or employee for damages or injunctions, declaration or other legal or fair relief on behalf of a victim of a crime resulting from a breach of that section or statutes adopted by the Legislature as follows. No such violation authorizes setting aside a conviction.

4. A person may uphold an action to compel a
public officer or employee to perform a duty as required by this section or statutes adopted by the Legislature accordingly.

5. Granting these rights to victims must not be construed in order to deny or disparage other rights possessed by victims. A parole order should extend the right to be heard at a parole hearing to any person injured.
by the offender. 6. By law, the Legislature shall provide any other measure necessary or useful to ensure for victims of crime the benefit of the rights specified in this section, the victim means any person directly and proximately harmed by the Commission of a criminal act under any law of that State. If the
victim is less than 18 years old, incompetent, incapacitated or dead, the term includes the victim's quardian or a representative of the victim's property, a member of the victim's property.
[Proposed new section adopted by the 2015 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2017 legislature; and approved and ratified by voters at the 2018 General Election. Watch: Nevada 2017 Statutes, p. 4611.] Sec. 9. Free speech and the press. Each citizen can freely speak, write and publish their feelings
on all topics responsible for the abuse of this right; and no law shall be enacted to limit or freedom of expression or the jury; and if it should appear to the jury that the case charged as libel is true and was published with good motives and for
proper objectives, the party shall be acquitted or acquired or acquire
Each citizen has the right to keep and bear arms for safety and defense, for lawful hunting and recreational use and for other lawful purposes.

2. The military shall be subordinate to civilian power: No standing army shall be maintained by this state in peacetime, and in wartime no allocation for a standing army shall be for longer than
two years. [Changed in 1982. Proposed and adopted by the 1979 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1981; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1982. See: Nevada Statute 1979, p. 1986; Articles of Association in Nevada 1981, p. 2083.] Sek: 12. Quartering soldier in private house. No
soldier shall, in peacetime, be accommodated in any house without the consent of the owner, nor in wartime, except in the manner to be prescribed by law. Sek: 13. Representation distributed according to the population. Representation shall be distributed according to the population. Sek: 14. Exemption for property from execution;
imprisonment for debt. The debtor's privilege to enjoy life's necessary comforts shall be recognized by healthy laws, except for a reasonable amount of property from seizure or sale for payment of debt or debt hereafter contracted; And there shall be no jail for debt, except in cases of fraud, defamation or slander, and no one shall be
imprisioned [imprisoned] for a militia fine in peacetime. Sek: 15. Bill of attainder; ex post facto law; contractual obligation to contracts shall ever be passed. Sek: 16. Rights foreigners. [Repealed in 1924.] [Sec. 16 of the original constitution was repealed by
the people's vote in the 1924 election. Watch: Nevada statute 1921, p. 416; Articles of Association in Nevada 1923, p. 407. The original part reads: Foreigners who are, or who can hereafter become Bona-fide residents of this state, shall enjoy the same rights, in respect of the possession, joy and inheritance of property, as native citizens.]
Sek: 17. Slavery and involuntary bondage Slavery or involuntary bondage unless for the punishment of crimes shall ever be tolerated in this State. Sec. 18. Unreasonable seizure and search; issuance of the subscription rights. The right of the people to be safe in their persons, houses, papers and effects against unreasonable seizures
and searches shall not be violated; and no warrant shall issue, but on probable cause, supported by Oath or Affirmation, specifically describes the place or places to be searched, and the person or persons, and things or things to be searched. Sek: 19. Treason. Treason against the state should consist only of inscrating war against it,
following its enemies, or giving them help and comfort. And no one shall be convicted of treason unless on testimony from two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court. Sek: 20. Rights retained by people. Sek:
21. Restriction on the recognition of marriage. [Effective as of 23 November 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 2 (2017) are approved and ratified by the voters at the general election in 2020.] Only a marriage between a male and female person should be recognized and given effect in this state.
    [Added in 2002. Proposed by initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the 2000 and 2002 general elections.] Sec. 21. Recognition No. 1. The State of Nevada and its political subdivisions shall recognize marriage and issue
marriage licenses to same-sex couples. 2. Religious organizations and members of the clergy have the right to make any claim against a religious organization or member of the clergy for such refusal. 3. All legally valid marriages must be treated equally in accordance
with the law. [Added in 2002. Proposed by initiative petition and approved and ratified by the 2010 general elections.] — (Proposed amendment passed by the 2019 legislature; effective November 24, 2020, if approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general
election. Watch: Nevada 2017 statutes, p. 4558; Articles of Association in Nevada 2019, p. 4604.) Sec. 22. Eminent domain negotiations: Limitations and requirements. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Constitution to the contrary: 1. Public use shall not include the direct or indirect transfer of any interest in property taken in
an eminent domain from a private party to another private party to another private party. In all eminent domain actions, the government's occupancy, a property owner shall be given copies of all assessments by the Government and shall be entitled, at the
owner's choice, to a separate and clear decision by a court jury, as to whether the taking is in fact for public use. 3. If a public use is determined, the taken or damaged property shall be valued at its highest and best use without considering any future dedication requirements imposed by the Government. If private property is taken for
any proprietary state purposes, then the property should be valued for use as the government intends to put the property, if such use results in a higher value for the land taken. 4. In all eminent domain actions, only compensation, should be defined as the sum of money, necessary to place the owner back in the same position,
monetarily, without any state offsets, as if the property had never been taken. Only compensation shall include, but are not limited to, compound interest and all reasonable costs and expenses actually incurred.

5. In all eminent domain actions where fair market value is used, it should be defined as the highest price the property would
bring on the open market. 6. Property taken in eminent domain shall automatically return to the original owner upon repayment of the original purpose specified by the government. The five years should begin to run from the date of entry of the final order of
condemnation. 7. A property owner shall not be liable to the Government for legal fees or costs in any eminent domain action, the Government shall be defined as the State of Nevada, its political subdivisions, agencies, any public or private agent acting on their behalf, and any public or private
entity that has the power of eminent domain. 9. Any provision of this paragraph shall be deemed a separate and stand-alone right and shall remain in full force and effect if any other provision of this paragraph is struck for any reason. [Added in 2008. Proposed by initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the
2006 and 2008 Storting elections.] Sec. 24. Equality of rights. [Effective november 22, 2022, if the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 8 (2019) are agreed and adopted by the 2021 legislature and approved and ratified by voters at the 2022 general election.] Equality of rights the law shall not be denied or abbreviated by this
State or any of its political subdivisions due to race, color, creed, gender, sexual orientation, gender identity or expression, age, disability, ancestors or national origin. (Proposed new section adopted by 2019 Legislature; effective November 22, 2022; if agreed and adopted by the 2021 legislature and approved and ratified by voters at
the 2022 General Election. See: Nevada Statute 2019, p. 4637.) Article. 2. - Right to vote. Sec. 1. Voting Rights; qualifications of the selector; qualifications of ingenlector to vote for president and vice president of the United States.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     1A. The rights of voters. [Effective November 24, 2020, if the provisions of Senate Joint
                                                                                                                 2. When housing is not won or lost.
Resolution No. 3 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.
                                                                                                                                                                   3. Personnel from the Armed Forces. [Repealed in 1972.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    5. Voting at the ballot box; voting in the election of the legislator.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                4. The privilege of eligible voters on Election Day.
                                                                                                                                                     8. Qualifications of voters on adoption or rejection of the Constitution.
         6. Registration of voters; test of electoral qualifications.
                                                                                 7. Poll tax: Levy and purpose. [Repealed in 1966.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 9. Revocation of public officials: Procedure and limitations.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              10. Restriction of contributions to the promotion. Section
1. Voting rights; qualifications of the selector; qualifications of the United States (not working under disabilities named in this Constitution) at the age of eighteen years and above, who shall have actual, and not constructively, lived in the state six
months, and in the district or county thirty days the next prior election, shall have the right to vote for all officers who now or hereafter can be elected by the people, and on all issues sent to the electrorate at such an election; provided that no person who has been or can be convicted of treason or crime in any state or territory of the United
States, unless restored to civil rights, and no person who has been convicted mentally incompetent, unless restored to legal capacity, shall be entitled to the privilege of a voter. There should be no denial of the optional franchise by any choice because of sex. The Legislature may, by law, grant the conditions that a citizen of the United
States who does not have the status of a voter in another State and who not meet the residency requirements in this section may vote in this state for president and vice president of the United States. [Amended in 1880, 1886, 1914, 1970, 1971 and 2004. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1877 Legislature;
agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1879; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1880. See: Nevada Statute 1877, p. 213; Articles of Association in Nevada 1879, p. 149. The second amendment was approved and ratified by the people at the 1886 general election, but no entry of the proposed amendment had
been made on the journal of any of the legislature's houses, and such an omission was fatal to the adoption of the amendment. Watch: State ex rel. Stevenson v. December 19, 1887 he was 1987. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1911 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1913; approved and
ratified by the people at the storting election in 1914. See: Nevada Statute 1911, p. 457; Articles of Association in Nevada 1913, p. 581. The fourth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1969; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1970. See:
Nevada Statute 1967, p. 1827; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1657. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada Statute 1969, p. 1685; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1685; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada Statute 1969, p. 1685; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969, p. 1685, and adopted by the people in a special election held on 8 June 1945. See: Nevada 1969,
Association in Nevada 1971, p. 2263. The sixth amendment was proposed and adopted by the 2001 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the people at the storting election in 2004. See: Nevada Statute 2001, p. 3469; Articles of Association in Nevada 2003, p. 3726.] Sec. 1A. The rights
of voters. [Effective November 24, 2020, if the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.] Each voter who is a qualified voter under this Constitution and is registered to vote in accordance with section 6 of this article and the laws adopted by the Legislature
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accordingly have the right: 1. To receive and cast a ballot as: (a) Written in a format that allows clear identification of candidates; and (b) Accurately records the voter's preference in selecting candidates; and (b) Accurately records the voter's preference in selecting candidates.
catching place at the polling station.

3. To vote without being intimidated, threatened or forced.

4. To vote for an early voting period or on Election Day if the voter waits in line at a polling station where the voter by law is to vote at the time the polls close and the voter has not already cast a vote in that election.
spoiled ballot and receive another ballot instead. 6. To ask for help to vote, if necessary. 7. To a sample ballot that is accurate, informative and delivered on time as provided by law. 8. To receive instruction in the use of the equipment for voting for a period of early voting or on Election Day. 9. For equal access to the
electoral system without discrimination, including, but not limited to, discrimination on the basis of race, age, disability, military service, employment or foreign housing. 10. To a unified, statewide standard for counting and telling all votes exactly as provided by law. 11. Having complaints about elections and electoral contests
resolved fairly, accurately and effectively as given by law. (Proposed new section adopted by the 2017 Legislature; agreed on and adopted by the 2017 Legislature; agreed on and adopted by the 2017 Legislature; agreed on and adopted by the 2019 legislature; agreed on and ratified by voters at the 2020 General Election. Watch: Nevada 2017 statutes, p. 4589; Articles of Association in Nevada
2019, p. 4614.) Sec. 2. When housing is not won or lost. To vote, no one shall be deemed to have obtained or lost a residence solely because of the United States, nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of the United States or of the high seas; nor while a
student of any institution of learning; or while held at any charitable institution or medical facility at public expense; or while they are confined by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1971; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election
in 1972. See: Nevada Statute 1969, p. 1695; Articles of Association in Nevada 1971, p. 2240.] Section 3. Armed forces personnel. [Repealed in 1956, Proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1955; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in
1956. See: Nevada Statute 1953, p. 732; Articles of Association in Nevada 1955, p. 952. Repealed in 1972. Repealed in 19
in Nevada 1971, p. 2240. The section that amended in 1956 and repealed in 1972 read: The right to vote shall be enjoyed by all persons, otherwise entitled to the same, who may be in the military or marine service in the United States; given, the votes cast shall be made to to the county and township who said voters were bona fide
residents at the time of their entry into such a service; and passed on, that payment of a voting tax should not be necessary as a condition of the return of such elections, where other provisions are not contained in this Constitution.]
Sec: 4. Privilege of eligible voters on general election day. During the day of a general election to be held in that State, no qualified voter shall be arrested by virtue of any civil process. Sec: 5. Voting by ballot; voting in the election of the legislature,
or by either branch thereof shall be Viva-Voce. Sec: 6. Registration of the registrati
hereby established, to preserve the purity of elections, and to regulate the way of holding and making returns of the same; and the legislature shall have the power to prescribe by law any other or additional rules or oaths, which may be deemed necessary, as a test of electoral gualification. Section 7. Poll tax: Levy and purpose,
                      [Changed in 1910. Proposed and adopted by the 1907 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1909 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1910. Watch: Nevada statute 1907, p. 450; Articles of Association in Nevada 1909, p. 344. Repealed in 1966. Repealer proposed and passed
by the Legislature in 1963; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1965; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1965, p. 1495. The section that amended in 1910 and repealed in 1966 read: The legislature shall provide by law for the
payment of an annual voting tax of no less than two, nor exceed four, dollars from every male resident of the maintenance and improving of the public roads.] Sec: 8. Qualifications of voters on adoption or rejection of the Constitution. All
persons eligible by law to vote for representatives of the General Assembly of the Territory of Nevada, on the first twenty day of March E.g. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and all other persons who may be lawful voters in 4 Territory on the first Wednesday of September next year, shall have the right to vote directly on the issue of
adopting or this Constitution. Sec. 9. Revocation of public officials: Procedure and limitations. Every public officer in the state of Nevada is subject to, as here provided, to remember from the office of the registered voters of the state, or by the county, district or municipality that 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 that he represents, at the election in which he was elected, shall submit his petition, in the manner hereby granted, requires his revocation of the people. They shall be put forward in 4 petition, in no exceeding two hundred (200) words, the
reasons why said recall is required. If he is to offer his resignation, it shall be accepted and enter into force on the day it is offered, and the vacancy shall thus be filled in the manner the law provides. If he is not to resign within five (5) days after the petition is filed, a special election shall be ordered within thirty (30) days after issuing the
call therefore, in the state, or county, district or municipal elected officer said, to determine whether the people will remember said officer. On the ballot at 7 elections shall be printed verbatim as stipulated in the recall petition, the reasons for requiring the revocation of the officer, and in no more than two hundred (200) words, the officer's
justification for his course in office. He will continue to carry out his duties to his office until the result of 4 elections is finally declared. Other candidate who will receive the most votes in 7 special elections shall be deemed elected for the remainder of the
term, whether it is the person whose recall request was filed, or another. The recall petition shall be considered, and the same officer shall order the special choice when necessary. No such petition shall be circulated or considered against any officer
until he has actually held his office six (6) months, 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 such a petition and special election, no further recall petition shall be made against the same officer during the
period for which he was elected, unless such additional petitions shall pay into the Treasury for which the expenses of 7 special election. Such additional legislation that may assist the operation of this part shall be provided by law.
[Added to changed in 1970 and 1996. The amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1911; approved and ratified by the Legislature in 1911; approved and ratified by the Legislature in 1911; approved and ratified by the Legislature in 1912. See: Nevada Statute 1909, p. 345; Articles of Association in Nevada 1911, p. 448. The first amendment was
proposed and adopted by the 1967 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1969; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada Statute 1967, p. 1782; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1663. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature in 1993; agreed
and adopted by the Legislature in 1995; approved and ratified by the people at the 1996 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1993, p. 2887.] Sec. 10. Restriction of contributions to the promotion. 1. As used in this section, contributions include the value of services offered in the
form of money otherwise would be paid, such as paid polling and resulting data, paid direct mail, paid request by phone, any paid promotion of the total contribution of 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 election, and to the approval or rejection of any questions from the registered voters to $5,000, whether the office applied or question submitted is local or for the state as a whole. The Legislature
shall further provide the punishment of the contributor, the candidate and any other knowing party for a violation of the border, as a crime. [Added in 1996 Storting election.] Article. 3. - Distribution of forces. Sec. 1. Three separate
departments; separation of forces; legislative review of administrative regulations. Section 1. Three separate departments; separation of forces; legislative review of administrative regulations. Section 1. Three separate departments; separation of forces; legislative review of administrative regulations.
and no persons charged with the exercise of powers belonging to one of these departments shall exercise any functions, not least to any of the cases expressly directed or permitted in this Constitution.

2. If the Legislature authorizes the adoption of regulations by an executive agency that binds persons outside the
agency, the Legislature may grant by law for: review of these regulations by a legislative body prior to their effective date to determine basically whether each is within the statutory authority for adoption; (b) The suspension of a legislative agency of such a regulation that seems to exceed that authority, until it is reviewed by a
legislative body consisting of members of the Senate and assembly authorized to act on behalf of both houses of the Legislature; and (c) The repeal of such regulation was suspended. [Changed in 1996. Proposed and adopted by the 1993 legislature; agreed and
adopted by the Legislature in 1995; approved and ratified by the people at the 1996 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1995, p. 2972.] Article. 4th - Legislative Department Sec. 1. Legislative power earned in the Senate and Assembly.
Commencement: restriction on duration: invalid actions: submission of the proposed executive budget. 2A. Special sessions of the legislature: Procedure for summons: priority: limitations on business and duration: invalid actions.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             3. Members of the Assembly: Election and period of office: qualification for the office.
        4. Senators: Election and presidential term: qualification for the office.
                                                                                      5. Number of senators and members of the Assembly; Distribution.
                                                                                                                                                                       6. The power of the House to judge the qualifications, selection and return of members; selection of officers; rules of case management; punishment of members.
                                      8. Senators and members of the Assembly are not eligible for certain offices.
9. Federal officers who are not eligible for state office; Exception.
                                                                                                                                                                                                      10. Embezzlement of public money that is not eligible for office; disqualification for bribery.
                                                                                              14. Journal. 15. Open sessions and meetings; for more than 3 days or to another location. 16. Bills can originate from both houses; Change. 17. Act to embrace one subject only; title; Change.
                                                 13th Quorum; convincing attendance.
voting on final passage; number of members necessary to pass the bill or resolution; signatures; referral of certain measures to the electorate; consent calendar.
                                                                                                                                                                            19. Way to withdraw money from the Treasury. 20. Certain local and special laws prohibited.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          21. General laws for having uniform application.
                               23. Enacting Clause: law to be enacted at a bill.
                                                                                       24. Lotteries. 25. Uniform county and township government. 26. Boards of County Commissioners: Elections and Duties. 27. Disgualification of jurors; Choice.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          28. Compensation of legislative officers and employees: increase
                                      29. Duration of regular and special sessions. [Repealed in 1958.]
or decrease in compensation.
                                                                                                             30. Homesteads: Exemption from forced sale; common consent is required for alienation; recording of declaration. 31. Property of married persons.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          32. County officers: Power legislature; choices, duties and
                                          33. Compensation of members of the Legislature; payment for postage, spelling and other expenses; additional quotas for officers.

34. Election of U.S. senators. [Repealed in 2004.]

35. Bills to be presented to governor; approval; dissatisfaction and reconsideration of the legislature;
compensation; county secretaries.
                                             [36] [36] [36] [approval of voters in the county. 37. Continuity of government in case of hostile attack; succession to public offices; legislative quorum requirements; relocation of the government seat. 37[A]. Consolidation of city and county containing the seat of government of
                                                             38. Use of plant of the genus Cannabis for medicinal purposes.

39. Renewable energy resources: Statement of policy; implementation; Invalidity. [Valid november 24, 2020, if the proposed amendment is approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.]
Section. 1. Legislative power earned in the Senate and Assembly. The legislature of the State of Nevada and the sessions of such a legislator shall be held in the seat of the government of the state. Sec. 2. Biennial sessions with Startup;
restriction on duration; invalid actions; submission of the proposed executive budget. 1. The sessions of the legislature shall be biennial, and shall start on the 1st Monday in February after the election of members of the Assembly, unless the governor of the state or members of the legislature shall be biennial, and shall start on the 1st Monday in February after the election of members of the Assembly, unless the governor of the state or members of the legislature shall be biennial, and shall start on the 1st Monday in February after the election of members of the Assembly, unless the governor of the state or members of the legislature shall be biennial, and shall start on the 1st Monday in February after the election of members of the Assembly, unless the governor of the state or members of the legislature shall be biennial, and shall start on the 1st Monday in February after the election of members of the Assembly, unless the governor of the state or members of the legislature shall be biennial, and shall start on the 1st Monday in February after the election of members of the Assembly, unless the governor of the state or members of the Assembly after the election of members of the Assembly after the election of members of the Assembly after the election of the Assembly after the elect
legislature by proclamation or petition. 2. Legislator shall adjourn sinus die every regular session no later than midnight Pacific time at the end of the 120th consecutive
calendar day of this session is invalid, unless the legislative action is carried out during a special session.

3. The governor shall submit the proposed executive budget to the Legislature no later than 14 calendar days before the start of each ordinary session.

