

State of Nevada

RECALL GUIDE



2002

Provided by

Dean Heller
Secretary of State

STATE OF NEVADA
2002 RECALL INFORMATION

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PREFACE

The Secretary of State’s office has prepared a guide of the recall procedures as printed in Article 2 of the Nevada Constitution (Nev. Const. Art. 2, Sec. 9), pertinent sections of Chapters 293 and 306 of the Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS) and pertinent sections of Chapters 293 and 306 of the Nevada Administrative Code (NAC). The purpose of this guide is to provide an understanding of the guidelines and requirements necessary for preparing and qualifying a Petition to Recall a Public Officer. **It is important to note that this guide is for general information only and does not have the force and effect of Nevada law, regulation, or rule.** Interested citizens should obtain the most recent version of NRS, as Nevada’s Election Laws are amended each legislative session.

QUESTIONS?

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GENERAL INFORMATION

Who may be recalled?

Every elected public officer in the State of Nevada, excluding U.S. Senators and Representatives in Congress, is subject to recall from office by the registered voters of the state, county, district or municipality from which he/she was elected. A person who is appointed to an elective office is also subject to recall. (Nev. Const. Art. 2, Sec. 9; NRS 306.020(1))

When may a public officer be recalled?

A notice of intent may not be filed against a public officer within the first 6 months of his/her term regardless of whether the official is in his/her first term or a subsequent term. The only exception is that a petition may be filed against a state senator or state assemblyman anytime after 10 days from the beginning of the first session after his/her election. (Nev. Const. Art. 2, Sec. 9; NAC 306.005)

How many times may a recall petition be filed against a public officer?

After one recall petition has been filed and a special election held, no further recall petitions may be filed against the same public officer during the term for which he/she was elected unless petitioners pay for the expense of the preceding special election. If a petition fails to qualify, another notice of intent may be filed at any time. (Nev. Const. Art. 2, Sec. 9)

May a recall petition and a nominating petition be circulated at the same time?

Each petition must be circulated as separate petitions but may be circulated at the same time.

May petitions be circulated at a polling place when an election is being held within the county for another purpose?

It is unlawful to intimidate voters or interfere with the conduct of an election. Soliciting signatures for a recall petition within 100 feet from the entrance to the building in which a polling place is located is prohibited. Soliciting signatures for a recall petition outside of the 100 feet prohibited area is allowed. (NRS 293.710(1); NRS 293.740(1) & (4)(f); NRS 293.361; NRS 293C.361)

I have just filed a Notice of Intent to Recall a Public Officer, is there any other requirements I must meet?

Each committee for the recall of a public officer must register with the Secretary of State. (NRS 294A.250) (Registration form provided in the appendix)

Also each committee for the recall of a public officer must also file contributions and expenses reports with the Secretary of State. (NRS 294A.270; NRS 294A.280) (You may request contributions and expenses report forms by contacting the Secretary of State's Office)

Step 1 FILING THE NOTICE OF INTENT TO RECALL A PUBLIC OFFICER

Where must the notice of intent be filed?

Before a petition to recall a public officer is circulated, the persons proposing to circulate the petition must file a notice of intent with the proper filing officer. The proper filing officer is that officer with whom the public officer to be recalled filed for election, the County Clerk/Registrar of Voters, City Clerk or the Secretary of State. (NRS 306.015(1) & (7))

Is there a form for the notice of intent?

The Secretary of State prescribes the form, "Notice of Intent to Recall a Public Officer." (NRS 293.247(1)) You may obtain the form by contacting the filing officer, the Secretary of State, or from the Secretary of State's website: www.sos.state.nv.us.

How may a notice of intent be filed?

A notice of intent may be filed with the appropriate filing officer by hand delivery, mail or a FAX machine. The date received by the proper filing officer is deemed the date filed.

Who signs the notice of intent?

The notice of intent must be signed by three registered voters who **actually** voted in the state, county, district or municipality electing the public officer at the last general election. (NRS 306.015(2)(a))

Do the signatures on the notice of intent need to be notarized?

Yes. (NRS 306.015(2)(b))

How long is the notice of intent valid?

The notice of intent is valid until the date on which the call for a special election is issued. (NRS 306.015(2)(c))

Note:

- Pursuant to NAC 306.007 the filing officer shall notify, in writing, the subject(s) of a recall within 2 days after the notice of intent is filed.
- A list of County Clerks/Registrars and City Clerks is provided in the Appendix.