4. In connection with this section, the midnight Pacific time must be
determined based on the actual time target that, on the last calendar day of the session, is used and observed by the general population as uniform time for the part of Nevada located within the Pacific time, or any legal successor to the Pacific time, and which includes the seat of the government of that State as designated by Section 1 of
Article 15 of this Constitution. The Legislature and its members, officers, and employees shall not use any device, pretext or fiction that adjusts, avoids or ignores this measure of time to extend the duration of the session. [Changed in 1889, 1958, 1960, 1998 and 2012. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1885
Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1887; and approved and ratified by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1885, p. 151; Articles of Association in Nevada 1885, p. 151; Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1885, p. 151; Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 165. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held Ele
adopted by the Legislature in 1957; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1958. See: Nevada Statute 1955, p. 793. The third amendment was proposed by the initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1960. The fourth
amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1995 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1997; approved and ratified by the people at the 1998 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1995, p. 2971; Articles of Association in Nevada 1997, p. 3725. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the 2009 Legislature;
agreed and adopted by the 2011 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 2011, p. 3856.] Sec. 2A. Special sessions of the legislature: Procedure for summons; priority; limitations on business and duration; invalid
         1. The Legislature may on extraordinary occasions be summoned by a petition signed by two-thirds of the members elected to each house in the Legislature. A petition must specify the activities to be reversed during the special session, specify a date on or before which the legislature shall convene and transfer to the
Secretary of State. Upon receipt of one or more substantially similar petitions signed, collected, by the required number of the legislature and the governor that a special session will be convened according to this section. 2. At a special session
convened in accordance with this section, the Legislature shall not introduce, consider or pass bills except those related to the business specified in the petition and those necessary to provide for the expenses of the session.
convened by the Governor under Section 9 of Article 5 of this Constitution, unless otherwise provided in the petition calling for the special session according to this section.

4. The Legislature may grant by law for the procedure of summoning a special session according to this section.

5. Unless otherwise stated in this
subsection, the Legislature shall revoke the sinus die a special session convened in accordance with this paragraph no later than midnight Pacific time at the end of the 20th century. This link does not apply to a special session convened to conduct
negotiations for: (a) Impeachment or removal from the office of the governor and other state and judicial officers under Article 7 of this Constitution. 6. In connection with this section, the midnight pacific coast must be
determined based on the actual time target that, on the last calendar day of the session, is used and observed by the general population as uniform time for the part of Nevada located within the Pacific time, or any legal successor to the Pacific time zone, and which includes the seat of the government of that State as designated by
Section 1 of Article 15 of this Constitution. The Legislature and its officers and employees shall not use any device, pretext or fiction that adjusts, avoids or ignores this time target to extend the duration of the session. [Added in 2012. Proposed and adopted by the 2009 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2011 legislature; approved
and ratified by the people at the storting election in 2012. See: Nevada Statute 2009, p. 3284; Articles of Association in Nevada 2011, p. 3855.] Sec. 3. Members of the Assembly: Election and period of office; qualification for the office. 1. Members of the Assembly will be elected two-yearly by the eliqible voters in their respective
districts, on Tuesday the next after the election. 2. No person can be elected or appointed as a member of the Assembly who has served in this office, or at the end of his current term if he is so servant will have served, 12 years or
more, from any district of that State. [Changed in 1996. Proposed by initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people by 1994 and 1996 Storting election.] Sec. 4. Senators: Election and presidential term; qualification for the office. 1. Senators shall be elected simultaneously and places as members of the Assembly of
eligible voters of their respective districts, and their period of Office shall be four years from the day the next after the election. 2. No person can be elected or appointed as a senator who has served in this office, or at the end of his current term if he is so servant will have served, 12 years or more, from any district of that State.
[Changed in 1996. Proposed by initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people by 1994 and 1996 Storting election.] Sec. 5. Number of senators and members of the Assembly shall be duly qualified voters in the respective counties and districts that they represent, and the
number of senators shall not be less than a third or more than half of the members of the Assembly. It shall be the mandatory duty of the legislature at its first session after taking the U.S. Desennale Census in the year 1950, and after each subsequent desennale census, to fix by law the number of senators and assemblymen, and
distribute them among the many counties of the state, or among legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1949; and
approved and ratified by the people of the 1950s See: Nevada Statute 1947, p. 881; Articles of Association in Nevada 1949, p. 685. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1969; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1970. See: Nevada
Statute 1967. p. 1797: Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1723.] Sec: 6. Power of the House to judge the qualifications, selection and return of members; selection and return of members, elect its own
officers (except the president of the Senate), determine the rules of its proceedings and can punish, by imprisonment, any
person who is not a member, who should have been guilty of disrespecting the House by disorderly or despicable conduct in his presence; but such imprisonment shall not extend beyond the final termination of the session. Sec: 8. Senators and members of the Assembly not eligible for certain offices. No senator or member of the
Assembly shall, during the period for which he shall have been elected, nor for one year thereafter be appointed to any civil office for profit under that state that shall have been increased during such a period, except for such office that may be filled by the choice of the people. Sec: 9. Federal
officers not eliqible for state office; Exception. No person who has any lucrative office under the government of the United States or any other power shall be eliqible for any civil office for profit under that State; Provided that Post-Masters whose compensation does not exceed five hundred dollars per year, or commissioners for deeds,
shall not be considered to be to have a lucrative office. Sek: 10. Embezzlement of public money that is not eligible for office; disqualification for bribery. Any person who shall be convicted of embezzlement, or defalcation of public funds in that State or who may be convicted of having given or offered a bribe to obtain his choice or
appointment to the office, or received a bribe to assist in the purchase of the office for profit or trust in that State; and the legislature shall, as soon as practically possible, provide by law for the punishment of such defalcation, bribery, or embezzlement as a crime. Sek: 11.
Members' privilege: Freedom from arrest on civil proceedings. Members of the legislature should be privileged from arrest on civil proceedings during the session of the legislature, and for fifteen days the next before the start of each session. in the event of death or resignation of a member of the legislature, either a senator or
assemblyman, the county commissioners of which such a senator or assemblyman to fill such a vacancy; provided that this part shall only apply in cases where no two-year election or a regular election in which the county governor shall
be [elected] takes place between the time of such death or termination and the next subsequent session of the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1921 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in
1922. See: Nevada Statute 1919, p. 478; Articles of Association in Nevada 1921, p. 412. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1943; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1944. See: Nevada Statute 1941, p. 563; Articles of
Association in Nevada 1943, p. 311.] Sek: 13. Quorum; convincing attendance. A majority of all members elected to each House shall constitute a quorum to trade business, but a smaller number may repeal, from day to day, and may force the attendance of absent members, in such a way, and under such penalties that each house
can prescribe[.] Sek: 14. Journal. Each house shall hold a record of its own negotiations to be published and yeas and nays of the members present, be submitted in the journal. Sec. 15. Open sessions and meetings; for more than 3 days or to another location.
The doors of each house shall be kept open during their session, nor shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days or to any other place than the one where they can hold their sessions. The meetings of all legislative committees must be open to the public, except meetings held to assess character, alleged
misconduct, professional competence or physical or mental health of a person. [Changed in 1994, Proposed and adopted by the 1991 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1991, p. 2573; Articles of Association in Nevada
1993, p. 2974.] Sek: 16. Bills can originate from both houses; Change. Any bill can originate from either the House of the Legislature, and all bills passed by one can be amended in the other. Sek: 17. Act to embrace one topic only; title; Change. Each law passed by the Legislature shall embrace, but one subject, and the matter,
properly associated with this, to which the subject should be briefly expressed the title; and no law shall be revised or amended only by reference to the title; but in that case, the law as revised or section with amendments shall be reintroduced and published in length. Sec. 18. Reading the bill; voting on final passage; the number of
members necessary to pass the bill or joint resolution; signatures; referral of certain measures to the electorate; consent calendar passed as specified in Paragraph 4, must be read by sections of three days, in each house, unless two-thirds of the House where such a bill
awaits, shall be deemed appropriate to dispense with this rule. The reading of a bill of sections, on its final passage, shall in no case be dispensed with, and the vote on the final decision of each bill or joint resolution shall be taken by yeas and nays to be entered into the journals of each house. Except as otherwise given in paragraph 2, a
majority of all members elected to each House are required to pass each bill or joint resolution, and all bills or joint resolutions then passed shall be signed by the presiding officers of the respective houses and by secretary of the Assembly.
no less than two-thirds of the members elected to each House is necessary to adopt a bill or joint resolution that creates, generates or increases public revenue in any form, including but not limited to taxes, fees, assessments and prices.

3. A majority of all
members elected to each House may refer any measure that creates, generates or increases the income in any form to the people of the state at the next general election, and shall only take effect and be enforced if it has been approved by a majority of votes cast on the measure at such an election.

4. Each house can provide by rule
for the creation of a consent calendar and establish the procedure for the passage of undisputed bills. [Changed in 1976 and 1996. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 general election. See: Nevada
Statute 1973, p. 1946; Articles of Association in Nevada 1975, p. 1900. The second amendment was proposed by the initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the 1994 and 1996 general elections.] Section 19. Way to withdraw money from the Treasury. No money shall be deducted from the Treasury, but as a
result of appropriations made by law. [Changed in 1954, Proposed and adopted by the 1951 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1954 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1951, p. 584; Articles of Association in Nevada 1953, p. 717.] Section 20. Certain local and
special laws prohibited. The Legislature shall not adopt local or special laws in any of the following listed cases - that is: Regulate the jurisdiction and duties of judges in peace and constables, and fix their compensation; For punishment of crimes and misdemeanors; Regulate the practice of courts; Make sure to change the
place in civil and criminal cases; Grant divorces; Change the names of people; Abandon roads, city plots, streets, alleys and providing for their compensation; Regulation of county and township activities; Regulate the choice of county and
township officers; For assessment and collection of taxes for state, county and township purposes; Ensure the opening and implementation of the selection of state, county or township officers, and designate the choice of voting; Provide for the sale of real estate belonging to minors or other persons working under legal
disabilities; Give effect to invalid deeds, will or other instruments; Refund money paid into the Treasury, or into the Treasury in any county; Release debt, liability or obligation to any company, association or person to the State, or to a county, city or city of that State; but nothing in this section shall be construed to deny or limit
the legislature's power to establish and regulate compensation and fees for county officers, to authorize and strengthen the boards of county commissioners of the various counties, to establish and regulate the rate of shipping
passage, tolls and fees on railways, toll roads, ditch, flume and tunnel companies incorporated according to the laws of this state or doing business there. [Changed in 1889, 1922 and 1926. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1885 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1887; and approved and
ratified by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1885, p. 152; Articles of Association in Nevada 1885, p. 152; Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 166. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1919 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1921 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the
storting election in 1922. See: Nevada Statute 1919, p. 486; Articles of Association in Nevada 1921, p. 410. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1925 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1926. See: Nevada Statute 1923, p. 411; Articles of
Association in Nevada 1925, p. 357.] Sek: 21. General promises to have uniform application. In all cases listed in the preceding paragraph, and in all other cases where a general law can be applied, all laws shall be general and uniform operations throughout the State. Sek: 22. Case against the state. Provision can be made by
general law to bring legal action against the State regarding all obligations originating after the adoption of this Constitution[.] Sek: 23. Adopt clause; law to be enacted at a bill. The legislative clause of each law shall be as follows: The people of the state of Nevada represented in the Senate and Assembly, adopt as follows, and no law
shall be passed except by bill. Sek: 24. Lotteries. 1. Unless otherwise stated in Subsection 2, no lottery may be authorized by this State, nor can lottery tickets be sold. 2. The state and the political subdivisions thereof shall not run a lottery. The Legislature may authorize people engaged in charitable activities or activities that are
not for profit to run a lottery in the form of a draw or draw on their own behalf. All proceeds from the lottery, must only be used for the benefit of charitable or nonprofit activities in that state. A nonprofit or nonprofit should not hire or otherwise engage any person to organize or
operate their lottery for compensation. Legislators can provide by law for the regulation of such lotteries. [Changed in 1990. Proposed and adopted by the 1987 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1990. See: Nevada Statute 1987, p. 2468; Articles of
Association in Nevada 1989, p. 2249.] Sek: 25. Uniform county and township government. The legislature will be uniform across the state. Sek: 26. The boards of county commissioners: Elections and duties. The legislature shall grant by law, for the election of a
board of county commissioners in each county, and such county, and such county, and such county, and such county commissioners shall jointly and individually perform such duties that can be prescribed by law. Sek: 27. Disqualification of juriors; Choice. Laws shall be made to exclude from serving on juries, all persons who are not qualified voters of this State, and all persons who shall
have been convicted of bribery, perjury, forgery [forgery,] theft or other high crimes, unless restored to civil rights; and laws shall be enacted that regulate elections, and prohibit under sufficient punishment, all undue influence thereafter from power, bribery, or other inappropriate practices. Sek: 28. Compensation of legislative officers and
staff; increase or decrease in compensation. No money shall be deducted from the Treasury as salary or compensation to any officer or employee of the legislature, or either branch thereof, except in cases where such salary or compensation is stipulated by a law applicable before the election or appointment of such officer or employee;
and the salary or compensation so firm, shall neither be increased nor reduced to apply to any officer or employee of the legislature, or either branch thereof at such session; Provided that this restriction shall not apply to the first session of the Legislature. Sek: 29. Duration of regular and special sessions. [Repealed in 1958.] [Sec.
29 of Art. 4 of the original Constitution was repealed by the vote of the people in the 1958 election. See: Nevada Statute 1955, p. 945; Articles of Association in Nevada 1957, p. 793. The original part reads: The first regular session of the legislature under this Constitution can extend to ninety days, but no subsequent regular session
should exceed sixty days, or any special session convened by the governor exceed twenty days.] Sek: 30. Farms: Exemption from forced sale; common consent is required for alienation; recording of declaration. A farm as provided by law shall be exempt from forced sale during any legal process and shall not be alienated without the
joint consent of husband and wife when this relationship exists; but no property shall be exempt from the sale for taxes or for the construction of improvements thereafter; Provided, the provisions of this section shall not apply to any
legal process obtained by virtue of a lien granted by the consent of both husband and wife, and laws shall be adopted as providing for the registration of such farm in the county where the same shall be located[.] Sec. 31. Property of married persons. All property, both real and personal, of a married person owned or claimed by such a
person before marriage, and which acquired afterwards by gift, elaborate or lineage, shall be the separate property of such person. The legislature should more clearly define the rights of married persons in relation to their own property and other property. [Changed in 1978. Proposed and adopted by the 1975 legislature; agreed and
adopted by the Legislature in 1977; approved and ratified by the people at the 1978 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1975, p. 1917; Articles of Association in Nevada 1977, p. 1703.] Sec. 32. County officers: Power of the legislature; choices, duties and compensation; county secretaries. The Legislature shall have the power to
increase, reduce, consolidate or abolish the following county County clerks, county recorders, auditors, sheriffs, state attorneys general and public administrators. The legislature shall be ex-officio clerks of the courts of the post and
boards of county commissioners in and for their respective counties. [Changed in 1889 and 1972. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in
Nevada 1887, p. 161; Articles of Association in Nevada 1889, p. 151. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1971; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1972. See: Nevada Statute 1969, p. 1723; Articles of Association in Nevada 1971,
p. 2232.] Sec. 33. Compensation of members of the Legislature; payment for postage, spelling and other expenses; additional quotas for officers. Members of the Legislature shall receive for their services a compensation to be resolved by law and paid from the Treasury, not to exceed 60 days during a regular session of the
legislature and not to exceed 20 days during a special session; but no increase of such compensation shall take effect during the period for which the members of one of the houses shall have been elected; Provided, that an appropriation can be made for the payment of such actual expenses that members of the legislature may incur for
postage, express costs, newspapers and writing methods do not exceed the sum of sixty dollars for any general or special session to each member; and further provided that the speaker of the Senate, shall each, during the time of their actual participation as such presiding officers
receive an additional allowance of two dollars per diem. [Changed in 1958 and 2012. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1957; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1958. See: Nevada Statute 1955, p. 946; Articles of Association in
Nevada 1957, p. 794. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the 2009 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2011 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 2012. See: Nevada Statute 2009, p. 3285; Articles of Association in Nevada 2011, p. 3856.] Sek: 34. Election of U.S. senators.
[Repealed in 2004.] [Sec. 34 of the original constitution was repealed by the vote of the people at the 2004 General Election. See: Nevada 2003, p. 3727. The original section read: In all elections for U.S. senators, so shall be held in the joint convention of both Houses of the
Legislature. It shall be the duty of the legislature to convene the next before the expiration of such a senatorial representation for any reason arises, it shall be the duty of the Legislature then in Session or at the subsequent session thereof, to deliver such unemployment.] If
the legislature shall at any time as here provided, fail to unite in a joint convention within twenty days of the session of the Legislature for the election [of] such a senator it shall be the governor's duty, by declaration to summon the two houses of the Legislature in the joint convention, within not less than five days or exceed ten
days from the release of his proclamation, and the common convention when so united shall continue to elect the senator as here provided.] Sek: 35. Bills to be presented to governor; approval; dissatisfaction and reconsideration of the legislature; failure of the governor to return the bill. Every bill that may have passed the legislature
shall, before there is a law, be presented to the governor. If he approves it, he shall sign it, but if not he shall return it with his objections to be entered into his diary, and continue to reconsider it; If, after such reassessment, both the House of Yeas and Nays, by a
vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, it should become a law despite the governor's objections. If a bill is not to be returned within five days of it being presented to him (Sunday except) outside of the day he received it, the same shall be a law, in the same way as if he had signed it, unless the legislature, upon its final
termination, prevents such return, in which case there shall be a law, unless the governor within ten days the next time of the Secretary of State, which will lie the same for the legislature at its next session, in the same way as if it had been
returned by the governor, and if the same shall receive the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature , by a vote taken by yeas and nays to be entered in the journals of each branch of the legislature shall not abolish
any county unless the eligible voters in the county affected shall in a general or special election first approve such an election. By law, the legislature shall provide the method for initiating and conducting such an election. [Added in 1940. Suggested and of the 1937]
Legislative Assembly; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1939; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1939, p. 360.] Section 37. Continuity of government in case of hostile attack; succession to public offices; legislative quorum
     irements; relocation of the government seat. The Legislature, to ensure continuity of state and local government operations during periods of emergencies resulting from disasters caused by hostile attacks, shall have the power and immediate duty to provide immediate and temporary succession to the authority and duties of public
offices, regardless of nature and either filled with choice or appointment, those incumbents who may become inaccessible to perform the powers and duties of such offices, and to adopt such offices, and to adopt such offices and to adopt such offices.
requirements in the legislature and relocation of the seat of government. In the exercise of the powers hereby conferred, the legislature in the judgment would be impractical or would admit undue delay. [Added in 1964. Proposed and
adopted by the 1961 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1963; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1963, p. 1416.] Sec. 37[A]. Consolidation of city and county containing the seat of government of a municipal
government; separate taxation districts. Despite the general provisions of sections 20, 25, 26 and 36 of this article, the legislature can by law consolidate in a municipal government, with one set of officers, the city designated as the seat of the government of this state and county where such a city is located. Such a consolidated
municipality shall be considered a county for the purpose of representation in the legislature, shall have all powers conferred on counties by this Constitution or by general law, and shall have such other powers that may be assigned by its charter. Despite the general provisions of Section 1 of Article 10, the legislature may create two or
more separate taxation districts within such a consolidated municipality. [Added in 1968. Proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1967; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1968. See: Nevada Statute 1965, p. 1515; Articles of Association in Nevada 1967, p.
1797.] Sec. 38. Use of plant of the genus Cannabis for medicinal purposes. 1. The Legislature shall provide by law for: (a) The use of a patient, on the advice of his doctor, of a plant of the genus Cannabis for the treatment or relief of cancer, glaucoma, acquired immunodeficiency syndrome; severe, persistent nausea of cachexia
as a result of these or other chronic or debilitating medical conditions; epilepsy and other disorders characterized by muscle elasticity; or other conditions approved under the law of such processing. (b) Restriction of medical use of the facility by a minor to require
diagnosis and written authorization of the physician, parental consent and parental control of the acquisition and use of the facility. c) Protection of the facility or nolo candidate for possession or use not authorized by or in accordance with this
          (d) A register of patients, and their companions, who are authorized to use the facility for a medical purpose, which the police may resort to to verify a claim for authorization and which is otherwise confidential. (e) Authorisation of appropriate methods of delivery of the facility to patients authorized to use it. 2. This
section does not allow: (a) authorize the use or possession of the plant for any purpose other than medical or use for medical use of the facility or accommodation of medical use at a place of work. [Added in 2000. Proposed by initiative petition and
approved and ratified by the people at the election in 1998 and 2000.] Sec. 39. Renewable energy resources: Policy statement; implementation; Invalidity. [Valid november 24, 2020, if the proposed amendment is approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.]
state's policy that people and entities that sell electricity to private customers in this state must get an increasing amount of electricity from renewable energy will reduce the state's reliance on fossil fuel power plants, which will benefit Nevadans by improving air
quality and public health, reducing water consumption, reducing exposure to volatile fossil fuel prices and supply disruptions, and providing a more diverse portfolio of resources to generate electricity. This law shall be liberally interpreted to achieve this purpose. 2. Each supplier of electrical utility service engaged in the business of
selling electricity to private customers for consumption in this state shall generate or obtain electricity from renewable resources, including solar, geothermal, wind, biomass and hydropower, in an amount that is: (a) For calendar years 2022 and 2023, not less than 26 percent of the total amount of electricity sold by the supplier to its private
customers during this calendar year. (b) For calendar years 2024 through 2026, including, no less than 34 percent of the total amount of electricity sold by
the supplier to its retail customers during this calendar year. (d) For the calendar year 2030 and each calendar year thereafter, no less than 50 percent of the total amount of electricity sold by the supplier to its retail customers during this calendar year. 3. No later than 1 July 2021, the Legislature shall, by law, provide provisions in
accordance with this Act to implement the requirements set forth in Subsection 2. 4. Should any part of this Law be declared invalid, or the application thereof to any person, thing or circumstance, such invalidity shall not affect the remaining provisions or application of this law that may be effected without invalid provision or
application, and for this purpose the provisions of this Law are declared invalid. This link shall be interpreted broadly to preserve and implement the declared purpose of this law. (Addition proposed by initiative petition and approved and ratified by voters at the general election 2018; effective November 24, 2020, if approved and ratified
by voters at the general election in 2020.) Article. 5. - Executive Department. Sec. 1. Supreme executive power earned in governor.
                                                                                                                                                                                                3. Qualification; qualifications; number of terms.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         4. Return of the general election is transferred to state secretary; canvases of the Supreme
                                                                                                                                                    Election and term as governor.
                                         5. Governor is commander-in-chief of state military forces.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         8. Vacancies filled by governor.
Court: the declaration of choice.
                                                                                                               6. Transaction of executive business; reports on executive officers.
                                                                                                                                                                                              7. Responsibility for the implementation of laws.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                   9. Special sessions of the Legislature: Authority of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  13. Pardons, pardons and commutations of the sentence; forgiveness of fines and forfeited fines.
governor; limitations on business and duration; invalid actions.
                                                                        Governor's message.
                                                                                                       11. Repeal of the Legislature by
                                                                                                                                                   12. Person who held federal office is not eligible for governor's office.
of fines and forfeitations; commutations and pardons; suspension of sentence; Trial period. [Effective through November 23, 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     14. State Board of Pardons Commissioners; remission
of fines and perditions; commutations and pardons; suspension of sentence; Trial period. [Applies to November 24, 2020, if the provisions of senate Joint Resolution No. 1 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 election.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      16. Grants and commissions: Signatures and seals.
Elections, term, qualifications and duties of deputy governor; President of the Senate; President Pro-tempore in the Senate to serve as governor under certain circumstances.
                                                                                                                                                                                           18. Vacancy for governor; duties to devolve on the deputy governor.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          19. Other state officers: Election and period of office; qualification for the office.
                                                                                                                                             22. Duties of certain state officers. Section. 1. Supreme executive power earned in governor. The supreme executive power of this state, shall be earned in a chief magistrate who will be governor of
                                            21. The Board of State Prison Commissioners; board of sensors; examination of claims.
the state of Nevada. Sec: 2nd Election and term as governor. The governor will be elected by the eligible voters at the time of his installation, and until his successor shall be eligible. Sec. 3. Qualification; qualifications; number of
terms. No person shall be eligible for the Governor's Topic, which is not a qualified voter, and who at the time of such an election has not achieved the age of twenty-five years; and who shall not have been a citizen resident of this State for two years the next before the election; Nor shall any person be elected to the Governor's Office
more than twice; and no person who has held the governor's office, or served as governor for more than once. [Changed in 1970. Proposed and adopted by 1967 Legislative Assembly; agreed and adopted by the
Legislature in 1969; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1970. See: Nevada Statute 1967, p. 1794; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1668.] Section 4. The return of the general election is transferred to the State Secretary; canvases of the Supreme Court; the declaration of choice. The return of
each election for The United States senator and member of Congress, district and state officers, and for and against any questions sent to voters in the seated and transferred to the seated and transferred to the seated for in the election, shall be sealed and transferred to the seated for in the election, shall be seated and transferred to the seated for in the election, shall be seated and transferred to the seated for in the election, shall be seated for in the election, shall be seated for in the election for the united States senator and the chief Justice.
a majority of these, will meet in the office of the secretary of state, on a day to be resolved by law, and open and canvass the election returns for the United States senator and member of Congress, district and state officers, and for and against any questions sent to voters in the state of Nevada, and with declaring the result and publishing
the names of the elected persons and the results of the vote submitted on questions sent to voters in the state of Nevada. Those who have the most votes for the respective offices shall be declared elected, but in the event that two or more have the same number of votes for the same office, the legislature shall, by the joint vote of both
houses, elect one of the respective persons to fill the office. [Changed in 1940. Proposed and adopted by the people at the storting election in 1940. See: Nevada Statute 1937, p. 553; Articles of Association in Nevada 1939, p. 361.] 5.
Governor is commander-in-chief of state military forces. The governor shall be the commander-in-chief of the military forces of that state except when they are to be called into the service of the United States. Sec: 6. Transaction of executive business; reports on executive officers. He shall act all executive activities with the officers of
the government civil and military; and may require written information, from management 
reason become vacant and no mode is granted by the Constitution and laws to fill such a vacancy by providing a commission that expires at the next election and qualification of the person elected to such an office. Sec. 9. Special sessions of the Legislature: by governor;
limitations on business and duration; invalid actions. 1. Except as otherwise set forth in Article 2A of Article 4 of this Constitution, the Governor may on extraordinary occasions summon the Legislature by proclamation and shall say to both houses, when they are organized, the business to which they have been specifically summoned
   2. At a special session convened in accordance with this section, the Legislature shall not introduce, consider or pass any bills except those related to the business that the legislature has been specifically convened and those necessary to provide for the expenses of the session.

3. Unless otherwise stated in this paragraph, the
Legislature shall revoke the sinus die a special session convened according to this paragraph no later than midnight Pacific time at the end of the 20th century. This link does not apply to a special session convened to conduct negotiations for: (a)
Impeachment or removal from the office of the governor and other state and judicial officers under Article 7 of this Constitution; or (b) Expulsion from the office of a member of the Legislature pursuant to Section 6 of Article 4 of this Constitution.
the actual time target that, on the last calendar day of the session, is used and observed by the general population as uniform time for the pacific time, and which includes the seat of the government of that State as designated by Section 1 of Article 15 of this
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Constitution. The Legislature and its members, officers, and employees shall not use any device, pretext or fiction that adjusts, avoids or ignores this measure of time to extend the duration of the session. [Changed in 2012. Proposed and adopted by the 2009 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2011 legislature; approved and

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ratified by the people at the storting election in 2012. See: Nevada Statute 2009, p. 3286; Articles of Association in Nevada 2011, p. 3857.] Sek: 10. The governor's message. He will communicate via message to the legislature at each regular session state of the state and recommend such measures as he may deem appropriate[.]
Sek: 11. Repeal of the legislature by governor. In the event of disagreement between the two houses regarding the timing of his resignation, the governor shall have the power to repeal the legislature at such a time as he can think correctly; Given not be beyond the time set for the meeting of the next legislature. Sek: 12. The person
who held federal office is not eligible for the governor's office. No one shall, while in office under the Government of the united States, hold the governor's office, except as expressly stated. Sek: 13. Pardons, pardons and commutations of the sentence; forgiveness of fines and forfeited fines. The governor shall have the power to
suspend the collection of fines and instalments and provide reprieves for a period not exceeding sixty days from the time of conviction, for all offenses, except in cases of impeachment. In the event of a conviction for treason, he shall have the power to suspend the execution of the sentence until the case is to be reported to the legislature
at its next meeting, when the legislature will either pardon, lead the execution of the sentence, or grant a further grant. And if the legislature were to fail or refuse to make the final disposition of such a case, the sentence shall be enforced at such a time and place that the governor may, by his orders, lead. The governor shall communicate
to the legislature, at the beginning of each session, each case of fine or confiscation remitted, or pardon, or commutation, pardon or pardon. Sec. 14. Remission of fines and forfeitations;
commutations and pardons; suspension of sentence; Trial period. [Effective through November 23, 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Senate Joint Resolution No. 1 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.]
of them, of which the governor shall be one of, may, on such matters and with such limitations and restrictions as they may believe correctly, remit fines and confiscations, by conviction, in all cases, except treason and impeachment, subject to such regulations that
may be granted by law in relation to the way of applying for pardons.

2. Except for what can be given by law, a death sentence without the possibility of parole cannot be commuted to a sentence that would allow parole.

3. The Legislature is authorized to enact laws that confer the district court's authority to
suspend the execution of sentences, establish the conditions for, and to grant probation, and within minimum and maximum periods authorized by the person convicted of crime in 7 courts. [Changed in 1950 and 1982. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1947 legislature;
agreed to adopted by the 1949 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1950. See: Nevada Statute 1947, p. 875; Articles of Association in Nevada 1949, p. 684. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1979 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1981; approved and
ratified by the people at the storting election in 1982. See: Nevada Statute 1979, p. 2005; Articles of Association in Nevada 1981, p. 2097.] Sec. 14. State Board of Pardons Commissioners; remission of fines and perditions; commutations and pardons; suspension of sentence; Trial period. [Applies to November 24, 2020, if the
provisions of senate Joint Resolution No. 1 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 election.] 1. The governor, supreme court justices and the Attorney General shall constitute the state's pardon commissioners. 2. The State Pardons Council may, on such matters and with such limitations and restrictions as they may
believe correctly, remit fines and confiscations, commute penalties, except as set out in paragraph 3, and grant pardons, by conviction, in all cases, except treason and impeachment, subject to such regulations that may be granted by law in relation to the way of applying for pardons.

3. Except for what can be given by law, a death
sentence or a death sentence without the possibility of parole cannot be commuted to a sentence that would allow parole. 4. The state pardon commissioners may submit cases for the treatment of the state's pardon commissioners. 6. A majority
of members of the State Pardon Commissioners are sufficient for any action taken by the State Board of Pardon Commissioners. 7. The Legislature is authorized to enact laws that assign the district courts the authority to suspend the execution of sentences, establish the terms of, and to grant probation, and within minimum and
maximum periods authorized by law, fix the sentence to be served by the person convicted of crime in 7 courts. [Changed in 1950 and 1982. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the person convicted of crime in 7 courts.
Nevada Statute 1947, p. 875; Articles of Association in Nevada 1949, p. 684. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1981; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1982. See: Nevada Statute 1979, p. 2005; Articles of Association in
Nevada 1981, p. 2097.] — (Proposed amendment adopted by the 2017 Legislature, agreed on and of 2019 legislature; valid 24 November 2020, if approved and ratified by the voters at the general election in 2020. Watch: Nevada 2017 statutes, p. 4588; Articles of Association in Nevada 2019, p. 4613.) Sek: 15. The big seal. It shall be
a seal of this state, to be held by the governor and used by him officially, and shall be called the Great Seal of the State of Nevada. Sek: 16. Grants and commissions: Signatures and seals. All grants and commissions shall be in the name and by the authority of the state of Nevada, sealed with the Great Seal of the State, signed by the
governor and countersigned by the Secretary of State. Sek: 17. Elections, term, qualifications and duties as deputy governor; President of the Senate; President Pro-tempore in the Senate to serve as governor under certain circumstances. A deputy governor shall be elected simultaneously and places and in the same way as the
governor and his term in office, and his eligibility, shall also be the same. He's going to be the President of the Senate, but he's only governor shall be impeached, displaced, resigned, dying or unable to perform the duties of office, or be absent from
the state, the president pro-tempore in the Senate shall act as governor until the vacancy is filled or the impasse ceases. Sek: 18. Vacancy for governor, or his removal from the Office, death, inability to perform the duties of the speaking office,
resignation or absence from the state, the office's powers and duties shall devolve on the deputy governor for remnants of the term, or until the disability shall cease. But when the governor with the consent of the legislature is out of state, in wartime, and at the head of any military force thereof, he shall continue the commander-in-chief of
the military forces of the state. Sec. 19. Other state officers: Election and presidential term; qualification for the office, shall be elected simultaneously and places, and in the same way as the governor. The office for each should be the same as prescribed to
the governor. 2. Any voter shall be eligible for any of these offices, but no person can be elected to any of them more than twice, or more than once if he has previously held office by choice or appointment. [Changed in 1954 and 1996. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1951 Legislature; agreed and adopted
by the Legislature in 1953; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1954. Watch: Nevada statute 1951, p. Articles of Association and approved and ratified by the people at the 1994 and 1996 general elections.] Sek: 20. State
Secretary: Duties. The Secretary of State shall have a true overview of the legislature. Sek: 21. The board of state prison commissioners; board of
sensors; examination of claims. The governor, foreign minister and minister of justice shall form a board of state prison commissioners, for which the board shall have such oversight of all matters relating to the state prison that can be given by law. They shall also constitute a variety of examiners, with the power to investigate all claims
against the state (excluding the pay or compensation of officers fixed by law) and perform such other duties that may be prescribed by law, and no claims against the state (except the pay or compensation of officers stipulated by law) shall be adopted by the Legislature without having been considered and acted upon by the Said Board of
Examiners. Section 22. Duties of certain state officers. The Secretary of State, the State Inspector General and the Inspector General of the Public Service shall perform such other tasks that can be prescribed by law. [Changed in 1954. Proposed and adopted by the 1951 legislature; agreed
and adopted by the Legislature in 1953; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1953, p. 716.] Articles of Association in Nevada 1953, p. 716.] Articles of Association in Nevada 1953, p. 716.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     2. Supreme Court: Composition; staggered terms for
                                                                   3. Supreme Court Justices: Elections: terms: Supreme Court Justice. 3A. Court of Appeal: Composition: panel of judges: appointment, selection and judgeship: convictions: service to judges as supplementary district judges.
judges; holding of the court of panels of judges and full court.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  4. Jurisdiction of the
                                                                                                                   5. Jurisdictions; elections and conditions for district judges.
                                                                                                                                                                                     6. District Court: Jurisdiction; judges; family law.
Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; appointment of a judge to sit for disabled or disqualified justice or judge.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          Conditions of courts.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      8. Number, qualifications, conditions of office and jurisdiction of
the judges of peace; appeals; Courts.
                                             Municipal courts. 10. Fees or perquisites of legal officers.
                                                                                                                  11. Judges and judges who are not eligible for other offices.
                                                                                                                                                                                     12. Judge not to accuse the jury respecting matters of fact; statement of testimony and a declaration of law.
                                                                                                                                  17. Absence of legal officer from the state; vacation of the office. 18. Territorial legal officers not replaced before the election and qualification of successors.
                 15. Compensation of judges and judges.
                                                                16. Special fee in civil action for the compensation of judges.
                                      20. Filling of vacancies that take place before the expiration of the office of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal or among district court judges; Commission for Judicial Selection.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                               21. Commission of Legal Discipline; code of law. Section 1. Judicial power in the justice system. The
legal power of this state is earned in a legal system, consisting of a Supreme Court, a Court of Appeal, District Court and judges in peace. The legislature can also establish, as part of the system, courts for municipal purposes only in incorporated cities and towns. [Changed in 1976 and 2014. The first amendment was proposed and
adopted by the 1973 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1973, p. 1960; Articles of Association in Nevada 1975, p. 1934. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the 2011 legislature; agreed and adopted by the
2013 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. See: Nevada Statute 2011, p. 3836; Articles of Association in Nevada 2013, p. 3968.] Sec. 2. Supreme Court consists of the
Supreme Court judge and two or more fellow judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, the legislature shall provide the scheme with its terms so that an equal number of co-justice judges, the legislature shall provide the scheme with its terms so that an equal number of co-justice judges, the legislature shall provide the scheme with its terms so that an equal number of co-justice judges, the legislature shall provide the scheme with its terms so that an equal number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted. By increasing or reducing the number of co-justice judges, as the law can be granted.
of more than five judges, for the hearing and decision of cases of panels of not less than three judges, the decisions then and what kind of cases must be heard by the entire court. (b) To hold court by panels of judges if established, and by the entire court. [Changed in
1976. Proposed and adopted by the 1973 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1973, p. 1952; Articles of Association in Nevada 1975, p. 1980.] Sec: 3rd Supreme Court Justices: Elections; terms; Supreme Court Justice.
Supreme Court justices are to be elected by the eligible voters in the state at the general election, and will hold office within six years starting on the first election under this Constitution, three supreme court judges who will hold the office from and
including the first Monday of December e.e., eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and continue in office thereafter, two, four and six years respectively, from and including the first Monday of January the next plaintiff [after] their election. They will meet as soon as practically possible after elections and qualification, and at their first meeting
shall decide by much, the course of office each shall fill, and the justice, and after the expiration of his term, whoever has the next short-term term shall be chief justice, and after the expiration of two or more of the
knew judges to carry the same date, they shall decide by a lot, who shall be supreme court justice. Sec. 3A. Court of Appeal: Composition; panel of judges as supplementary district judges. 1. The Court of Appeal consists of three judges or as large a number as
the legislature can grant by law. If the number of judges is then increased, the Supreme Court must grant by rule the award of each appeal to a panel of three judges for the decision.

2. After the first conditions, each judge of the Court of Appeal must be elected by the eligible voters of this state at the general election for a period of 6
years beginning on the first Monday of January next after the election. The first three judges of the Court of Appeal must be appointed by the Governor among three nominees selected for each seat by the permanent Commission for Judicial Selection described in paragraph 3 of paragraph 20 of this Article. After the expiration of 30 days
from the date on which the Permanent Judicial Select Committee has submitted to the governor's list of nominees for the first judges, if the governor has not made the agreements required by §, the governor shall not make any other appointment to any public office until the governor has appointed a judge from the list submitted. The term
of the first judges is 2 years beginning on the first Monday of January next after the effective date of this section, and an initial judge can succeed himself. If there is an increase in the number of judges, each additional judge must be selected by the eligible voters in this state at the first general election after the increase for a period of 6
years beginning on the first Monday of January next after the election. 3. The Supreme Court shall appoint one of the judge of the Court of Appeal to be chief judge is 2 years. The chief judge can succeed himself. The chief judge may resign
his position as chief judge without resigning from the Court of Appeal. 4. The Supreme Court shall, on its own board, award one or more judges, where necessary. [Added in 2014. Proposed and adopted by the 2011 legislature; agreed and
adopted by the 2013 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835; Articles of Association in Nevada 2013, p. 3968.] Sec. 4. Jurisdiction of the Supreme Court and Court of Appeal; appointment of a judge to sit for disabled or disgualified justice or judge. 1.
The Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal have appellate jurisdiction in all civil cases arising in the District Courts, and also on questions of law alone in all criminal cases where the offence charged is within the original jurisdiction of the district courts. The Supreme Court shall decide by rule the jurisdiction of the Court of Appeal and
shall ensure the review, where appropriate, of appeal decided by the Court of Appeal have the power to issue writs of mandamus, certiorari, prohibition, quo warranto and habeas corpus and also all writs necessary or proper to complete exercise of their jurisdiction. Every Supreme Court judge
and judge of the Court of Appeal may issue writs of habeas corpus to any part of the state, by requesting, or on behalf of, any person held in actual custody of that State and may make such writs reworkable before
issuing justice or judgment or the court of which the judge or judge in a district court of the state or any judge in a district court of which the judge in a district court of which the judge or judge in a district court of the state or any judge in a district court.
or disabled justice. The judge appointed by the governor has the right to receive his actual expense report and otherwise while he sits on the Supreme Court. 3. In the case of disability or disabled or
disqualified judge. The judge appointed by the governor has the right to receive his actual expense report and otherwise while he sits in the Court of Appeal. [Changed in 1920, 1976, 1978 and 2014. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1917 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1919 legislature; approved and
ratified by the people at the storting election in 1920. Watch: Nevada Statute 1917, p. 491; Articles of Association in Nevada 1919, p. 485. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 general election. See:
Nevada Statute 1973, p. 1953; Articles of Association in Nevada 1975, p. 1981. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at the 1978 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1975, p. 1981; Articles of Association in Nevada 1975, p. 1981.
1977, p. 1690. The fourth amendment was proposed and passed by the 2011 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2013 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835; Articles of Association in Nevada 2013, p. 3968.] Sec. 5. Jurisdictions; elections and
conditions for district judges. The state is hereby divided into nine jurisdictions where the County Of County Shall constitute the first: Ormsby municipality the other: Lyon the third: County Douglas the
eighth; and the county of Esmeralda the ninth. The county of Roop shall be affiliated with Washoe County for legal purposes until otherwise provided by law. However, the legislature can provide by law for a change in the boundaries or divisions of the districts herein prescribed, and also to increase or decrease the number of legal districts
and judges therein. But no such change shall take effect, except in the event of a vacancy, or the expiration of the period of a sitting of the office. In the first general election under this Constitution, it shall be elected in each of the respective districts (except as in this part hereafter granted) a district judge, who shall hold the office from and
including the first Monday of December e.g. this year eighteen hundred and sixty seven. After the respective first election, it shall be elected at the general election that immediately precedes the expiration of his predecessor's term, a district judge in each of the respective jurisdictions (except in the first district that in this paragraph
hereinafter granted.) District judges shall be elected by the eligible voters in their respective districts, and shall have the right to, and shall have three
district court judges, who shall have co-comprehensive and contemporaries jurisdiction, and who shall be elected in the same way, in the same 
and presentation and trial on indictment, according to such rules and regulations that can be prescribed by law. [Changed in 1976. Proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1973, p. 1955;
Articles of Association in Nevada 1975, p. 1932.] Sec. 6. District Court: Jurisdiction; judges; family law. 1. The district courts of several jurisdiction of the courts. They also have final appellate jurisdiction in cases arising in judges courts
and such other inferior courts that can be established by law. The district courts and judges thereof have the power to issue writs of Mandamus, Prohibition, Injunction, Quo-Warranto, Certiorari, and all other writs properly and necessary to complete the exercise of their jurisdiction. The district courts and judges shall also have the power to
issue writs of Habeas Corpus on the petition of, or on behalf of any person held in actual custody in their respective districts, or who has suffered a criminal conviction in their respective districts and has not completed the judgment imposed according to the judgment of the conviction.