Step 2 THE RECALL PETITION

How many signatures are required on the petition?

The filing officer will inform the persons filing the notice of intent of the number of signatures required. The petition must contain the signatures of at least 25% of the number of persons who actually voted in the state, county, district or municipality which the public officer represents at the election in which he/she was elected. (Nev. Const. Art. 2, Sec. 9)

Who may sign the petition?

Only registered voters of the county in which the petition is circulated may sign the petition. If the office is a district office or a municipal office, only the registered voters of that district or municipality may sign the petition. (Nev. Const. Art. 2, Sec. 9)

Do the signatures on the petition need to be signed in ink?

Yes. The County Clerk/Registrar will not count any signature **not signed in ink**. (NRS 293.12758(4))

Can a person remove his/her name from the petition?

Any person who signs a recall petition may remove his/her name from the petition by submitting a request in writing to the County Clerk/Registrar at any time **before** the petition is submitted for signature verification. (For removal after signature verification, see page 9.) (NRS 306.015(5))

When does the petition need to be submitted to the County Clerk/Registrar for signature verification?

The petition must be submitted to the filing officer within 90 days from the date the notice of intent was filed. If more than one document was circulated, **all** the documents **must be submitted** to the filing officer **at the same time**. Failure to submit the petition, even if it has insufficient signatures, is a misdemeanor. (NRS 306.015(3))

Who submits the petition to the County Clerk/Registrar for signature verification?

The persons who signed the notice of intent must submit the petition to the filing officer. The filing officer shall immediately submit the petition to the County Clerk/Registrar for signature verification. (NRS 306.015(3))

What if the petition does not have enough signatures?

Even if the petition does not have enough signatures, the petition must still be filed with the filing officer within the 90 day period. **All documents circulated must be submitted. Failure to file the petition as required is a misdemeanor.** (NRS 306.015(3))

Does the circulator have to be a registered voter?

No. Pursuant to a recent U.S. Supreme Court ruling and an opinion issued by the Nevada Attorney General, the circulator is no longer required to be a registered voter.

(Buckley v. American Constitutional Law Foundations (ACLF), 525 U.S. 182 (1999); Attorney General Opinion 99-37, dated 12/1/99)

Petition Format

- Each petition must include the words “Recall Petition” at the **top of each page and immediately above the signature line**, in at least 10-point bold type;
- (NRS 306.020(2)(c))
- Each petition must have the designation “Signatures of registered voters seeking the recall of _____ (name of public officer for whom recall is sought)” **on each page**; (NRS 306.020(2)(e))
- Each petition must bear the name of a county (together with the name of the district or the municipality, if applicable) **on each page**; (NRS 306.030(1))
- Each petition must, in less than 200 words, give the reason why the recall is demanded; (Nev. Const. Art. 2, Sec. 9; NRS 306.020(2))
- Each petition must contain a statement of the minimum number of signatures necessary for a valid petition; (NRS 306.020(2)(b))
- Each petition must contain the date that the Notice of Intent was filed; (NRS 306.020(2)(d))
- The petition may consist of more than one document; (NRS 306.030(1))
- Each document of the petition may consist of one or more pages and must be bound together; (NAC 293.182(2))
- Each document must contain sequentially numbered spaces for the name of each person who signs the document, the signature of the person signing, the **residence** address of the person signing, the name of the county where the person who signs is registered to vote, and the date of the signature; (NRS 306.020(2)(a)); NAC 293.182(1)(a))
- Each document must contain an affidavit of the person who circulated the document. The affidavit must be on the last page of each document and be signed before a person authorized by law to administer oaths in the State of Nevada (a notary public); (NAC 293.182)
- The circulator is **not** required to be a registered voter in Nevada; (NAC 293.182; Attorney General Opinion #99-37, dated 12/1/99; Buckley v. American Constitutional Law Foundations (ACLF), 525 U.S. 182 (1999))
- Each document must also contain an affidavit of one of the signers of that document, who is a registered voter of the district in which the petition is being circulated. If the circulator is a registered voter of the district in which the document is being circulated, he or she may sign this affidavit. If the circulator is not a registered voter, another person who did sign the document must sign this affidavit. This affidavit

follows the circulator's affidavit and must be signed before a person authorized by law to administer oaths in the State of Nevada (a notary public); (Nevada Constitution, Article 19, Section 3; NRS 295.055 (2))