2. The Legislature may grant by law for: (a) Judges
in the District Courts. (b) Establishing a family court as a division of any district court and may prescribe its jurisdiction. [Changed in 1978, 1986, 1990 and 1992. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1977; approved and ratified by the people at the 1978
general election. Watch: Articles of Association In 1975 he was 1951–1951. Articles of Association in Nevada 1977, p. 1690. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1985; approved and ratified by the people at the 1986 general election. See: Nevada
Statute 1983, p. 2188; Articles of Association in Nevada 1985, p. 2332. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1987 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1990. See: Nevada Statute 1987, p. 2444; Articles of Association in Nevada 1989, p.
2222. The Fourth Amendment was proposed and passed by the 1989 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1991; approved and ratified by the people at the 1992 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1989, p. 2269; Articles of Association in Nevada 1991, p. 2494.] Sec. 7. Conditions of courts. The time to hold the
Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal and the District Courts must be equally determined by law. The terms of the Supreme Court must be held in the seat of government unless the legislature otherwise grants by law, except that the Supreme Court can hear oral argument elsewhere in the state. The conditions of the Court of Appeal must
be held on the spot granted by law. The terms of the district courts must be held on the county seats of their respective counties unless the legislature otherwise grants by law. [Changed twice in 1976 and in 1998 and 2014. The first and second amendments were proposed and adopted by the 1973 Legislature; agreed and adopted by
the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 general election. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1975, p. 1870 and 1981. The first and second changes were combined after Nev. Art. 16, Section 1. The third amendment was proposed and adopted
by the 1995 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1997; approved and ratified by the people at the 1998 general election. See: Nevada 1997, p. 3598. The fourth amendment was proposed and passed by the 2011 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2013
Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835; Articles of Association of the judges of peace; appeals; Courts. 1. The Legislature shall determine the number of
judges in the peace to be elected in each city and township of the state and shall fix by law their gualifications, their terms of office and the limits of their civil and criminal jurisdiction, according to the amount of contention, the nature of the case, the punishment given or any combination thereof. 2. The of this section affecting the
number, qualifications, terms of the office and the jurisdiction of the peace shall take effect on the first Monday of January 1979.

3. The Legislature shall also prescribe by law the way, and decide the cases, where complaints can be taken from judges and other courts. The Supreme Court, the Court of Appeal, the
district courts and other courts that the legislature appoints are courts. [Changed in 1978 and 2014. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1977; approved and ratified by the people at the 1978 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1975, p. 1952; Articles of
Association in Nevada 1977, p. 1691. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the 2011 legislature; agreed and adopted by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835; Articles of Association in Nevada 2013, p. 3968.] Sec: 9. Municipal
courts. Provision shall be made by law that prescribes the responsibilities of the authorities and responsibilities of any municipal court that can be established pursuant to Section 1, in this Article; and also fix by law the jurisdiction of the 7 Court not to conflict with that of several courts of record. Sek: 10. Fees or perguisites of legal
officers. No legal officer, except the judges of peace and city recorders, shall receive for their own use any fees or perquisites of Office. The Supreme Court judges, judges of the Court of Appeal and the district court judges are not eligible for any office, other than a
judicial office, during the period for which they are elected or appointed. All elections or appointments of such judges by the people, legislator or otherwise during 4 period to any office other than legal is invalid. [Changed in 1950 and 2014. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1947 Legislature; agreed and adopted
by the Legislature in 1949; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1950. See: Nevada Statute 1947, p. 878; Articles of Association in Nevada 1949, p. 684. The second amendment was proposed and passed by the 2011 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2013 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at
the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835; Articles of Association in Nevada 2013, p. 3968.] Sek: 12. Judge for not accusing the jury respecting matters of fact; statement of testimony and a declaration of law. Judges shall not charge juries in relation to actual cases, but can say the testimony and declare the
law. Sek: 13. Style of the process. The style of all processes should be the State Nevada and all prosecutors shall be conducted in the name and by authority of the same. Sek: 14. A form of civil action. Sec. 15.
Compensation of judges and judges and judges and judges, indeed during the Court judges each have the right to receive for their services a compensation to be resolved by law and paid in the manner the law provides, which must not be increased or reduced during the period for which they are elected,
unless a vacancy arises, in which case the successor to the former incumbent has the right to receive only such a salary that can be granted by law to set aside each year's income a sufficient amount of money to pay such compensation.
and 2014. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1965 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the people at the storting election in 1968. See: Nevada Statute 1965, p. 1487; Articles of Association in Nevada 1967, p. 1787. The second amendment was proposed and passed
by the 2011 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2013 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the general election in Nevada 2013, p. 3968.] Sek: 16. Special fee in civil action for compensation of judges. The Legislature on its first session, and from
time to time thereafter shall ensure by law, that by the institution of each civil action, and other proceedings, and also by perfecting an appeal in any civil action or procedure, in several courts of that State, a special court fee, or tax shall be submitted to the secretaries of year-end courts, respectively, by the party or parties that bring such
action or procedure, or take such an appeal and the money paid in shall be accounted for by such secretaries, and applied in return for payment of the compensation to the judges of the respective courts, to be rected by law. Sek: 17. Absence of legal officer from the state; vacation of the office. The Legislature shall not have the
power to grant leave to a judicial officer, and any such officer who shall be deemed to have left his officer, and any such officer shall be replaced [replaced] nor shall the
organization of the multiple courts in the territory of Nevada be changed prior to the election and the qualification of the multiple officers specified in this article[.] of the judicial system of supreme court judges. 1. The Supreme Court Judge is the administrative leader of the judicial system. Subject to such rules that the Supreme
Court may adopt, the Attorney General may: (a) Distribute the work of the Supreme Court among judges. (b) Assign district judges to assist in other jurisdictions or to specialized functions that can be established by law. (c) Revoke to active service any retired justice or judge of the judicial system who consents to such revocation
and who has not been removed or retired for trial or defeated for retention in office, and may assign him to appropriate temporary duty in the judicial system. 2. In the absence or temporary duty in the judicial system. 3. This section will take effect
on 1 January 2018. [Added in 1976. Proposed and adopted by the 1973 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1973, p. 1960; Articles of Association in Nevada 1975, p. 1934.] Sec. 20. Filling of vacancies that take place
before the expiration of the office of the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal or among district court judges; Commission for Judicial Selection. 1. When a vacancy arises before the expiry of any period in the Supreme Court or the Court of Appeal or among the district court judges, the governor shall appoint a judge or judge among
three nominees selected for such individual vacancy by the Commission for Judicial Selection. 2. The period of office of any justice or judge then appointed expires on the first Monday of January after the next general election. 3. Each nomination to the Supreme Court or court of appeal must be made by the permanent
commission. consisting of: (a) the Attorney General or an associate professor appointed by him; (b) Three members of the Board of Governors; and (c) Three persons, not members of the legal profession, appointed by the governor. 4. Each nomination to the
District Court must be made by an interim commission consisting of: (a) the Permanent Commission; (b) A member of the State Bar of Nevada; and (c) A resident of such a jurisdiction, not a member of the legal
profession, appointed by the governor. 5. If at any time the State Bar in Nevada ceases to exist as a public company or ceases to include all lawyers who are admitted to practise before the courts of The state, the legislature shall grant by law, or if it does not do what the Supreme Court shall grant by rule, for the appointment of
lawyers by law to the positions designated in this section that shall be occupied by members of the State Bar of Nevada. 6. The period of office of each appointed authority shall appoint one of the members who is first appointed for a period of
2 years. If a vacancy arises, the appointed authority shall fill the vacancy for the unexploded period. The additional members of an interim commission must be appointed when a vacancy arises, and the terms expire when the nominations for such a vacancy are transferred to the governor.

7. A redress authority shall not appoint to the
Permanent Commission more than: (a) A resident of any county. (b) Two members of the same political party. Ê No member of the Commission for Legal Discipline. 8. After the expiration of 30 days from the date on which the Commission of Judicial Elections has submitted to him
his list of nominees for any vacancy, if the governor has not made the agreement required by this section, he shall not make any other appointment to any public office until he has appointed a judge or judge from the list submitted. [Added in 1976 and changed in 2014. The Amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1973
Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1973, p. 1872. The first amendment was proposed and passed by the 2011 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2013 Legislature; approved
and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835; Articles of Association in Nevada 2013, p. 3968.] Sec. 21. Commission of Legal Discipline; code of law. 1. A Supreme Court judge, a judge of the Court of Appeal, a district court judge, a judge of peace or a municipal judge may, in
addition to the provision of Article 7 for impeachment, be censured, retired, removed or otherwise disciplined by the Supreme Court, a judge or judge may appeal from the Commission's action to the Supreme Court, which may reverse such action or
take alternative action given in this paragraph. 2. The Commission consists of: (a) Two judges or judges appointed by the Supreme Court; (b) Two members of the legal profession, appointed by the
governor. Ê The Commission shall elect a chairman among its three lay members. 3. If the Attorney General of Nevada at any time ceases to exist as a public company or ceases.
appointment of lawyers by law to the positions designated in this section that shall be occupied by the statebar of Nevada. 4. The period of office of each appointed authority shall appoint one of the members who is first appointed for a period of 2 years.
If a vacancy arises, the appointed authority shall fill the vacancy for the unexploded period. A redress authority shall not appoint more than two members of the same political party. No member can be a member of a judicial election commission. 5. The Legislature
shall stipulate: (a) In addition to censure, retirement and removal, the other forms of disciplinary action that the Commission may impose, including, but not limited to, violations of the provisions of the legal guidelines; c) Standards for
investigation of matters relating to the suitability of a justice or judge; and (d) The confidentiality or obligation of deviation, as necessary, of proceedings before the Commission, except that a decision to censor, retire or remove a judge or judge must be made public.

6. The Supreme Court shall adopt a code of law.

7. The
Commission shall adopt procedural rules for the conduct of its hearings and any other procedural rules it deems necessary to perform its duties.

8. No justice or judgment may by virtue of this section be: (a) Removed except for willful misconduct, willful or persistent failure to perform the duties of his office or regular intemperation; or
(b) Retired except for advanced age that interferes with the proper performance of his legal duties, or for mental or physical disability that prevents the proper performance of his legal duties and which is likely to be permanent in nature.

9. Any case relating to the suitability of a judge or judge may be made aware of the Commission by
a person or at the commission's suggestion. After the initial investigation, the Commission shall dismiss the case or order a hearing to be held before it. If a hearing is ordered, a statement the case must be served at the fairness or the judge against whom the case is brought against. The Commission may, in its sole discretion, suspend a
judge or judge from the exercise of its office pending the determination of the proceedings before the Commission. Any judge or judge retired for disability in accordance with this section then has the right to receive such compensation that
the legislature can provide. 10. If a case is brought against a Supreme Court judge, no Supreme Court judge in the Court of Appeal, no judge in the Court of Appeal can sit on the Commission for that case. If a case is brought against a district court judge, no district
court judge from the same jurisdiction can sit in the Commission for that case. If a case is brought against a municipal judge, no municipal judge from the same city can sit in the Commission for That Case. If an appeal
is taken from the commission's action to the Supreme Court, any judge who sat in the Commission for this case is disqualified from participating in the appeal's proceedings or decision. When a member of the Commission is disqualified by this link, the Supreme Court shall appoint a replacement among the qualified judges. 11. The
Commission may: (a) Appoint for each hearing a lawyer or lawyer by law to act as counsel to conduct the case; (b) Summon witnesses to appear and testify under oath and force the production of books, papers, documents and records; c) Grant immunity from prosecution or punishment when the Commission deems it necessary
and appropriate to force the permission of testimony under oath and the production of books, papers, documents and records; and (d) Exercise such additional powers as the Legislature may from time to time assign it. [Added in 1976 and changed in 1994, 1998 and 2014. The Amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1973
Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people at the 1976 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1973, p. 1932. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1991 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1993;
approved and ratified by the people at the 1994 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1991, p. 2590; Articles of Association in Nevada 1993, p. 2969. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1997; approved and ratified by the people at the 1998 general election. Watch:
Nevada statute 1995, p. 3020; Articles of Association in Nevada 1997, p. 3596. The third amendment was proposed and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835; Articles of Association in Nevada 1997, p. 3696. The third amendment was proposed and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835; Articles of Association in Nevada 1997, p. 3696. The third amendment was proposed and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada 1997, p. 3696. The third amendment was proposed and ratified by the 2011 legislature; approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; approv
2013, p. 3968.] Article. 7. - Impeachment and removal from office. Sec. 1. Impeachment: Trial; Conviction.
                                                                                                                   Officers subject to impeachment.
                                                                                                                                                               3. Removal of judges in the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeal and judges in the District Court.
Impeachment: Trial; Conviction. The assembly should have the only force of impeachment. The concurrence of a majority of all the elected members shall be tried by the Senate, and when they sit for this purpose, the senators shall be under oath or confirmation, to do justice
according to law and evidence. The Chief Justice will preside over the Senate while he sits to try the governor on impeachment. No one should be judged without the contemporaries of two-thirds of the senators elected. Sec: 2. Officers subject to impeachment. The governor and other state and legal officers, except
the judges of peace, shall be liable for impeachment in such cases shall not extend beyond removal from office and disqualification to hold any office of honor, merit or trust under that State. The party, either convicted or acquitted, shall nevertheless be responsible for the
indictment, trial, judgment and punishment under the law. Sec. 3. Removal of judges in the Supreme Court, judges of the Court of Appeal and judges in the District Court. In order for any reasonable reason to be entered into the journals of each house, which may or may not be sufficient grounds for impeachment, the judges of the
Supreme Court, the judges of the Court of Appeal and the judges of the district courts must be removed from office by the vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each branch of the legislature. The judge or judge complained must be served with a copy of the complaint against him, and has an opportunity to be heard in person or by
counsel in his defense. No member of any of the legislative branches is eligible to fill the vacancy that can with such removal. [Added in 2014. Proposed and adopted by the 2011 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2013 Legislature; and approved and ratified by the people of 2014 Choice. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835;
Articles of Association in Nevada 2013, p. 3968.] Sec: 4. Removal of other civilian officers. The provision shall be made by law of removal from the Office of Any Civil Officer other than those in this article previously specified, for Malfeasance, or Nonfeasance in the performance of its duties. Article. 8. - Municipal and other companies.
                                                                                                                                                                    3. The individual responsibility of the corporate corporations.

4. Regulation of companies incorporated according to territorial law.
Sec. 1. Companies formed under general laws; municipal companies formed under special actions.
                                                                                                        Corporate property subject to taxation; Exception.
                         6. Circulation of certain banknotes or paper as money prohibited.
                                                                                                Eminent domain of companies.
                                                                                                                                          8. Municipal companies formed under general laws.
                                                                                                                                                                                                    9. Gifts or loans of public money to certain companies prohibited.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             10. Loans of public money to or ownership of shares in certain
companies by county or municipal company prohibited. Section. 1. Companies formed under general laws; municipal companies formed under general laws; and all
such laws may from time to time be amended or repealed. Sec: 2. Corporate property subject to taxation; Exception. All real estate, and property of that State, belonging to companies that now exist or hereinafter created, shall be subject to taxation, the same as the property of individuals;
Provided that the property of companies formed for municipal, charitable, religious or educational purposes may be exempt by law. Sec: 3. Individual responsibility of the corporate corporations. Fees from companies shall be secured in such ways that can be prescribed by law; Provided that the corporations.
the laws of that State shall not be individually liable for the debt or debt of such a company. Sec: 4. Regulation of companies incorporated according to territory of Nevada shall be subject to the provisions of such laws until the Legislature shall enact laws governing the same.
in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution[.] Sec. 5. Companies may sue and be sued. Companies can sue and be sued in all courts, as individuals. Sec. 6. Circulation of certain banknotes or paper as money prohibited. No notes or paper of any kind shall ever be allowed to circulate as money in that state, except the federal
currency, and the notes of banks authorized under congressional laws. Sec: 7. Eminent domain of companies. No right to a road shall be granted for use by any company until full compensation is first made or secured therefore. Section 8. Municipal companies formed under general laws. The legislature shall provide for the
organization of cities and towns by general laws and shall limit their power to taxation, assessment, borrow money, contract debt and borrow their credit, with the exception of acquiring supplies of water; provided, however, that the Legislature may, by general laws, in the manner and to the extent granted, allow and authorize the voters of
any city or city to frame, adopt and amend a charter for its own government, or to amend the existing charter of such city or city. [Changed in 1924. Proposed and adopted by the people at the storting election in 1924. Watch: Nevada statutes
1921, p. 420; Articles of Association in Nevada 1923, p. 403.] Sec: 9. Gifts or loans of public money to certain companies prohibited. The State shall not donate or borrow money, or its credit, subscribe to or be, interested in the holdings of any company, association or company, except companies formed for educational or charitable
purposes. Sek: 10. Loans of public money to or ownership of shares in certain company shall become a shareholder in any limited company, company or association anyway, or lend its credit in support of such a company, company or
association, except rail-road companies [,] companies or associations. Article. 9. - Finance and government debt. Sec. 1. Fiscal year.
                                                                                                                                              2. Annual tax for government expenses; funds for industrial accidents, occupational diseases and public employees' pension system; administration of public employees' pension system.
        3. Liabilities: Limitations and exceptions.
                                                       4. Assumption of liabilities in county, city or company by state.
                                                                                                                             5. Proceeds from fees for licensing and registration of motor vehicles and taxes on fuel reserved for the construction, maintenance and repair of public highways; Exception. Section. 1. Fiscal year. The
fiscal year should start on the first day of every year. [Changed in 1930. Proposed and adopted by the 1927 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1930. See: Nevada Statute 1927, p. 346; Articles of Association in Nevada 1929, p. 429.] Sec. 2. Annual
tax for government expenses; funds for industrial accidents, occupational diseases and public employees' pension system; administration of public employees' pension system. 1. The Legislature shall ensure by law for an annual tax sufficient to deceive the estimated expenditures of the state for each fiscal year; and when the
expenses of any year exceed the income, the Legislature shall ensure that a tax is sufficient, with other sources of income, to pay the shortfall, as well as estimated expenses for such subsequent years or two years.
expenses randomly thereto, and for the purpose of funding and managing a public employee's pension system, must be segregated in the appropriate accounts of the Treasury, and such money must never be used for other purposes, and they are hereby declared to be funds of trustees for use and purposes herein. 3. Any money
paid to finance and manage a public employee's pension system must not be loaned to the state or invested to purchase any obligations in the state. 4. The public employee's pension system must be managed by a public employee's pension board. The Board of Directors shall hire a consultant who, for the benefit of the board of
directors. In addition to any other employees authorized by the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors, the Board of Directors shall adopt actuarial it uses. [Changed in 1956, 1974 and 1996. The first amendment was proposed and
adopted by the Legislature in 1953; agreed and adopted by the people at the storting election in Nevada Statute 1953, p. 729; Articles of Association in Nevada 1955, p. 927. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1971 legislature; agreed and adopted by the
Legislature in 1973; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1974. See: Nevada Statute 1971, p. 2267; Articles of Association in Nevada 1973, p. 1948. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at the
1996 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1993, p. 3064; Articles of Association in Nevada 1995, p. 2899.] Sec. 3. Government debt: Limitations and The state can contract public debt; but such debt shall never, collectively, excluding interest, exceed the sum of two per cent of the government's assessed valuation, as shown by the
reports of the county governors of the state controller, except for the purpose of deducting extraordinary expenses, as hereinafter mentioned. Any such law shall be authorized by law for any purpose, which shall be clearly specified therein; and any such law shall ensure to collect an annual tax sufficient to pay the interest half-yearly, and
the principal within twenty years from the passage of such law, and shall in particular appropriate the income of 7 taxes to the payment of 7 principal and interest; and such appropriation shall not be repealed or taxes deferred into
or assumed by or on behalf of the state, when all its debts and liabilities amount to said sum before mentioned, shall be invalid and without effect, except in cases of money borrowed to reject invasion, suppress rebellion, defend the state in wartime, or, if hostilities are threatened, provide for the public defense. The State, despite the
foregoing limitations, may, under the authority of the Legislature, enter into and enter into and enter into and preservation of any of its properties or natural resources, or for the purpose of obtaining the benefits thereof, regardless of what arises and whether arising out of or through any
undertaking or project of the United States or by or through any treaty or compact between the States or otherwise. The Legislature may be necessary to carry out the state's obligations under such contracts, and shall collect such a tax that may be necessary to pay the same or carry them into
effect. [Changed in 1916, 1934 and 1989. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at the storting election in 1916. See: Nevada Statute 1913, p. 585; Articles of Association in Nevada 1915, p. 516. The second
amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1931 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1933; approved and ratified by the Senate, 35th Session, p. 167, and Journal of the Assembly, 35th Session, p. 319; Articles of Association in Nevada 1933, p. 357. The
third amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1987 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1989; and approved and ratified by the people in a special election held on 2 May 1945. See: Nevada Statute 1987, p. 2422; Articles of Association in Nevada 1989, p. 2230.] Sec: 4. Prerequisite for liabilities county, city or
company by state. The state shall never assume the debt of any county, city, city or other company anyway, unless such debt is created to reject invasion[,] suppress rebellion or to provide for the public defense. Section 5. Proceeds from fees for licensing and registration of motor vehicles and taxes on fuel reserved for the
construction, maintenance and repair of public highways; Exception. The proceeds from the imposition of any license or registration fee and other cost with respect to the operation of any motor vehicle on any public highway in this State and the proceeds from the imposition of any tax on gasoline or other motor vehicle fuel shall, except
the cost of administration, be used solely for the construction, maintenance and repair of public highways in that State. The provisions of this section do not apply to the income of any tax imposed on motor vehicles by the legislature instead of an ad valorem property tax. [Added in 1940 and changed in 1962. The Amendment was
proposed and adopted by the 1937 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1939 Legislature; approved and ratified by the 1939, p. 359. The amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1960s Legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1960s Legislature; agreed and adopted by
the Legislature in 1961; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1962. Watch: Nevada statutes 1960, p. 509; Articles of Association; valuation of property; exceptions and exceptions; inheritance and personal
                              2. Total tax charge for public purposes limited. [3]. Household goods and furniture of single household exempt from taxation. 3B. Durable medical equipment, oxygen delivery equipment and mobility-enhancing equipment except from
                  4. Taxation of properties taxed by the United States; Limitations.
                                                                                          5. Tax on the income of minerals; allocation to counties; distribution; assessment and taxation of mines.
                                                                                                                                                                                                     6. Decision of exemption from ad valorem tax on property or excise duty on retail. Section 1. Uniform and equal assessment and
taxation; valuation of property; exceptions and exceptions; inheritance and personal income tax prohibited. 1. By law, the Legislature shall provide a uniform and exceptions; inheritance and prescribe such regulations to ensure a fair valuation for taxation of all property, genuine, personal and property rights, except
mines and mining requirements, to be considered and taxed only as set out in Section 5 of this Article. 2. Shares of shares, bonds, mortgages, notes, bank deposits, book accounts and credits, and securities and chooses in action of a similar nature are deemed to represent interest in property that has already been assessed and
taxed, either in Nevada or elsewhere, and shall be exempt. 3. The Legislature may constitute agricultural and open property that has a greater value for use other than the one used for, as a separate class for taxation purposes and may provide a separate uniform plan for the assessment and valuation of such property for assessment
purposes. If such a plan is granted, the Legislature shall also provide retroactive assessment for a period of no less than 7 years when agricultural and open-space real estate is converted to a higher use in accordance with the use for which other nearby property is used.

4. Personal property moving in interstate trade through or over
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the territory of the State of Nevada, or which was handed over to a warehouse, public or private, in the State of Nevada from outside the state of Nevada from outsid

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Nevada for the purpose of taxing and shall be exempt from taxation. Such property shall not deprive such exceptions because while in the warehouse the property is mounted, bound, joined, processed, dismantled, divided, cut, broken in bulk, relabeled or packed.

5. The Legislature may exempt motor vehicles from the provisions of
the tax required by this section, and instead of this, if such exception is granted, shall provide for a uniform and equal assessment and taxation of motor vehicles, for which the rate shall provide by law for a progressive reduction in the tax on business
holdings by 20 percent in each year after the adoption of this provision, and after the end of the fourth year such inventories are exempt from taxation. The legislature may exempt by law property used for
municipal, educational, literary, scientific or other charitable purposes, or to encourage the preservation of energy or substitution of other sources of fossil energy sources.

9. No income tax shall be imposed on wages or personal income of natural Despite the foregoing provision, and unless otherwise stated in Subsection 1 of this
section, taxes may be imposed on the income or income of any business in any form it may be made for profit in the State. 10. The Legislature may grant by law for a reduction of the tax on or an exception of part of the assessed value of a detached house occupied by the owner to the extent necessary to avoid serious financial
hardship to the owner of the dwelling. [Modified in 1902, 1960, 1942, 1960, 1962, 1974, 1978, 1982, 1986, 1989, 1990 and 2002. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1901; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1902. See: Nevada
Statute 1899, p. 139; Articles of Association in Nevada 1901, p. 136. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1903 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1906. See: Nevada Statute 1903, p. 240; Articles of Association in Nevada 1905, p. 240; Articles of Association i
277. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1939 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the people at the storting election in 1942. See: Nevada Statute 1939, p. 360; Articles of Association in Nevada 1941, p. 559. The fourth amendment was proposed and adopted by the
1957 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1959; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1960. See: Nevada Statute 1957, p. 805; Articles of Association in Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada Statute 1957, p. 805; Articles of Association in Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1960. See: Nevada 1959, p. 939. The fifth am
1961; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1962. Watch: Nevada statutes 1960, p. 509; Articles of Association in Nevada 1961, p. 825. The sixth amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1971 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1973; approved and ratified by the people at the storting
election in 1974. See: Nevada Statute 1971, p. 2299; Articles of Association in Nevada 1973, p. 1938. The seventh amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1977; approved and ratified by the people at the 1978 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1975, p. 1925; Articles
of Association in Nevada 1977, p. 1727. The eighth amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the people at the storting election in 1982. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1979, p. 1983, Nevada Statute 1981, p. 2070. The ninth and tenth
amendments were proposed and adopted by the 1983 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1985; approved and ratified by the people at the 1986 general election. Watch: Nevada statutes 1983; In 1999 there were 100,000 people booked in 2225; Articles of Association in Nevada 1985, p. 2331 and 2401. The changes
were combined after Nev. Art. 16, Section 1. The eleventh amendment was proposed and adopted by the people in a special election held on 2 May 1945. See: Nevada Statute 1987, p. 2442; Articles of Association in Nevada 1989, p. 2228.
The twelfth amendment was proposed by the initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 1988 and 1990. The thirteenth amendment was proposed by the initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 2002.
See: Nevada Statute 1999, p. 3968; Articles of Association in Nevada 2001, p. 3462. The fourteenth amendment was proposed and adopted by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3871; Articles of Association in Nevada 2001, p. 3462. The fourteenth amendment was proposed and adopted by the 2011 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3871; Articles of Association in Nevada 2001, p. 3462. The fourteenth amendment was proposed and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada 2001, p. 3462. The fourteenth amendment was proposed and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada 2001, p. 3462. The fourteenth amendment was proposed and adopted by the 2013 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2014 Legislature; an
Association in Nevada 2013, p. 3958.] Sec. 2. Total tax for public purposes limited. The total tax charge for all public purposes, including taxes for bonds, within the state, or any subdivision thereof, shall not exceed five cents on a dollar of assessed valuation. [Added in 1936. Proposed and adopted by the 1933 legislature; agreed
and adopted by the Legislature in 1935; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1936. See: Nevada Statute 1933, p. 369; Articles of Association. All household goods and furniture used by a single
household and owned by a member of this household are exempt from taxation. [Added in 1982.] Sec. 3[A]. Food exempt from retail fees; Exception. The Legislature shall provide by law for: 1. The exemption of food for human
consumption from any tax on the sale, storage, use or consumption of specific personal property; and 2. These goods shall be excluded from such an exception: (a) Prepared food intended for immediate consumption. (b) Alcoholic beverages. [Added in 1984. Proposed and adopted by the 1981 legislature; agreed and adopted by
the Legislature in 1983; approved and ratified by the people at the 1984 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1981, p. 2093; Articles of Association in Nevada 1983, p. 2113.] Sec. 3B. Durable medical equipment, oxygen delivery equipment and mobility-enhancing equipment except from retail fees. By law, the Legislature shall
provide exemptions for permanent medical equipment, delivery equipment and mobility enhancing equipment prescribed for human use by a licensed healthcare provider acting within his or her scope of any tax on the sale, storage, use or consumption of specific personal property. [Added in 2018. Proposed by initiative petition and
approved and ratified by voters at the 2016 and 2018 Storting elections.] Sec. 4. Taxation of properties taxed by the United States; Limitations. The legislature may provide by law for taxation of properties taxed by the United States, but only to the extent of any credit allowed by federal law for payment of state taxes and only for
educational purposes, to be shared between the regular schools and the state university for their support and maintenance. The combined amount of these federal law alone. If another State in the United States imposes and collects death taxes against a
property taxable by the state of Nevada under this section, the amount of property tax to be collected by the other state. Any lien for the property tax does not add until the time when the tax is due and paid, and no restriction on the possession or use of an
impostor's property can be imposed by law until the time when the tax is due and paid in full under federal law. The State of Nevada shall: 1. Accept the United States' determination on the amount of the taxable property without further revision.

2. Accept payment of the tax in installments proportional to someone who can be allowed
under federal law. 3. Impose no penalty for such deferred payment. 4. Do not charge interest on a deferred and adopted by the 1983 legislature; agreed and adopted by the
Legislature in 1985; approved and ratified by the people at the 1986 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1983, p. 2224; Articles of Association in Nevada 1985, p. 2400.] Sec. 5. Tax on income of minerals; allocation to counties; distribution; assessment and taxation of mines. 1. The Legislature shall ensuring by law for a tax on
the net income of all minerals, including oil, gas and other hydrocarbons, mined in this state, at a rate not exceeding 5 percent of net income as such is lost. 2. The Legislature shall be appropriate for each county as the sum that will be produced by
collecting a tax on the full amount of net income taxed in each tax district in to the rate imposed in this district, in the same
proportion as they share in the total taxes collected on property by value. 3. Each patented mining or mining claim must be considered and taxed as other real estate, assessed and taxed as other real estate, as 
mine or claim if a hundred dollars worth of labor has actually been carried out at the mine or requirement during the year prior to the assessment. [Added in 1989. Proposed and adopted by the 1987 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1989 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1989 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people in a special election held on 2 May
1945. See: Nevada Statute 1987, p. 2443; Articles of Association in Nevada 1989, p. 2229. Proposed repeal passed by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3872; Articles of Association in Nevada 1989, p. 2229. Proposed repeal passed by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3872; Articles of Association in Nevada 1989, p. 2229. Proposed repeal passed by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; and not approved and ratified by the 2011 legislature; a
2013, p. 3959.] Sec. 6. Decision of exemption from ad valorem tax on property or excise duty on retail. 1. The Legislature shall not adopt an exemption of specific personal property sold by retail unless the Legislature finds that the
exception: (a) Will achieve a bona fide social or economic purpose and the benefits of the exemption are expected to exceed any negative effect of the exemption on the provision of services to the public by the state or a municipality that would otherwise receive income from the tax that the exception would be granted from; and (b) Will
not impair the ability of the state or a municipality or a municipality or a municipality to pay, when due, all interest and principal on outstanding bonds or other liabilities from which income from the tax from the t
the sale, storage or consumption of specific personal property sold in retail, the Legislature shall: (a) Ensure that the requirements for requiring the exemption are as convenient as practicable for similar classes of taxpayers; and (b) Provide a specific date on which the exception will cease to be effective. [Added in 2008. Proposed and
adopted by the 2005 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 2007 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 2007, p. 3585.] Articles of Association. Sec. 1. Legislature to encourage education; appointment, term and duties inspector
                                    2. Uniform system of ordinary schools.
                                                                                                 3. Collateral of certain properties and money, escheated properties and fines collected under criminal laws for educational purposes; distribution and use of interest.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    4. Establishment of state university; control of the board of regents. [Valid through
November 23, 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by the electorate at the 2020 general election.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         4. Establishment of State University; Legislature to provide by law for the governance, control and management of State University and protection of academic
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                    5. Establishment of normal schools and grades of schools; oath by teachers and professors.
freedom. [Applies to November 24, 2020, if the provisions of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                         6. Support from universities and mainstream schools by direct
                                                              7. Board of Regents: Elections and Duties. [Valid through November 23, 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by the electorate at the 2020 general election.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           Board of Regents: Elections and Duties.
Revoked. (See File No. 34, Nevada 2017 Statute, on page 4584; Articles of Association in Nevada 2019, 4595.) [Applies to November 24, 2020, if the provisions of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           8. Immediate organization and maintenance of state
university. [Valid through November 23, 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by the electorate at the 2020 general election.]

8. Use of income from public lands donated by the Act of Congress for the benefit of certain departments of State University. [Applies]
to November 24, 2020, if the provisions of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                           9. Sectarian teaching prohibited in mainstream schools and universities. 10. No public money to be used for sectarian purposes. to encourage education; appointment
term and duties inspector of public education. The Legislature shall encourage by all appropriate means to promote intellectual, literary, scientific, mining, mechanical, agriculture and moral improvements, and also provide for an inspector of public education and by law prescribe the way to deal, the concept of office and the duties
thereof. [Changed in 1956. Proposed and adopted by the 1953 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1955; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1956. Watch: Nevada statutes 1953, p. 716; Articles of Association in Nevada 1955, p. 926.] Section 2. Unified system of ordinary schools. The
legislature shall provide a unified system of common schools, in which a school district at least six months of each year, and any school district that will allow the instruction of a sectarian character there may be deprived of its share of interest in the public school fund under such
misconduct or violation, and the legislature may enact such laws that will have a tendency to ensure a general presence of the children in each schools. [Changed in 1938. Proposed and adopted by the 1935 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1937; approved and ratified by the people at the
storting election in 1938. See: Nevada Statute 1935, p. 440; Articles of Association in Nevada 1937, p. 550.] Sec. 3. Promise of certain properties and money, escheated properties and money, escheated properties and fines collected under criminal laws for educational purposes; distribution and use of interest. All lands provided by Congress to this State for
educational purposes, all properties that are granted by the State, all property given or bequeathed to the State for educational purposes, and the proceeds derived from these sources, along with the percentage of proceeds from the sale of federal lands that have been provided by Congress to that State without limitation or for
educational purposes and all fines collected under the criminal laws of the State are hereby promised for educational purposes and the money from these sources must be allocated by the legislature among the several counties
for educational purposes, and if necessary, part of that interest can be allocated for the state university, but some of the interest that is not used at the end of any year must be added to the grand total promised for educational purposes. [Amended in 1886, 1889, 1912, 1916, 1980 and 1988. The first amendment was
approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 1886, but no entry of the proposed amendment had been on the record of both houses of the legislature, and such an omission was fatal for the adoption of the amendment. Watch: State ex rel. Stevenson v. December 19, 1887 he was 1987. The second amendment was
proposed and adopted by the 1885 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1887 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1885, p. 160; Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 168. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the
1909 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1911; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1911, p. 453. The Fourth Amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1913 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1915 legislature;
approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1916. See: Nevada Statute 1913, p. 591; Articles of Association in Nevada 1915, p. 513. The fifth amendment was proposed and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1980.
See: Nevada Statute 1977, p. 1716; Articles of Association in Nevada 1979, p. 1953. The sixth amendment was proposed and passed by the people at the 1988 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1985, p. 2361; Articles of Association in Nevada 1979, p. 1953. The sixth amendment was proposed and passed by the 1985 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1987; approved and ratified by the people at the 1988 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1985, p. 2361; Articles of Association in Nevada 1979, p. 1953. The sixth amendment was proposed and passed by the 1985 legislature in 1987; approved and ratified by the 1986 legislature in 1987; approved and ratified by the 1988 general election.
Nevada 1987, p. 2355.] Sec: 4. Establishment of state university; control of the board of regents. [Valid through November 23, 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by the electorate at the 2020 general election.] The legislature shall provide for the establishment of
a state university that will embrace departments of agriculture, mechanics and mining to be controlled by a board of Regents whose duties are to be prescribed by law. Sec. 4. Establishment of State University; Legislature to provide by law for the governance, control and management of State University and protection of academic
freedom. [Applies to November 24, 2020, if the provisions of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.] 1. The Legislature shall provide for the establishment of a state university that will embrace departments of agriculture, mechanics and mining, and other departments
deemed appropriate for State University. 2. The Legislature shall provide by law for: (a) The governance, control and management of State University. b) Reasonable protection of individual academic freedom for persons who are employees or contractors at the State University and other public higher
education in this State to facilitate the policy of Section 1 of this article to encourage of all appropriate means to promote intellectual, literary, scientific, mining, mechanical, agriculture, ethical and other educational improvements. (Proposed amendment adopted by the 2017 legislature; agreed on and adopted by the 2019 legislature;
effective November 24, 2020, if approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 General Election. Watch: Nevada 2017 statutes, p. 4583; Articles of Association in Nevada 2019, p. 4594.) Sec: 5. Establishment of normal schools and grades of schools; oath by teachers and professors. The legislature shall have the power to establishment of normal schools and grades of schools; oath by teachers and professors.
[establish] Normal schools, and such different grades of schools, from the primary department to the university, which in their sole discretion they may deem necessary, and all professors of said University, or teachers in 7 schools of any character, shall be required to take and subscribe to the oath as prescribed in article fifteen of this
Constitution. No professor or teacher who does not comply with the provisions of any law framed in accordance with the provisions of this section shall have the right to receive any portion of the public money set aside for school purposes. Section 6. Support for university and mainstream schools by direct legislative appropriation;
prioritising grants. 1. In addition to other funds provided for the support and maintenance of sound universities and common schools, the Legislature shall provide for their support and maintenance in the event of direct legislative appropriation from the General Fund, when presenting budgets in the manner required by law. 2.
During a regular session of the Legislature, before any other appropriation is passed to fund part of the state budget for the next subsequent biennium, the Legislature shall adopt one or more grants to provide the money the legislature considers to be sufficient, combined with the local money reasonably available for this purpose, to fund
the operation of the state public schools for kindergarten through Grade 12 for the next subsequent biennium for the population reasonably estimated for that biennium.

3. During a special session of the Legislature held between the end of a regular session in which the legislature has not adopted the appropriations or grants required
by Section 2 to fund education for the next consecutive biennium and the first day of the next subsequent biennial, before any other appropriation is passed other than the appropriations required to pay the cost of the special session, the Legislature shall enact one or more grants to provide the money the legislature deems to be
sufficient, combined with the local money that is reasonably available for this purpose, to the operation of the population reasonably estimated for that biennium.