- Each signature on the petition must be in ink. The County Clerk/Registrar will disregard any signature that is not signed in ink. (NRS 293.12758(4))
- Each page of the document must be sequentially numbered, including blank pages. The County Clerk/Registrar cannot accept a petition unless each page of the petition is numbered. (NRS 293.12758(3); NRS 306.030(1); NAC 293.182(2)(a))

Note: Sample petitions are provided in the appendix

**THE SECRETARY OF STATE DOES NOT APPROVE THE
LEGALITY OF THE PETITION LANGUAGE OR THE PETITION FORM**

Step 3 SIGNATURE VERIFICATION

Procedure:

Step 1: All documents must be submitted to the appropriate filing officer(s) at the same time. The County Clerks/Registrars count the **total** number of signatures on the petition and forward that number to the Secretary of State. This is the “**raw count.**” (NRS 293.1276)

Time frame: The County Clerks/Registrars must complete the **raw count** within 4 days of receipt of the petition (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and the day the petition is received). (NRS 293.1276(1))

Step 2: Based upon the **raw count** information received from the County Clerks/Registrars, the Secretary of State determines whether the number of signatures is 100% of the number needed. If the **raw count** indicates that the petition contains less than 100% of the signatures needed, the Secretary of State notifies the person who submitted the petition and the County Clerks/Registrars that no further action is to be taken on the petition. If the **raw count** indicates that the petition contains more than 100% of the signatures needed, the Secretary of State notifies the County Clerks/Registrars. (NRS 293.1276(2), NRS 293.1277(1))

Time frame: Immediately after the Secretary of State receives the **raw count** from all counties. (NRS 293.1277(1))

Step 3: If the Secretary of State notifies the county clerks/registrars that the petition contains the number of signatures needed for it to be sufficient, the County Clerk/Registrar begin actually examining the signatures. If more than 500 names have been submitted, the County Clerks/Registrars shall randomly sample 500 or 5% of the signatures (whichever is greater). The Secretary of State is notified of the result. (NRS 293.1277(2))

Time frame: Signature verification must be completed within 9 days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and the day the Secretary of State notification is received) after the County Clerks/Registrars received notification from the Secretary of State. (NRS 293.1277(1))

Finding based on the result of the random sampling:

1. The Secretary of State finds that the number of valid signatures is less than 90% of the number required. (NRS 293.1278(1))

Result: The petition fails. No further action is taken. (NRS 293.1278(1))

2. The Secretary of State finds that the number of valid signatures is greater than 100% of the number required. (NRS 293.1278(2))

Result: The petition is sufficient. (NRS 293.1278(2))

3. The Secretary of State finds the number of valid signatures to be greater than 90% but less than 100% of the number required. (NRS 293.1279(1))

Result: The Secretary of State orders the County Clerks/Registrars to verify all signatures until it is determined that 100% of the number of signatures of registered voters needed to declare the petition sufficient are valid. This process must be completed by the County Clerks/Registrars within 12 days after the receipt of the order by the Secretary of State (excluding Saturdays, Sundays, holidays and the day the Secretary of State's order is received). If the verification shows the petition has less than 100% of the number needed, the petition fails. (NRS 293.1279)

May a person's name be removed from the petition after the signature verification?**Prior to Submitting Petition:**

A person may request that the County Clerk/Registrar remove his name from the petition by submitting a request in writing to the County Clerk/Registrar at any time **before** the petition is submitted for the verification of the signatures. (NRS 306.015(5))

After Signature Verification is Complete:

A person who signs the recall petition and demonstrates good cause, may submit a written request to the Secretary of State to strike his/her signature from the petition. The request must be signed by the requestor and a requestor may only ask that his/her name be removed, not the name of another petition signor. (NRS 306.040(2); NAC 306.010)

The request will not be accepted by the Secretary of State until the day after he has determined the petition is complete and has notified the petitioners and the County Clerk/Registrar or City Clerk. All requests must be received by 5 p.m. on the day before the clerk issues the call for the special election. Such requests may be transmitted to the Secretary of State by FAX machine. (NAC 306.010)

Step 4a QUALIFIED RECALL PETITION

When is the Special Election held?