4. During a special session of the legislature held in a biennium that the
Legislature has not enacted the appropriations or grants required by Subsection 2 to fund education for the biennial in which the appropriations required to pay the cost of the special session, the Legislature shall adopt one or more grants to provide the
money the legislature considers to be sufficient, combined with the local money that is reasonably available for this purpose, to fund the operation of the public schools of the state for kindergarten through class 12 for the population reasonably estimated for the biennial where the special session is held. 5. Any allocation of money
enacted in violation of paragraphs 2, 3 or 4 is invalid. 6. As used in this section, biennium means a period of two fiscal years beginning on July 1 of an odd year and ending on July 1 of an odd year and ending on July 1 of an odd year and ending on July 1 of an odd year. [Changed in 1889, 1938, 1954 and 2006. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1885
legislature: agreed and adopted by the 1887 legislature; and approved and ratified by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1885, p. 161; Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 169. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1935 legislature; agreed and
adopted by the Legislature in 1937; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1938. See: Nevada Statute 1935, p. 440; Articles of Association in Nevada 1937, p. 550. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1951 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1953; approved and ratified by the
people at the storting election in 1954. See: Nevada Statute 1951, p. 591; Articles of Association in Nevada 1953, p. 716. The fourth amendment was proposed by the initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the 2004 and 2006 general elections.] Sec: 7th Board of Regents: Choices and Duties. [Valid through November
23, 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by the electorate at the 2020 general election.] The governor, secretary of state and inspector of public education, shall for the first four years and until their successors are elected and qualified constitute a board of Regents
to control and administer matters of the university and funds of the same under such regulations that can be provided by law. But the legislature is scheduled to take its usual session next ahead of the end of the 7th session. provide for the selection of a new board of Regents and define their duties. Sec: 7th Board of Regents: Choices
and Duties. Revoked. (See File No. 34, Nevada 2017 Statute, on page 4584; Articles of Association in Nevada 2019, 4595.) [Applies to November 24, 2020, if the provisions of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.] (Proposed repeal passed by the 2017 legislature;
agreed and passed by the 2019 legislature; effective 24. Watch: Nevada 2017 statutes, p. 4584; Articles of Association and maintenance of state university. [Valid through November 23, 2020, and after this date unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 5 (2017) are
approved and ratified by the electorate at the 2020 general election.] The Board of Regents shall, from interest incurred from the first funds coming under their control, immediately organize and maintain the step russian mining department in such a way as to make it most efficient and useful, Provided, that all the proceeds from the
public lands donated by the Act of Congress approved July 2nd AD. Eighteen hundred and sixty Two, for a college in favor of agriculture, Mechanics Arts, and including military tactics shall be invested by said board regents in a separate fund to be allocated solely for the benefit of the first named departments of the University as set out in
section four above; And the Legislature shall ensure that if through negligence or other contingency, any part of the fund so set apart, shall be lost or abused in 7 funds so that the principal of 7 fund shall remain eternally undiminsible[.] Sec. 8. Use of revenue from
public lands donated by the Act of Congress for the benefit of certain departments of State University. [Applies to November 24, 2020, if the provisions of Assembly Joint Resolution No. 5 (2017) are approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 general election.] Proceeds from the public lands donated by the Act of Congress approved
July 2, 1862, ch. 130, 12 State. 503, and then amended by the Act of Congress, for a college in favor of agriculture and mechanics, including military tactics, shall be invested by the state of Nevada in the manner required by law in a separate fund to be allocated solely for the benefit of the first named departments of State University as
set out in Section 4 of this Article. And the Legislature shall ensure that if through negligence or other contingency, any part of the fund so set apart is lost or abused in 7 funds so that the rector of 7 fund shall remain forever undiminsed. (Proposed amendment adopted by
the 2017 legislature; agreed on and adopted by the 2019 legislature; effective November 24, 2020, if approved and ratified by voters at the 2020 General Election. Watch: Nevada 2017 statutes, p. 4583; Articles of Association in Nevada 2019, p. 4594.) Sec: 9. Sectarian instruction prohibited in regular schools and university. No
sectarian teaching shall be disseminated or tolerated in any school or university that can be established under this Constitution. § Tue. No public funds of any kind or character either, State, County or Municipal, shall be used for sectarian purposes.
and adopted by the 1877 legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1879 Legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1880. See: Nevada Statute 1877, p. 221; Articles of Association in Nevada 1879, p. 149.] Article. 12th - The militia. Sec. 1. Legislature to provide for the militia.
power to call out the militia. Section. 1. Legislature to provide for the militia. The legislature shall provide by law to organize and discipline the militia in this state, for the effective encouragement of the Volunteer Corps and the safe storage of the public weapons. Sec: 2. Power governor to call out the militia. The governor shall have the
power to call out the militia to carry out the laws of the state or to suppress rebellion or reject invasion. Article. 13. - Public institutions. Sec. 1. Institutions of insane, blind, deaf and stupid to be fostered and supported by the state.
welfare. [Repealed in 1937.] Section. 1. Institutions of insane, blind, deaf and stupid to be fostered and supported by the state. Institutions that the public can demand shall be promoted and supported by the state, subject to such regulations
that can be prescribed by law. Sek: 2. State prison: Establishment and maintenance; young offenders. A state prison shall be establishment and maintenance [maintenance] of a house of refuge for young offenders. Sec: 3.
County public welfare. [Repealed in 1937.] [Sec. 3 of the original Constitution was repealed by the vote of the people at a special election held March 17, 1937. Watch: Articles of Association In 1935 he became 1939 1939. Articles of Association in Nevada 1937, p. 19, 50. The original section reads: The respective counties of the
state shall provide that may be prescribed by law, for those citizens who, due to age and frailty or accidents, may be entitled to the sympathy and help of society.] Article. 14th - Limit. Section. 1. Border of the State of Nevada. The border with the state of Nevada is as follows: Starting at a point formed by the intersection of forty third
degrees of longitude West from Washington with forty-second degree of north latitude; From there due east along forty-second degree of longitude West from Washington with forty-second degree of longitude West from Washington with thirty-seventh degree of longitude west from Washington with forty-second degree of longitude west from Washington with longitude west fro
the center line of colorado of the West; then down the center line of the Colorado of the West to the intersection with the eastern border of the state of California; From there in a northwestern direction along the eastern border of the state of California; From there in a northwestern direction along the eastern border of the state of California; From there in a northwestern direction along the eastern border line of the state of California; From there in a northwestern direction along the eastern border line of the state of California; From there in a northwestern direction along the eastern border line of the State of California; From there in a northwestern direction along the eastern border line of the State of California; From there in a northwestern direction along the eastern border line of the State of California; From there in a northwestern direction along the eastern border line of the State of California; From there in a northwestern direction along the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of California; From the eastern border line of the State of Ca
forty third degrees of West Longitude, and the eastern border line of the state of California to the state of California can give up to the territory or the state of Nevada, shall desupon be embraced within and form part of that state.
[Changed in 1982. Proposed and adopted by the 1979 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1981; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1982. See: Nevada Statute 1979, p. 1978; Articles of Association in Nevada 1981, p. 2140.] Article. 15. - Various provisions. Sec. 1. Carson City seat of
                                                            3. Qualification for public offices. 4. Perpetual; eleemosynary purposes. 5. The timing of the general election. 6. Number of members of the Legislature limited.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     7. County offices on county sites.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          8. Publication of general articles of association;
publication and effective date of decisions by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal.
                                                                                                                              9. Increase or decrease in compensation of officers whose compensation stipulated by the Constitution. 10. Election or appointment of officers.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             11. The course of office when not established by the Constitution; limitation;
municipal officers and employees. 12. Certain state officers to hold offices in Carson City.
                                                                                                                              13. Census of legislature and Congress: Grounds for representation in the houses of the legislature. 14. Election by majority.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                     15. Merit system that governs employment in the executive branch of state government.
Payment of minimum compensation to employees. [Effective as of June 30, 2024, and after this date unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 10 (2019) are agreed and adopted by the 2021 legislature and approved and ratified by voters at the 2022 general election.]
[Effective from 1 July 2024, if the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 10 (2019) are agreed and adopted by the 2021 legislature and approved and ratified by voters at the 2022 general election.] Section. 1. Carson City seat of government. The government seat will be in Carson City, but no appropriation for the construction or
purchase of Capitol buildings will be made within the next three years[.] Section 2. The oath of office. Members of the Legislature, and all officers, executive, judicial and ministerial, shall, before entering into their respective offices, take and subscribe to the following oath: I, ....., make solely [solemn] swear (or confirm) that I
will support, protect and defend the Constitution and the government of the United States, and the Constitution and the government of the State of Nevada, against all enemies, whether domestic or foreign, and that I will bear true faith, fidelity and loyalty to the same, any ordinance, resolution or law of any State notwithstanding, and that I
will well and faithfully perform all the duties of the office of ....., which I am about to enter; (if an oath) then help me God; (if a confirmation) during pain and penalties of permanation. [Changed in 1914. Proposed and adopted by the 1911 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1913; approved and ratified by the
people at the storting election in 1914. See: Nevada Statute 1911, p. 458; Journal of the Assembly, 26th Session, p. 20 and Journal of the Senate, 26th Session, p. 20 and Journal of the Senate, 26th Session, p. 37.] Sec. 3. Qualification for public offices. 1. No person shall be eligible for any office that is not eligible to choose under this Constitution. 2. No person can be
elected to any state office or local governing body that has served in this office, or at the end of his current term if he is then serving will have served, 12 years or more, unless the permitted number of terms or duration of service is otherwise specified in this Constitution. [Changed in 1889, 1912, 1978 and 1996. The first amendment was
proposed and adopted by the 1887 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1889 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the people at a special election held February 11, 1889. See: Articles of Association in Nevada 1887, p. 162; Articles of Association in Nevada 1889, p. 151. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the
1909 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1911; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1911, p. 454. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1975 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1977;
approved and ratified by the people at the 1978 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1975, p. 1902; Articles of Association in Nevada 1977, p. 1687. The fourth amendment was proposed by the initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the 1994 and 1996 Storting elections.] Sec: 4. Perpetual; eleemosynary
purposes. No perpetual shall be allowed except for eleemosynary purposes. Sek: 5. Time for the general election. The general election will be held on Tuesday next after the first Monday in November. Sec: 6. Number of members of the Legislature limited. The total number of members of both branches of the legislature should never
exceed seventy-five. Sec: 7. County offices on county seats. All county governors shall have their offices in the county seat in their respective counties. Sec. 8. Disclosure of General Articles of Association; publication and effective date of decisions by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal. The Legislature shall ensure the
rapid publication of all articles of association of a general nature and such decisions by the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeal as it may deem appropriate. All laws and legal decisions must be free for publication by any person. No judgment from the Supreme Court of Appeal shall come into force and be operational until
the court's opinion in such a case has been filed with the secretary in 7Th circuit court. [Added in 2014. Proposed and adopted by the 2011 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the general election in 2014. Watch: Nevada statute 2011, p. 3835; Articles of Association in
Nevada 2013, p. 3968.] Sec: 9. Increase or decrease of compensation by officers whose compensation of any of the Officers, whose pay or compensation is fixed in this Constitution; Provided that no such change
of salary or compensation shall apply to any officer during the period for which he may have been selected. Sek: 10. Election or appointment is not otherwise stipulated, shall be chosen or appointment as can be prescribed by law. Sec. 11. The office when not established by the
Constitution; limitation; municipal officers and employees. Such an office shall be held under the pleasure of the authority that makes the appointment, but the Legislature shall not create any office of which time shall be longer than four (4) years
except as here otherwise provided in this Constitution. In the case of an officer or employee of any municipality subject to a legally adopted charter, the provisions of such officer or employee controller. [Changed in 1946. Proposed and adopted
by the 1943 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1945; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1945, p. 505.] Sek: 12. Some state officers will hold offices in Carson City. The governor, secretary of state, state treasurer,
state controller and secretary of the Supreme Court, shall keep their respective offices in the seat of government. Sek: 13. Census by legislature and Congress: Grounds for representation in the houses of the legislature.
necessary in AD Eighteen hundred and sixtyem, AD Eighteen hundred and sixty seven, AD Eighteen hundred and seventy five, and every ten years thereafter; and these enumeration, along with the census that can be taken under the direction of the Congress of the United States in A.D. Eighteen hundred and seventy, and each
subsequent tenth year shall serve as the basis for representation in both houses of the Legislature. Sek: 14. Election by majority. A majority of the votes given by this Constitution[.] Sec. 15. Merit system that governs employment in the executive branch of state
government. The legislature shall provide by law for a state merit system that governs the employment of employees of the executive branch of state governments. [Added in 1970. Proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1969; approved and ratified by the people at the storting
election in 1970. See: Nevada Statute 1967, p. 1829; Articles of Association in Nevada 1969, p. 1720.] Sec. 16. Payment of minimum compensation to employees. [Effective as of 30 June 2024, and after this date, unless the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 2004/2024 and ratified by voters at the 2022 general election.]
Each employer shall pay a salary to each employee of not less than the hourly rates specified in this section. The rate should be five dollars and fifteen cents ($6.15) per hour of work, if the employer does not provide such benefits.
Providing health benefits under this section shall consist of making health insurance available to the employee and the employee for premiums of no more than 10 percent of the employee's gross taxable income from the employer. These pay rates should be adjusted with the amount of increases
in the federal minimum wage above $5.15 per hour, or, if greater, by the cumulative increase in the cost of living. The cost of living increases by percentage increases by percentage increase as of December 31 in all years above the level as of December 31, 2004 by the Consumer Price Index (All Urban Consumers, US City Average) as published by the Bureau
of Labor Statistics, the US Department of Labor or the successor index or federal agency. No KPI adjustment for a one-year period can be greater than 3%. The governor should publish a bulletin by April 1 of each year announcing the adjusted rates, which are due to take effect the following July
1. Such a bulletin will be made available to all employers and any other person who has submitted to the governor or designated agency a request to receive such notice of the rate adjustments to each of its employees and make
necessary pay adjustments by 1 January 2018. Tips or gratuities received by employees shall not be credited as any part of or outweighed against the pay rates required by this section. B. The provisions of this section cannot be waived by agreement between a single employee and an employer. All provisions of this section, or any
part thereof, may be waived in a bona fide collective agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement in clear and unambiguous terms. Unilateral implementation of the terms and conditions of employment by either party in a collective bargaining relationship shall not constitute, or be permitted, as a waiver of all or
part of the provisions of this section. An employee shall not discharge, reduce the compensation to or otherwise assert their rights under this section. An employee who claims violation of this section bring a case against his employer in the
courts of this State to enforce the provisions of this section and shall be entitled to all remedies available under the law or in equity that are suitable to refunds, damages, reinstatement or injunction. An employee who prevails in any action to enforce this section shall be awarded
his or her reasonable attorney's fees and costs. C. As used in this section, the employee means any person who is under eighteen (18) years of age, employed by an after-school nonprofit or summer employment or as a trainee for a period no longer
than ninety (90) days. The employer means any individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, joint venture, company, limited company, trust, association or other entity that may hire individuals or enter into employment contracts.

D. If any provision of this section is declared unlawful, invalid or inoperative, in whole or in part, by the final
decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions and all parts not declared unlawful, invalid or ineffective shall remain in full force or effect, and no such provision and approved and ratified by the people at the
2004 and 2006 Storting elections.] Sec. 16. Payment of minimum compensation to employees. [Effective from 1 July 2024, if the provisions of Assembly Resolution No. 10 (2019) are agreed and adopted by the 2021 legislature and approved and ratified by voters at the 2022 general election.] 1. Unless otherwise stated in this
 section, as of January 1, 2015, 2. If, at any time, the amount of the federal minimum wage is greater than twelve dollars ($12) per hour worked, each employee at no less than the hourly rate established for the federal minimum wage. 3. By law, the Legislature may set a minimum wage that an
employer must pay to each employee greater than the hourly rate required by this section. 4. Tips or tips received by employees shall not be credited as part of or offset against the pay rates required by this section. 5. Unless otherwise stated in this section, the provisions of this section may not be waived by agreement between
an employee and his or her employer. All provisions of this section, or parts herein, may be waived in a bona fide negotiating agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement, but only if the waiver is expressly stated in such agreement.
bargaining relationship shall not constitute, or be permitted, as a waiver of all or part of the provisions of this section.
6. An employee for using civil remedies to enforce this section or otherwise assert its rights under this section.
    7. An employee who claims violation of this section has the right to bring legal action against his employer in the courts of that State to enforce the provisions of this section, including but not limited to,, refund,
damage, reinstatement or injunction. An employee who prevails in any action to enforce this section: (a) The Employee means any person employer as defined herein, but does not include an employee who is under the age of
eighteen (18) years, employed by an after-school or summer job non-profit organization or as a trainee for a period no longer than ninety (90) days. (b) The employer means any individual, sole proprietorship, joint venture, company, limited company, trust, association or other entity that may hire individuals or enter into
employment contracts. 9. If any provision of this section is declared unlawful, invalid or ineffective, in whole or in part, by the final decision of a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining provisions and all parts not declared unlawful, invalid or ineffective shall remain in full force or effect, and no such provision shall invalidate the
remaining parts or parts of the parts of the parts of the parts of the parts of this section. (Proposed amendment adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 1, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 2, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 2, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 2, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 2, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 2, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 2, 2024, if agreed and adopted by the 2019 Legislature; effective July 2, 2024, if agreed and adopted by 2, 2024, if agreed and 2, 2024, i
Amendments: Procedure; concurrent and subsequent changes.
                                                                                              2. Convention on revision of the Constitution: Procedure. Section 1. Constitutional amendments: Procedure; concurrent and subsequent changes. 1. Any amendment or amendment to this Constitution may be proposed in the Senate or Assembly; and if the
same is to be agreed by a majority of all members elected to each of the two houses, such proposed changes or amendments shall be added to their respective journals, with Yeas and Nays taken thereafter, and referred to the Legislature then next to be elected, and shall be published for three months the next preceding the time of
making such an election. And if in the legislature next elected as mentioned, such proposed amendments or amendment to the people, in such a way and at the time that the
legislature shall prescribe; and if the people are to approve and ratify such amendment or amend
2. If two or more amendments affecting the same part of the Constitution are ratified by the people according to this section at the same election: (a) If all can be given effect without contradiction in substance, each shall become part of the Constitution. (b) If one or more contradict in substance the other or the other, the amendment
that received the greatest favorable voice, and any other ratified amendments or amendment is ratified in accordance with this section affecting the same part of the Constitution but is compatible with the proposed
amendment, the next legislature if it accepts the proposed amendment shall submit such a proposed amendment to the people as a further amendment is ratified in accordance with this paragraph that contradicts the proposed amendment, such a proposed
amendment shall not be sent to the people. [Changed in 1972 and 1998. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the people at the storting election in 1972. See: Nevada Statute 1969, p. 1728; Articles of Association in Nevada
1971, p. 2265. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1995 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1997; approved and ratified by the people at the 1998 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1995, p. 2949; Articles of Association in Nevada 1997, p. 3592. An earlier amendment in this section was
approved and ratified by the people at the election in 1886, but no entry of the proposed amendment had been made on the record of any of the houses of the legislature, and such an omission was fatal for the adoption of the adoption of the adoption of the sadoption of the adoption of the proposed amendment had been made on the record of any of the houses of the legislature, and such an omission was fatal for the adoption of th
Constitution: Procedure. If at any point the legislature by a vote of two-thirds of the members elected to each House, shall decide that it is necessary to cause an audit of this entire constitution they should recommend to voters at the next election for members of the legislature, to vote for or against a convention, and if it should act as a
majority of voters vote in such an election, shall have voted to call a convention, the legislature shall, at its next session, provide by law to call a convention to be held within six months of the adoption of such a law, and such a convention shall consist of a number of members no less than for both branches of the legislature. By
determining what is a majority of the electronate voting in such an election, it should be a reference to the highest number of votes cast in such an election was approved and ratified by the people at the 1886 election, but no entry of the proposed amendment
had been made on the record of any of the houses of the legislature, and such an omission was fatal to the adoption of the amendment. Watch: State ex rel. Stevenson v. 19. nev. 391 (1887).] Article. 17th - Schedule. Sec. 1. Save existing rights and liabilities.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                Territorial laws to remain in force.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             3. Fines, penalties and
                                                     4. Existing obligations and pending litigation.
                                                                                                                           5. Salary of state officers for the first period of office.
                                                                                                                                                                                                           6. Distribution of senators and members of the Assembly.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 7. Prerequisite for territorial liabilities and liabilities.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 8. Conditions for elected state officers.
forfeitments to inure to the state.
                                      10. Conditions for senators and members of the Assembly after 1866.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                             12. Start date of the first three legislative sessions; regular sessions of the legislature to be held biennial.
                                                                                                                                        11. Conditions for members of the assembly elected at the first general election or in 1865.
Conditions for senators.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  Continuation of
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                17. Change salary of district court judge authorized.
territorial county and township officers: probate judges.
                                                                                14. The duties of certain territorial officers continued.
                                                                                                                                                               15. Conditions of the Supreme Court and District Court. 16. Salary of district judges.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              18. Qualification and conditions for certain optional state
                                                                                                                               20. State officers and district judges shall be ordered by territorial governor: state controller and treasurer to provide bonds.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          21. Support from county and city officers.
                    19. When supreme court judges and district court judges enter into duties.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          22. Vacancies in certain government offices: How filled.
23. Civil and criminal cases pending in probate transferred to the district courts.
                                                                                                                24. Levy of tax limited for 3 years.
                                                                                                                                                                      25, Roop County linked to Washoe County. 26. Constitutional debates and negotiations: Publication; payment by the reporter. Section. 1. Save existing rights and liabilities. That no inconvenience can
arise due to a change from a territorial to a permanent state government, it is declared, that all rights, actions, prosecution, judgments[,] Claims and contracts, as well as by bodies corporate, including counties, cities and cities, shall proceed as if no change had taken place; and all processes that may be issued
under the Authority of the Territory of Nevada, before it was incorporated into the Union as one of the Un
Constitution, shall remain in force until they expire by their own limitations or be amended or repealed by the Legislature. Sek: 3. Fines, penalties and confiscations for inure to the state. All fines, penalties and perditions that accrue to the territory of Nevada or to the people of the United States in the Nevada territory shall insure the state.
of Nevada. Sec: 4. Existing obligations and pending litigation. Anyone heretode, or that can be taken before the change from a territorial, to a state government, shall remain valid, and shall pass to, and may be prosecuted in the name of the state, and all bonds, executed to the governor of the territory or to any other officer or court in his
or their official capacity, or to the people of the United States in the territory of Nevada, shall pass to the governor of the, or any other officer or court, and his or their successors in office for use where, respectively, expressed, and may be sued on, and recovery had similar; And all property real, personal or mixed, and all judgments,
bonds, specialties, selected in action, claims and debts of whatsoever and all records, and public records of the Territory of Nevada, and may be sued for and restored in the same way and to the same extent by the state of Nevada, as could have been of the Territory of Nevada. All criminal
prosecutions and punitive measures, which may have arisen, or that may arise before the change from a territorial to a state government, and which shall then be on hold, shall be prosecuted for conviction and execution in the name of the state. All offenses committed against the laws of the territory of Nevada, prior to the change from a
territorial to a state government, and which shall not be prosecuted before such change, can be prosecuted in the name and by the authority of the state of Nevada, with similar effect as if such a change had not taken place; And all penalties incurred shall remain the same as if this Constitution had not been enacted; All acts by law, and
lawsuits in equity, and other litigation, which may be on hold in any of the courts of the territory of Nevada at the time of the state, which shall have jurisdiction of the subject thereof. All acts of law and litigation in Equity,
and all other litigation, which may be on hold in any of the courts of the Territory of Nevada at the time of the change from a territorial to a state government, shall continue and be transferred to, and may be prosecuted for judgment and execution in any court of the state that shall have jurisdiction of the subject thereof: And all books.
papers and records, related to the same shall be transferred in the same way to such a court. Sec: 5. Salaries of state government, the salary of the governor should be four thousand dollars per year; The salary of the Secretary of State shall be
three thousand, six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state Controller should be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year; The salary of the state treasurer shall be three thousand six hundred dollars per year.
thousand five hundred dollars per year; The salary of the inspector of public instruction should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be seven thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be seven thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year; The salary of every Supreme Court judge should be two thousand dollars per year.
of the Assembly should be eight dollars per day, for each day of actual service, and forty cents per mileage goes to, and comes back from, the place Meet. No officer mentioned in this section, shall receive any fee or perguisites, for his own use for the performance of any duty relating to his office, or for the performance of any additional
duty imposed on him by law. Sec: 6. Distribution of senators and members of the Assemblymen in the different counties shall be as follows, to Wit: Storey County four senators and twelve assemblymen, Douglas County One Senator and two assemblymen;
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Esmeralda County, two senators and four assemblymen; Humboldt County, two senators and three assemblymen; Lyon County, a senator and three assemblymen; Lyon and Churchill counties, a senator jointly; Churchill County One Assemblyman; New County A senator and an