Not sooner than 10 days nor more than 20 days after the Secretary of State gives notification that the petition is sufficient and if no court complaint has been filed, the filing officer will issue a call for a special election. The special election must be held within 30 days after the clerk issues the call. (NRS 306.040(3); Nevada Constitution Art. 2 § 9)

May anyone run against the public officer to be recalled?

A person may be nominated as a candidate for the office through the petition process. This petition must be signed by registered voters of the state, county, district or municipality where the election is to be held. The petition must contain 25% of the number of registered voters who voted at the last general election at which the public officer, who is subject to the recall, was elected in the state, county, district or municipality where the election is to be held. (NRS 306.110(1))

When must the petition to nominate other candidates be filed?

The petition must be filed at least 20 days before the special election. (NRS 306.110(2))

How does the person nominated accept the nomination?

The person nominated must, at least 20 days before the special election, file with the appropriate filing officer an acceptance of candidacy and pay the appropriate filing fee. (NRS 306.110(3))

May a candidate withdraw his/her candidacy?

Yes, but the candidate must present a written withdrawal of candidacy in person to his/her filing officer not later than 19 days before the special election. (NAC 306.050)

What happens if the public officer to be recalled resigns?

If the public officer being recalled chooses to resign, within 5 days after the petition is filed, a vacancy is created, and must be filled in the manner provided by law. No recall election is held. If the public officer being recalled does not resign within 5 days after the petition is filed, a special election will take place. (NRS 306.045(1); Nev. Const. Art. 2, Sec. 9)

Step 4b FAILED RECALL PETITION

May the results of the signature verification be challenged?

If a petition for recall fails for lack of signatures, the persons submitting the petition may challenge the signature verification by filing an appeal with the Secretary of State. The appeal must:

- a. Be filed within 5 working days after receipt of the Secretary of State's determination of sufficiency;
- b. Include the reasons for appeal; and
- c. Include a statement of the number of signatures, if any, that the County Clerk/Registrar determined were invalid.

If the appeal is based on the results of the signature verification, the Secretary of State will:

- a. If the Secretary of State agrees with the person who filed the appeal, order the County Clerk/Registrar to recertify the petition to include all contested signatures which the Secretary of State determines are valid as verified signatures.
- b. If the Secretary of State does not agree with the persons who filed the appeal, notify those persons and the County Clerk/Registrar that the petition remains insufficient.

If the Secretary of State is unable to make a decision on the appeal based upon the documents submitted, he or she may order the County Clerk/Registrar to reverify the signatures. **The decision of the Secretary of State is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review.** The decision of the Secretary of State may be appealed, but only in the First Judicial District Court in Carson City, Nevada. (NRS 293.12793-12795)

May the legal sufficiency of the petition be challenged?

Yes, the legal sufficiency of the petition may be challenged by filing a complaint in district court. The complaint must:

- Be filed in district court not later than 5 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and holidays after the Secretary of State's notification of the petition's sufficiency; and
- Contain all affidavits and documents in support of the challenge. (NRS 306.040)

What is the form of case caption for the complaint challenging the petition's legal sufficiency?

The public officer who is the subject of the recall petition is named as the

plaintiff. The officer with whom the petition was filed (in his/her official capacity) is named as the defendant and the three registered voters who signed the notice of intent are named as the real parties in interest. (NAC 306.040)

Appendix:

List of County Clerks/Registrars and City Clerks
Notice of Intent (Recall Petition)
Sample Recall Petition (2 pages)
Sample Candidate Nominating Petition (County/District)(2 pages)
Recall Committee Registration Form
Recall Committee Contributions & Expenses Reports
Nevada Constitution Art. 2, Sec. 9
Nevada Revised Statutes (NRS), Pertinent Sections Chapter 293, and 306
Nevada Revised Statutes 294A.250 through 294A.280
Nevada Administrative Code (NAC) Pertinent Sections Chapters
293.182, 293.183 and 293.186
Nevada Administrative Code (NAC), Chapter 306
Attorney General Opinion #99-37

**Local Election Officers
County Clerks and Registrars of Voters**

State of Nevada

CARSON CITY

Alan Glover, County Clerk
885 East Musser Street Suite 1025
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4475
(775)-887-2087 FAX-887-2146
E-mail elections@carson-city.nv.us