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assemblyman; Ormsby County Two senators and three assemblymen; Washoe and Roop counties, two senators and liabilities in the territory of Nevada, legally incurred and which remain unpaid, at the time of admission of this state to the Union
shall be assumed by and become the debt of the State of Nevada; Provided that the assumption of such debt shall not prevent the state from contracting the additional debt as specified in section three of Article Nine of this Constitution. Sec: 8. Conditions for elected state officers. The period of state officers, excluding Judicial, elected at
the first election under this constitution should continue until Tuesday after the first Monday in January e. Eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and to the selection under this Constitution shall draw a lot, so that, the concept of
half the number as almost as possible, should expire on the day after the election in A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, Provided, that in drawing plots for all senatorial terms, senatorial representation shall be awarded, so
that in the counties have two or more senators, the terms thereof shall be divided as almost as it can be between long and short terms. Sek: 10. Conditions for senators and members of the Assembly after 1866. At the general election in A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and then the senators' term shall be for four years from the
day after such a general election, and members of the Assembly for two years from the day after such a general election, and the senators' terms as herein provided; so that one number as soon as possible, the second year of the Sek: 11. The assembly's conditions elected at
the first general election or in 1865. The period for the members of the assembly elected at the first general election under this constitution shall expire on the day after the election in e.Kr. Eighteen hundred and sixty-five, expires the day
after the election in A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six. Sec. 12. Start date of the first three legislature is scheduled to start on the second Monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the second regular sessions of the legislature is scheduled to start on the second Monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the second regular sessions of the legislature is scheduled to start on the second Monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the second regular sessions of the legislature is scheduled to start on the second Monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the second regular sessions of the legislature is scheduled to start on the second Monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the second regular sessions of the legislature is scheduled to start on the second Monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the second Monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the second monday of December E.A.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four and the secon
session of the same will start on the first Monday of January E.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty-six; and the third ordinary sessions of the Legislature shall be the first Monday of January E.A. Eighteen hundred and sixty seven; and the regular sessions of the legislature shall then be held
tonial. [See Art. 4, sec. 2, with changes in 1889. Changed in 1998. Proposed and adopted by the 1995 legislature; agreed and adopted by the people at the 1998 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1995, p. 2972; Articles of Association in Nevada 1997, p. 3726.] Sek: 13. Continuation of
territorial county and township officers; probate judges. All county officers under the laws of the territory of Nevada at the time when the Constitution, shall continue in office until the first Monday of January e.g. Eighteen hundred and sixty seven,
and until their successors are elected and qualified; and all township officers shall continue in office until the expiration of the several counties respectively shall continue in office for the election and qualification of the district judges
in the several counties or jurisdictions; And assuming further, that term of the current county officers in Lander County, should expire on the first Monday of December E.Kr. Eighteen hundred
and sixty-four, and there should be an election for county officials in Lander County at the november A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and there should be an election for county officials in Lander County at the general election in November A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and there should be an election for county officials in Lander County at the general election in November A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and there should be an election for county officials in Lander County officials
at the general election in November A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four four, and there shall be an election for county at the general election in November A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four four, and there shall be an election for county at the general election in November A.D.
Eighteen hundred and sixty-four four, and there shall be a choice for county officials in Lander Count
Lander County at the general election in November A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and there will be an election for county officials in Lander County at the general election in November A.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and there will be an election for county officials in Lander County at the general election in November A.D.
Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, and there will be an election for county officials in Lander, and the officers who are then elected will hold office from the first Monday in January e.Kr. Eighteen hundred and sixty-five to the first Monday in January e.Kr. Eighteen hundred and sixty seven, and to their successors are chosen and gualified.
Sek: 14. The duties of certain territorial officers continued. The governor, secretary, of state and inspector of public instruction of the Territory of Nevada shall each continue to perform the duties of their respective offices after the admission of this state in the Union, and until the time designated for the qualification of the
above named officers to be elected under the state government, and the territorial auditor shall continue to perform the duties of his said officers shall each receive salaries, and be subject to the restrictions and conditions provided in this Constitution;
And provided further, that none of them shall receive to their own use any fees or perguisites for the performance of the Supreme Court shall, until the provision is made by law, be held at such a time as the judges of the said
court or a majority of them may appoint. The first terms of several district courts (except as hereinafter mentioned) shall start on the first Monday of December E.e. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four in
four. Sek: 16. Salary of district four thousand dollars; Third District four thousand dollars; Third District of Law, $5,000; 4th District 5 thousand dollars; Fifth district thirty-
six hundred dollars; 6th District of Four Thousand Dollars; 7th District six thousand dollars; Eighth district to the provisions of this
Constitution. Sek: 18. Qualifications and conditions for certain optional state officers. The governor, secretary of the Supreme Court and inspector of public instruction, to be elected at the first election under this Constitution shall each
qualify and enter into the duties of their respective offices on the first Monday of December after the election and sixty seven, and up to the election and qualification of their successors respectively. Sek: 19. When supreme court
judges and district court judges enter into duties. The judges of the Supreme Court and district court judges to be elected at the first election under this Constitution shall qualify and enter into duties in their respective offices on the first Monday of December after the election. Sek: 20. State officers and district judges shall be ordered by
the territorial governor; state controller and treasurer to provide bonds. All state officials and district judges who were first elected under this Constitution shall be ordered by the secretary of the same, and shall qualify before entering into the discharge of their duties.
before any officer authorized to administer oaths under the laws of that territory; and also the state controller and the state controller and the state treasurer shall each, before they qualify, respectively, and enter into the discharge of their duties, perform and deliver to the Secretary of the Territory of Nevada an official bond, made paid to the people of the state of
Nevada in the sum of thirty thousand dollars, to be approved by the governor of the Territory of Nevada; and shall also carry out and deliver to the Secretary of State such other or additional official Bonds or Bonds that may be required by law. Sek: 21. Support from county and city officers. Each county, city, city and Incorporated
Village shall make provision for the support of its own officers, subject to such regulations that can be prescribed by law. Sec. 22. Vacancies in certain government officer, shall be vacant before the end of the usual period for which he was elected, the
position can be filled by appointment by the governor until it is to be delivered at the next general election, when it will be filled at elections for the remainder of the unexploded period. [Changed in 1976. Proposed and adopted by the 1973 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1975; approved and ratified by the people
at the 1976 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1973, p. 1955; Articles of Association in Nevada 1975, p. 1873.] Sek: 23. Civil and criminal, which may be pending and indefinite in the probate courts of several counties at the time when under the
provisions of this Constitution, said probate rights shall be abolished, shall be transferred to and determined by the district courts of such counties respectively. Sek: 24. Tax limited for 3 years. For the first three years after the adoption of this Constitution the legislature shall not collect a tax for state purposes, exceeding one percent
per year on taxable property of the state, Provided, the legislature may levy a special tax not exceeding a quarter of a percent per year, to be allocated for payment of the territory of Nevada, presumed by the State of Nevada, and for this purpose only, until all only 7 debts are paid. Sek: 25. Roop County linked to Washoe
County. The County of Roop shall be affiliated with the County of Washoe for judicial, Revenue and County purposes, until otherwise granted by law. Sek: 26. Constitutional debates and negotiations: Publication; payment by the reporter. At the first ordinary session of the Legislature to convene under the requirements of this
Constitution, provisions shall be made by law to pay for the publication of six hundred copies of debates and proceedings of this Convention in book form, to be disposed of as the legislature can directly; and Hon. J Neely Johnson president of this Convention, shall contract for, and A. J Marsh, official reporter of this convention under the
direction of the President, will oversee the publication of such debates and negotiations. Provision shall be made by law, at such a first session of the Legislature for the compensation of the official reporter of this Convention, and he shall be made by law, at such a first session of the Legislature for the compensation of the official reporter of this Convention, and he shall be made by law, at such a first session of the Legislature for the compensation of the official reporter of this Convention, and he shall be made by law, at such a first session of the Legislature for the compensation of the official reporter of this Convention, and he shall be made by law, at such a first session of the Legislature for the compensation of the official reporter of this convention.
fifteen dollars per day during the convention session, and seven and a half dollars extra for each evening session, and thirty cents per folio of a hundred words to prepare the same for publication, and to monitor and index such a per folio of a hundred words to prepare the same for publication, and thirty cents per folio of a hundred words to prepare the same for publication, and to monitor and index such a publishing sum of fifteen dollars per day during the convention session, and to monitor and index such a publication.
[Voting Rights] Rights of Voting Rights of Voting Rights and Office Holding. [Repealed in 1992.] [Added in 1880. Art. XVIII was proposed and adopted by the 1877 legislature; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1880. See: Nevada Statute 1877, p. 213; Articles of Association in
Nevada 1879, p. 149. Article XVIII was repealed by the people's vote in the 1992 election. See: Nevada Statute 1989, p. 2295; Articles of Association in Nevada 1991, p. 2498. The original section reads: The right to vote and shall not be withheld from any male citizen in the United States because of his color or previous state
of bondage.] ARTICLE 19. - Initiative and referendum Sec. 1. Referendum for approval or dissatisfaction with statutes or resolution adopted by the legislature.
                                                                                                                                                                                               2. Initiative petition for resolution or amendment of statutes or amendment of the Constitution; concurrent and subsequent changes.
                                                                                                                                                                                               5. The provisions of the article self-conducting; legislative procedures.
petitions: Content and form; signatures; adopt clause; to verify signatures.
                                                                                            4. Proxies and referendum of registered voters in counties and municipalities.
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                        6. Restriction on initiatives that make appropriation or require expenses for money.
Section 1. Referendum for approval or dissatisfaction with statutes or resolution adopted by the legislature. 1. A person intending to circulate a petition for signatures, shall submit a copy of these with the
secretary of state. He will submit the copy no earlier than August 1, the year before the year when the election will be held. 2. When a number of voters who voted at the last general election, shall express their desire by submitting to the Secretary of State, no
less than 120 days before the next general election, a petition in the form specified in section 3 of this Article that any law or decision or any part of the adopted by the legislature is sent to a vote of the people, the officers accused of the duties of announcing and proclaiming elections and of certifying nominations or questions to be voted
on shall submit the issue of approval or dissatisfaction with such a law or resolution or any part of it to a vote of the electorate at the next subsequent election in which such a guestion can be voted on by the registered voters throughout the state. The circulation of the petition shall cease on the day the petition is filed with the secretary of
state or another date that can be prescribed for verification of the number of signatures attached to the petition, whichever is at the earliest.

3. If a majority of voters who vote on the proposal submitted in such an election vote approval of such law or resolution or any part thereof, such statute or resolution or part thereof shall stand as
state law and shall not be amended, annulled, repealed, set aside, or in any way made inoperative except by the direct voice of the people. If a majority of such voters vote dissatisfaction with such a statute or decision or part there to it shall be invalid and without effect. [Added in 1904,
amended in 1962 and 1988. The Amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1903; approved and ratified by the Senate, 21st Session, p. 88 and Journal of the Assembly, 21st Session, p.
191. The first amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1960s Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1961; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1962. Watch: Nevada statutes 1960, p. 512; Articles of Association in Nevada 1961, p. 813. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by
the 1985 Legislature; agreed and adopted by the 1987, p. 2363; Articles of Association in Nevada 1987, p. 2347.] Sec. 2. Initiative petition for resolution or amendment of statutes or amendment of the Constitution; concurrent and
subsequent changes. 1. Despite the provisions of Section 1 of Article 4 of this Constitution, but subject to the limitations of Section 6 of this article, the people reserve the power to propose, by initiative petitions, statutes and amendments to statutes and amendments to statutes and amendments to this Constitution, and to adopt or reject them at the polls. 2. An
initiative request shall be in the form required by section 3 of this Article and shall be proposed by a number of registered voters who sign the petition
shall be equal to 10 percent or more of the voters who voted in the whole state at the last general election before. 3. If the initiative petition proposes a statute or an amendment to a law, the person who intends to circulate it shall submit a copy with the Secretary of State before beginning circulation and not earlier than January 1 of the
year before the year before the year in which a regular session of the legislature is held. After the circulation, it shall be submitted to the Secretary of State or another date that
can be prescribed for verification of the number of signatures attached to the petition, whichever is at the earliest. The Secretary of State shall transfer such to the legislature as soon as the legislature as soon as the legislature as soon as the legislature meets and organizes. The petition shall take precedence over all other measures except appropriations bills, and the statute or amendment
to a law proposed and thus shall be adopted or rejected by the Legislature without amendment to a law is passed by the Legislature and approved by the Governor in the same way as other statutes have been adopted, such a law or amendment to a law shall become
law, but shall be subject to a referendum petition as set out in paragraph 1 of this Article. If the statute or amendment to a law to a vote of the electorate at
the next general election. If a majority of voters vote on such a guestion in such an election votes approval of such a law or amendment to a law, it shall become law and take effect upon the canvases of votes by the Supreme Court. An initiative approved by voters shall not be amended, annulled, repealed, set aside or
suspended by the legislature within 3 years from the date it takes effect. If a majority of such voters vote dissatisfaction with such a law or amendment to a law, no further action shall be taken on such a petition. If the legislature rejects such proposed statutes or amendments, the governor may recommend to the legislature and legislature
to propose another measure on the same subject, where, after such a second measure is approved by the governor, the question of approved by the secretary of State to a vote by voters at the next general election. If the conflicting provisions submitted to voters are both approved
by a majority of voters who vote for such measures, the measure that gets the most affirmative votes, thereafter become law. If at the session of the legislature rejects or as it takes no action, the legislature changes the statute that the petition
proposes to change in a context that does not conflict with the substance of the proposed amendment, the secretary of state in sending the statute to voters for approval or dissatisfaction with the proposed amendment shall include the amendment made by the legislature.