CHURCHILL COUNTY

Gloria Venturacci, County Clerk
155 N Taylor St, Suite 110
Fallon, Nevada 89406-2748
(775)-423-6028 FAX-423-7069
E-mail clerktreas-gv@churchillcounty.org

CLARK COUNTY

Larry Lomax, Registrar of Voters
965 Trade Drive Suite A
North Las Vegas, NV 89030-7802
Elections Department
P.O. Box 3909
Las Vegas, Nevada 89127-3909
(702)-455-VOTE (8683) FAX-455-2793
E-mail elinfo@co.clark.nv.ud

DOUGLAS COUNTY

Barbara Reed, County Clerk
1594 Esmeralda Street
P.O. Box 218
Minden, Nevada 89423-0218
(775) 782-9023 FAX-782-9016
E-mail breed@co.douglas.nv.us

ELKO COUNTY

Win Smith, County Clerk
571 Idaho St. 3rd Floor
Elko, Nevada 89801-3700
(775) 753-4600 FAX-753-4610
E-mail clerk@elkocountynv.net

ESMERALDA COUNTY

DeAnn Siri, County Clerk
Corner of Crook & Euclid
P.O. Box 547
Goldfield, Nevada 89013-0547
(775) 485-6367 FAX-485-6376
E-mail escott@lenett.com

EUREKA COUNTY

Joan Shangle, County Clerk
County Courthouse, Main Street
P.O. Box 677
Eureka, Nevada 89316-0677
(775) 237-5262 FAX-237-6015
E-mail jshangel@eurekanv.org

HUMBOLDT COUNTY

Susan Harrer, County Clerk
50 W. 5th Street, #207
Winnemucca, Nevada 89445-3199
(775)-623-6343 FAX-623-6309
E-mail sharrer@desertlinc.com

LANDER COUNTY

Judy Negro, County Clerk
315 So. Humboldt Street
Battle Mountain, Nevada 89820-9998
(775) 635-5738 FAX-635-5761
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LINCOLN COUNTY

Corrine Hogan, County Clerk
1 North Main Street
P.O. Box 90
Pioche, Nevada 89043-0090
(775) 962-5390 FAX-962-5180
E-mail lcclerk32@hotmail.com

LYON COUNTY

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27 South Main Street
Yerington, Nevada 89447-2571
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MINERAL COUNTY

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Hawthorne, Nevada 89415-1450
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NYE COUNTY

Sam Merlino, County Clerk
101 Radar Road
P.O. Box 1031
Tonopah, Nevada 89049-1031
(775) 482-8127 FAX-482-8133
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PERSHING COUNTY

Donna Giles, County Clerk
398 Main Street
P.O. Box 820
Lovelock, Nevada 89419-0820
(775) 273-2208 FAX-273-3015
E-mail pecoclk@gbis.com

STOREY COUNTY

Doreen Bacus, County Clerk
County Courthouse, "B" Street
Drawer "D"
Virginia City, Nevada 89440-0139
(775)-847-0969 FAX-847-0921
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WASHOE COUNTY

Dan Burk, Registrar of Voters
1001 E. Ninth Street
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WHITE PINE COUNTY

Donna Bath, County Clerk
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BOULDER CITY

Vicki G. Mayes, City Clerk
P.O. Box 61350
Boulder City, Nevada 89006-1350
(702) 293-9208 FAX 293-9245
vmayesbcnv@earthlink.net

CITY OF CALIENTE

Linda Welch, City Clerk
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Caliente, Nevada 89008-1006
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CITY OF CARLIN

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(775) 754-6354 FAX 754-6912
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CITY OF ELKO

Lori Lynch, City Clerk
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Elko, Nevada 89801
(775) 777-7126 FAX 777-7129
cityclerk@ci.elko.nv.us

CITY OF ELY

Jim Alworth, City Clerk/Treasurer
P.O. Box 299
Ely, Nevada 89301
(775) 289-2430 FAX 289-1463

CITY OF FALLON

Gary Cordes, City Clerk
55 West Williams Avenue
Fallon, Nevada 89406
(775) 423-5104 FAX 423-8874
gcc@ci.fallon.nv.us

CITY OF FERNLEY

Patricia Norman, City Clerk
595 Silver Lace Blvd.
Fernley, Nevada 89408
(775) 575-5455 FAX 575-6732