4. If the initiative petition proposes an amendment to the
Constitution, the person who intends to circulate it should send a copy with the Secretary of State before a regular general election is Held. After the circulation, it shall be submitted to the Secretary of State no less than 90 days before a regular general election
where the issue of approval or dissatisfaction with such a change can be voted on by voters throughout the state. The circulation of the petition is filed to the petition is filed to the petition, whichever is at the
earliest. The Secretary of State shall lead to be published in a newspaper of general circulation, on three separate occasions, in each county of the state, along with any explanatory question in such an election, dissatisfaction
with such a change is pending, no further action shall be taken on the petition. If a majority of such voters vote for such a change, the Secretary of State shall publish and submit the issue of approval or dissatisfaction to a vote of the electorate at the next general election in the same way that such guestion was originally submitted. If a
majority of such voters vote displeased with such a change, no further action shall be taken for such a petition. If a majority of such voters vote approval of such a change, unless it is excluded by paragraph 5 or 6, it shall become part of this Constitution upon completion of the canvases of votes by the Supreme Court.
measures affecting the same part of a law or constitution are finally approved under this section, or an amendment to the Constitution is finally then approved and an amendment proposed by the Legislature is ratified that affects the same part, by the voters at the same plection: (a) If everything can be given effect without contradiction in
substance, each should be given effect. (b) If one or more contradict in substance the other or 
favorable votes, none of the measures that contradict another shall have an effect. 6. If at the same election as the first approved under this paragraph, or an amendment proposed by the Legislature is ratified, which affects the same part of the Constitution, but is
compatible with the amendment given the first approval, the Secretary of State shall publish and submit at the next general election amendment to the paragraph with amendment to the paragraph with amendment final approval or ratified. If the amendment is finally approved or ratified contradicts in
substance the amendment given initial approval, the Secretary of State shall not submit the amendment given initial approval to voters again. [Added in 1912, amended in 1958, 1962, twice in 1972 and in 1988 and 1998. The amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1909 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in
1911; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1912. See: Nevada Statute 1909, p. 347; Articles of Association in Nevada 1911, p. 446. The first amendment was proposed by the initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the election in 1958. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by
the 1960s legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1961; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1961, p. 813. The third and fourth amendments were proposed and adopted by the 1969 legislature; agreed and adopted by the
Legislature in 1971; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in Nevada 1971, p. 2230, 2260. The fifth amendment was proposed and passed by the 1985 legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1987; approved and
ratified by the people at the 1988 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1985, p. 2348. The sixth amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1997; approved and ratified by the people at the 1998 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1985, p. 2348. The sixth amendment was proposed and passed by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1997; approved and ratified by the people at the 1998 general election. See: Nevada Statute 1985, p. 2348.
Statute 1995, p. 2949; Articles of Association in Nevada 1997, p. 3593.] Sec. 3. Referendum and initiative petitions: Content and form; signatures; adopt clause; to verify signatures. 1. Each referendum petition and initiative petition shall contain the full text of the measure proposed. Each signer shall attach himself to his or her
signature, the residence address and the name of the county in which he or she is a registered voter. The petition may consist of more than one document, but each document to the effect that all the signatures are genuine and that each individual
who signed such a document was at the time of signing a registered voter in his or her residence. The declaration shall be made for a person authorized by law to administer oaths in the state of Nevada make
adopt as follows: 2. The Legislature may authorize the Secretary of State and the other public officers to use generally accepted procedures for conducting a preliminary verification of the number of signatures submitted in connection with a referendum petition or an initiative petition, and for this purpose to require petitions to be
submitted no more than 65 days earlier than otherwise required by this article. [Added in 1912, amended in 1958, 1962 and 1988. The amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1911; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1912. See: Nevada
Statute 1909, p. 347; Articles of Association in Nevada 1911, p. 446. The first amendment was proposed by the election in 1958. The second amendment was proposed and adopted by the 1960s legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1961; approved and
ratified by the people at the storting election in 1962. Watch: Nevada statutes 1960, p. 512; Articles of Association in Nevada 1961, p. 813. The third amendment was proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1987; approved and ratified by the people at the 1988 general election. See:
Nevada Statute 1985, p. 2365; Articles of Association in Nevada 1987, p. 2349.] Sec. 4. Proxies and referendum powers granted in this article are further reserved for the registered voters in each county and municipality on all local, special and
municipal laws of all kinds in or for such a county or such municipality. In counties and municipalities, a number of registered voters corresponding to 15 per cent or more of the voters who voted in the last general election or municipal elections may be introduced. Referendum petitions can be introduced with 10 percent or more of such
voters. [Added in 1962. Proposed and adopted by the 1960s legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1961; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1962. Watch: Nevada statutes 1960, p. 512; Articles of Association in Nevada 1961, p. 813.] Sec. 5. Provisions of the article self-conducting;
legislative procedures. The provisions of this article are self-execution, but the legislature can provide by law for procedures to facilitate their operation. [Added in 1962. Proposed and adopted by the Legislature in 1961; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election in 1962.
Watch: Nevada statutes 1960, p. 512; Articles of Association in Nevada 1961, p. 813.] Sec. 6. Restriction on initiatives that make appropriation or require expenses for money. This Article does not allow proposals for articles of association or amendments to the law that make an appropriation or otherwise expenses for money, unless
such law or amendment also imposes an adequate tax, not prohibited by the Constitution, or otherwise constitutionally provides to increase the necessary revenue. [Added in 1972. Proposed and adopted by the Legislature; agreed and adopted by the Legislature in 1971; approved and ratified by the people at the storting election
in 1972. See: Nevada Statute 1969, p. 1720; Articles of Association in Nevada 1971, p. 2262.] [CONGRESSIONAL TERM BORDERS ACT OF 1996.] [Added in 1998. Proposed by the initiative petition and approved and ratified by the people at the election in 1996 and 1998.] SECTION A. THIS AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION
OF NEVADA INFORMS CITIZENS OF THE VOTING RECORD OF SITTING STATE AND FEDERAL LEGISLATORS AND ON A FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT THAT LIMITS MEMBERS OF THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES TO THREE TERMS AND MEMBERS OF THE U.S. SENATE TO TWO TERMS. THIS
CHANGE ALSO INFORMS VOTERS ABOUT THE POSITION OF NON-INCUMBENT CANDIDATES AGAINST THE SAME CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS. THIS AMENDMENT INSTRUCTS STATE LAWMAKERS TO SEEK CONGRESS TO CONVENE AN ARTICLE 5 CONVENTION ON THE APPLICATIONS OF TWO-THIRDS OF
THE STATES (34) FOR THE PURPOSE OF PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO THE U.S. CONSTITUTION TO LIMIT CONGRESSIONAL TERMS TO THREE TERMS IN THE U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND TWO TERMS IN THE U.S. SENATE. THIS AMENDMENT INSTRUCTS MEMBERS OF CONGRESS FROM
NEVADA TO WORK TO PROPOSE A CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITING AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION. A TERM LIMITS AMENDMENT PROPOSED EITHER BY CONGRESS OR BY AN ARTICLE 5 CONVENTION WOULD BECOME PART OF THE U.S. CONSTITUTION BY RATIFYING THREE-OUARTERS OF
STATES (38). SECTION B. PRE-ORDER The people of the state of Nevada want to amend the United States Constitution to establish term limits for Congress of true citizen legislators. The President of the United States is limited by the XXII Amendment to two terms in office. Governors in
forty (40) states are limited to two terms or less. Voters have established term limits for over 2,000 state legislators, as well as over 17,000 local officials across the country. Nevada voters have supported such boundaries.
but also by completely refusing to pass an amendment for real Congressional term limits. Congress has a clear conflict of interest in proposing a term limits amendment to the United States Constitution. A majority of both Republicans and Democrats in the 104th Congress voted against a constitutional amendment that includes term limits
passed by a wide margin of Nevada voters. The people, not Congress, should set term limits. We hereby determine as the official should adopt by constitutional amendment congressional Term Limits on three (3) terms in the United States House of Representatives, and of
two (2) terms in the United States Senate. The career politicians who dominate Congress have a conflict of interest that prevents Congress from being what the founders believed, the branch of government closest to the people. Politicians have refused to give in to the will of the people for term limits; they have voted to dramatically
increase their own pay; they have given lavish million dollar pensions for themselves; and they have given themselves many other privileges at the expense of the people. Most importantly, members of Congress have enriched themselves while running up huge deficits to support their spending. They have put the government nearly $5
trillion (five trillion dollars) in debt, seriously threatening the future of our children and grandchildren. The corruption and appearance of corruption and app
have sovereign right and a compelling interest in creating a citizen congress that will more effectively protect our freedom and prosperity. This interest and the right cannot be effectively served in any other way than suggested by this initiative. We hereby state our intentions on behalf of the people of Nevada, that this Amendment
leads to the adoption of the following Constitutional Amendment: THE CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS AMENDMENT Section 1. No one shall serve in the office of the United States Representative or who
then holds office shall serve for more than two additional terms. Section 2. No one shall serve in the office of the United States senator or who then holds office shall serve for more than an additional period.
Section 3. This article should have no time limit where it must be ratified by the legislature in three-quarters of the several states. That's why we, the people of the state of Nevada, have chosen to amend the state's constitution to inform voters of incumbent and non-sitting federal and state legislative candidates' support for the
aforementioned proposed CONGRESSIONAL TERM LIMITS AMENDMENT. SECTION C. TERM LIMITS VOTER INSTRUCTION MEMBERS OF CONGRESS 1. We, Nevada voters, hereby instruct each member of our congressional delegation to use all of his or her delegated powers to enact the Congressional Term Limits
Amendment set out above. 2. All primary and general election ballots shall have printed the information IGNORED VOTER'S INSTRUCTION ON TIME CONSTRAINTS NEXT TO THE NAME OF ANY U.S. SENATOR OR REPRESENTATIVE AS: a. fail to vote in favor of the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set out
above when brought to a vote or; B. fail to second the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set out above if it is missing for a second before any procedure by the legislative body or; c. fails to propose or otherwise bring to a vote of the entire legislative body the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment specified
above if it otherwise lacks a legislator who then proposes or brings to a vote of the entire legislative body the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set forth above before any committee or subcommittee of the
respective House that he or she serves or; E. fail to reject any attempt to delay, board or otherwise prevent a vote of the entire legislative body of the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set out above or; F. fail to vote against any proposed constitutional amendment that would establish long-term limits than those in the
proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set above regardless of other actions in support of the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set above or; G. sponsors or co-sponsors any proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set above or; G. sponsors or co-sponsors any proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set above or; G. sponsors or co-sponsors any proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set above or; G. sponsors or co-sponsors or co-sponsors any proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set above or; G. sponsors or co-sponsors or co-sponsors
Limits Amendment set out above, or; H. does not ensure that all votes on Congressional term limits are recorded and made available to the public. 3. The information IGNORED VOTERS' INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS SHALL NOT APPEAR NEXT TO THE NAME OF ANY SITTING CANDIDATES TO Congress if the
Congressional Term Limits Amendment specified above is before the states for ratification or has become part of the United States Constitution. SECTION D. VOTER INSTRUCTION ON THE CONCEPT OF BORDER PROMISE FOR NON-INCUMBENT 1. Non-incumbent candidates for U.S. senator and representative, and the
Nevada legislature will have the opportunity to make a Term Limits pledge on term limits every time he or she files to run for office. Any such candidate who refuses to take the Term Limits pledge should have the information REFUSED TO PROMISE TO SUPPORT TIME LIMITS printed next to his or her name primary and general
election ballots. 2. Term Limits promise shall be offered to non-incumbent candidates for United States senator and representative, and the Representatives of the United States to no more than three shall have
become part of our U.S. Constitution. 3. Term Limits the promise that each non-incumbent candidate, specified above, shall be offered is as follows: I support term limits and promise to use all my legislative powers to enact the proposed Constitutional Amendment set forth in the Term Border Act of 1996. If selected, I promise to vote
in such a way that the term IGNORED VOTER INSTRUCTION ABOUT TERM LIMITS will not appear next to my name. ______ VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS FOR STATE LEGISLATORS 1. We, Nevada voters, hereby instruct each member of the Nevada Legislature to use all of his or her delegated powers to submit the
Article 5 application to Congress specified herein, and to ratify, if proposed, the Congress, according to our power under
Article 5, to call a convention to propose amendments to the Constitution. 3. All primary and general election ballots shall have the information IGNORED VOTER'S INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS printed next to the name of any respective member of the Nevada legislature as: a. fail to vote in favor of the application indicated
above when brought to a vote or; B. fail to other program specified above if it is missing for a second or; c. fails to vote for all votes that bring the application specified above before any committee or subcommittee or 
above if otherwise lacks a legislator who then proposes or brings to a vote of the entire legislative body application indicated above or; E. fail to vote against any attempt to delay, board or otherwise prevent a vote of the entire legislative body of the application indicated above or; F. fail in any way to ensure that all votes on the
application specified above are registered and made available to the public or; G. fail to vote against changes, amendments or modification specified above if it is sent to the States for ratification or; I. to vote against any term limits change, with longer terms
if such a change is sent to the states for ratification.

4. The information IGNORED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TIME CONSTRAINTS SHALL NOT APPEAR NEXT TO THE NAMES of candidates of the Nevada Legislature required by any of the paragraphs 3 (a) to 3 (g) if the state of Nevada has made an application to Congress for a
convention to propose amendments to the Constitution under this law, and such application has not been withdrawn or, the congressional term limits amendment stipulated in this act has been sent to the states for ratification.

5. The information IGNORED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM
LIMITS SHALL NOT APPEAR NEXT TO THE NAMES of candidates for the Nevada Legislature required by any of the paragraphs 3 (h) to 3 (i) if the state of Nevada has ratified the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment stipulated in this Act. 6. The information IGNORED VOTER INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS SHALL
NOT APPEAR NEXT TO THE NAMES of candidates for the Nevada legislature required by any of the joints 3 (a) to 3 (i) if the proposed Congressional Term Limits Amendment set out above has become part of the United States Constitution. SECTION F. DESIGNATION 1. The Secretary of State shall be responsible for making an
accurate decision on whether a candidate for the federal or state legislature should have placed next to his or her name on the ballot information IGNORED VOTERS' INSTRUCTION ON TERM LIMITS OR REFUSED TO PROMISE TO SUPPORT TIME LIMITS. 2. The Secretary of State shall consider substantiated public comments
before the determination required in subsection (1) of this section, and can rely on such comments and all information, if any, shall
appear next to the names of each sitting federal legislator should he or she be a candidate at the next election. With the case of United States representatives and U.S. senators, this decision and declaration shall be made in a manner necessary to ensure orderly printing of primary and general election ballots with remuneration for all
legal action taken in paragraphs (5) and (6) below, and shall be based on each member of Congress's action during its current term and declaration was made by the Secretary of State in a previous election. In the case of sitting state
legislators, this and declaration shall be made no later than (30) days after the end of the ordinary session and declaration was made by
the Secretary of State in a previous election.

4. The Secretary of State shall decide and declare what information, if any, will appear next to the names of non-incumbent candidates for the state and federal legislatures, no later than five (5) business days after the deadline for filing to office.

5. If the Secretary of State makes the
decision that the information IGNORED THE VOTER'S INSTRUCTION ON TIME CONSTRAINTS OR DECLINED TO PROMISE TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS SHALL NOT be placed on the ballot next to the name of a candidate for the federal or state legislature, any voter may appeal such a decision within five (5) working days of the
Nevada Supreme Court as an original act or shall waive any right to appeal such a decision; In this case, the burden of proof should be above the Secretary of State to show by clear and convincing evidence that the candidate has met the requirements of this law, and therefore should not have the information IGNORED VOTERS'
INSTRUCTION ON TIME CONSTRAINTS OR DECLINED TO PROMISE TO SUPPORT TIME CONSTRAINTS OR DECLINED TO PROMISE TO SUPPORT TIME CONSTRAINTS OR DECLINED TO PROMISE.
TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS SHALL BE PLACED ON THE BALLOT NEXT TO A CANDIDATE'S NAME, THE CANDIDATE MAY APPEAL SUCH A DECISION; In that case,
the burden of proof should be on the candidate to demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he or she should not have the information IGNORED VOTERS' INSTRUCTION ON TIME CONSTRAINTS OR REFUSAL TO PROMISE TO SUPPORT TERM LIMITS printed on the ballot next to the candidate's name. 7. The
Supreme Court shall hear the appeal granted in subsection (5) and issue a decision within 60 days. The Supreme Court shall hear the appeal in subsection date. SECTION G. AUTOMATIC REPEAL At the time that the Congressional Term Limits Amendment stated
above has become part of the U.S. Constitution, Section A to Section A
invalid or unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remaining parts, clauses and phrases shall not be affected, but shall remain in full force and effect. [ELECTION ORDINANCE.] Meanwhile, the enabling law passed by Congress and approved march Twenty first e.g. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, requires that the
convention accused of the duty to framing a constitution for a state government to grant by decree to send said Constitution to the people of the territory of Nevada, for their ratification or rejection on a particular day prescribed therein; Therefore, this Convention establishes in accordance with 7 activation action, the following:
ORDINANCE. Section 1. Proclamation of the territory of Nevada is hereby authorized to issue his declaration of the territory of Nevada is hereby authorized to issue his declaration of the territory of Nevada is hereby authorized to issue his declaration of the territory of the 
Constitution shall be sent to qualified voters of the first Said territory, in the several counties thereof, for their approval or rejection, at the time provided by such law by Congress; and further, on the first Tuesday after the first Monday of November E.D. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, there will be a general election in several counties of
said Territory for the election of state officers, supreme and district judges, members of the legislature, representative in Congress and three presidential elections. Sec: 2. Eligible voters may vote for adoption or rejection of the Constitution. All persons eligible by the laws of said territory to vote on representatives of the General
Assembly on the aforementioned twenty first day of March, including those in the U.S. Army, both within and outside the bounds of said territory, and also all persons who may of the aforementioned laws, be eligible to vote on the first Wednesday of September AD. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, including those in the aforementioned
army of the United States, within and without the limits of said territory can vote for the decision or rejection of said constitution, on the day last named. When voting on this Constitution, each voter shall deposit [deposit] in the ballot box a ticket of which shall be written clearly, or printed the Constitution Yes or Constitution, on the day last named.
such words that should clearly indicate the voter's intention. Sec: 3. Eligible voters for the first general election. All persons eligible by the laws of said Territory to vote on Tuesday after the first Monday of November e.Kr. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four, including those in the U.S. Army, within and the boundaries of said territory, can
vote on the day last above named, for state officers, highest and district judges, members of the legislature, representative in Congress, and three presidential elections, to the Electoral College. Sec: 4. Options: Locations, judges, inspectors and procedure. The choice in this Regulation shall be held in such places to be appointed by the
boards of commissioners in several counties in the 7 Territory. The judges, and inspectors of said elections shall be conducted in accordance with the existing laws of said territory in relation to holding the general election. Sec: 5. The selection returns. The
judges and inspectors of 4 elections should carefully count each ballot immediately after 4 elections, and with making duplicate returns of these to the secretaries of the respective county commissioners of their respective county commissioners of their respective counties, and said clerks, within fifteen days of 4 elections should carefully count each ballot immediately after 4 elections, and with making duplicate returns of these to the secretaries of the respective county commissioners of their respective county commissioners of their respective counties.
vote, which herein provided, given to state officers, Supreme and District judges, representative of Congress and three presidential elections, enclosed by an envelope, of the most safe and fast transport to the governor of said Territory marked Election Returns[.] Sec: 6. Canvases of voices; proclamation; issuance of certificates of
choice. Upon receipt of 4 returns, including those of the soldiers vote, or within twenty days after the election, if said returns are not received before, it shall be the duty of the Board of Canvassers, to consist of the governor, the United States Attorney General and the Chief Justice of said Territory or two of them to canvass the returns in
the presence of anyone who may wish to be present, and if a majority of all votes cast on this Constitution should be in their favor, the said governor shall immediately publish a summary of the States, along with a
copy of the Constitution and ordinance. The only board of Canvassers, after canvassing the votes of said November elections should issue certificates of choice, to such individuals who were elected state officers, judges of the Supreme Court and district courts, representative in Congress and three presidential elections. When the
President of the United States shall issue his proclamation, declare this state admitted in the Union, on equal footing, with the original states; This Constitution of the State of Nevada. Sec: 7. List of U.S. Army voters. For the purpose of taking the vote of the voters of 4
Territory who can be Army of the United States: Adjutant General of said Territory, shall on or before the fifth day of August next following, make a list in alphabetical order and deliver the same to the governor, of the names of all the voters, the inhabitants of 4 Territory, who will be in the army of the United States, says the number of the
regiment, Battalion, squadron or battery, to which he belongs, and also County or Township, of his residence in said Territory. Sec: 8. Transfer of lists of the voters belonging to each reignment [Regiment],
Battalion, Squadron and Battery from said territory of the United States service, and shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August after, transfer by post or otherwise, to the commanding officer of each regiment, Battalion[,] Squadron and Battery from said territory of the United States service, and shall, on or before the fifteenth day of August after, transfer by post or otherwise, to the commanding officer of each regiment, Battalion[,] residence and
rank of each voter, and the company to which he belongs, to someone, and also the county and township to which he belongs, and where he has the right to vote. Sec: 9. Voting soldiers: Oualifications. Between 9 a.M.M. and Three clock P.M. on each of the election days herebefore name, a ballot or suitable container for votes shall be
opened under the immediate cost and direction of three of the highest officers in command, for the receipt of votes from voters whose names are on that list, in every place where a regiment, Battalion[,] Squadron or battery of soldiers from saidr in the U.S. Army can be on that day; at what time and place, said voters should have the right
to vote for all officers who because of their stay in several counties in the Territory said they are authorized to vote, as fully as they would have the right to vote in multiple counties or townships where they live, and the votes then given by such voters at such a time and place, shall be assessed, taken and held to have been provided by
them in the respective counties and townships where they reside. Sek: 10. Voting soldiers: Procedure; number of votes. Each ballot deposited for the adoption or rejection of this Constitution, in the United States Army shall have, clearly written or printed thereon the Constitution Yes, or The Constitution No; or words of a similar import,
and moreover, for the selection of state officers, supreme and district judges, members of the legislature, representative of Congress and three presidential elections, the name of each voter who mentioned be checked on 7 list, at the
time of voting by one of the said officers, is in charge of the ballot. They said officers in charge of the election should count the votes and compare them to the marked list, immediately after the conclusion of the ballot. Sek; 11. Voting soldiers: Transfer of results. All ballots cast, along with the aforementioned voting list, checked as
mentioned shall be immediately sealed up, and passed on to the governor of said territory in Carson City by mail or otherwise, by the commanding officer, who shall provide and certify duplicate returns of votes given, according to the forms hereafter prescribed, seal and immediately transfer the same to the said governor of Carson City by
mail or otherwise, the day after the transfer of the ballots and the voting list submitted, the aforementioned Commanding officer shall also immediately transfer to several county officers marked Election Returns[.] Sek: 12. Voting
soldiers: Form of return. The form of return of votes to be made by the commanding officer to the governor and county clerks of 7 Territory shall be in substance as follows, Viz: Return of soldiers, votes in (here put the regiment, secession, battalion, squadron or battery)-(For the first choice on the Constitution.) ......
                      . hereby certify, that the first Wednesday of September E.E. Eighteen hundred and sixty-four voters belong (here insert the name of the regiment, secession, battalion [,] squadron or battery.) cast the following number of
..... For Governor .....
(here inserted as above) cast the following number of votes for several officers and persons hereinafter called Viz: ......
                                                                                                                                                                                            .... names of people voted for, the number of votes for each person voted for written in full and also in numbers, against the name of each person. .....
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            ...... I, A.B..
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                  ...... Commanding officer of (here Insert regiment[,] detachment, battalion, squadron
                                         . name of Candidates, number of votes cast for each, printed and in numbers as above. ...........
                                                                                                                                                                   Continue as above until the list is complete.
or battery as may be the case). Sek: 13. Voting soldiers: Territorial governor to give form of return. The governor of this territory, correct and adequate blanks for said returns. Sek: 14. Usability for future voices of soldiers. The provisions of
this Decree in relation to the soldiers vote shall apply to future elections under this Constitution, and be in full force until the legislature shall provide by law to take the votes of citizens of said Territory in the Army of the United States[.]
                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                              Made at the convention, on Carson City the 28th day of July, the year of our Lord One
                                                                                                                                                                                                              [Then follow the names of delegates who signed the Constitution.]
Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty Four and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth, and signed by the delegates.
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