CITY OF HENDERSON

Monica M. Simmons, City Clerk
240 Water Street
Henderson, Nevada 89015
(702)-565-2057 FAX 565-3273
mms@cl.henderson.nv.us

CITY OF LAS VEGAS

Barbara Jo (Roni) Ronemus, City Clerk
400 Stewart Avenue
Las Vegas, Nevada 89101
(702) 229-6311 FAX 382-4803
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CITY OF LOVELOCK

Virginia Rose, City Clerk
P.O. Box 238
Lovelock, Nevada 89419
(775) 273-2356 FAX 273-7979
col@gbis.com

CITY OF MESQUITE

Carol Woods, City Clerk
10 E Mesquite Blvd
Mesquite, Nevada 89027
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cwoods@ci.mesquite.nv.us
www.mesquitenv.com

CITY OF NORTH LAS VEGAS

Eileen Sevigny, City Clerk
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North Las Vegas, Nevada 89030
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eileens@ci.north-las-vegas.nv.us

CITY OF RENO

Don Cook, City Clerk
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Reno, Nevada 89505
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cook@ci.reno.nv.us

CITY OF SPARKS

Deborine J. Dolan, City Clerk
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Sparks, Nevada 89432
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ddolan@ci.sparks.nv.us

CITY OF WELLS

Catherine S. Smith, City Clerk
P.O. Box 366
Wells, Nevada 89835
(775) 752-3355 FAX 752-3419
cityhall@wellsnv.com

CITY OF WEST WENDOVER

Irene Thompson, City Clerk
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West Wendover, Nevada 89883
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ithompson@westwendovercity.com

CITY OF WINNEMUCCA

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CITY OF YERINGTON

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Recall Petition

State of Nevada

Signatures of registered voters seeking the recall of

(name of public officer for whom recall is sought)

[INSERT 200 WORDS OR LESS SETTING FORTH THE REASON(S) WHY RECALL IS DEMANDED]

Minimum number of signatures necessary _____

Date notice of intent was filed: _____

County of _____

Only registered voters of this County/City may sign below.

City of _____ (if applicable)

This space for
office use only

1	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
2	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
3	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
4	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
5	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
6	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
7	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	

Recall Petition

State of Nevada

Signatures of registered voters seeking the recall of _____

(name of public officer for whom recall is sought)

County of _____

Only registered votes of this County/City may sign below.

City of _____

This space for office use only

8	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: ____/____/____	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
9	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: ____/____/____	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
10	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	Recall Petition YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: ____/____/____	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	

Place affidavits on last page of document

BOTH OF THE FOLLOWING AFFIDAVITS MUST BE COMPLETED AND SIGNED.

AFFIDAVIT OF CIRCULATOR

(To be completed by the person who circulated the petition after all signatures have been obtained)

STATE OF NEVADA)

COUNTY OF _____)

I, _____, (print name), being first duly sworn under penalty of perjury, depose and say: that I reside at

 (print street, city and state); (2) that I am 18 years of age or older; (3) that I personally circulated this document; (4) that all signatures were affixed in my presence; (5) that I believe them to be genuine signatures; and (6) that I believe each individual who signed was at the time of signing a registered voter in the county of his or her residence.

 Signature of Circulator

Subscribed and sworn to or affirmed before me this _____

day of _____, _____, by _____
 (circulator)

 Notary Public or person authorized to administer an oath

Recall Petition

State of Nevada

Signatures of registered voters seeking the recall of _____
(name of public officer for whom recall is sought)

County of _____

City of _____ (if applicable)

AFFIDAVIT OF DOCUMENT SIGNER

(TO BE SIGNED BY THE CIRCULATOR IF HE/SHE IS A REGISTERED VOTER; IF CIRCULATOR IS NOT A REGISTERED VOTER, THAN ONE OF THE SIGNERS OF THE DOCUMENT MUST COMPLETE THIS AFFIDAVIT)

STATE OF NEVADA)
)
COUNTY OF)

I, _____, (print name), being first duly sworn under penalty of perjury, depose and say: (1) that to the best of my knowledge and belief the signatures contained in this document are true; and (2) that this document contains _____ signatures.

Signature of Document Signer

Subscribed and sworn to or affirmed before this _____ day
of _____, _____ by _____
(document signer)

Notary Public or person authorized to administer an oath

Candidate Nominating Petition

State of Nevada

Petition to Nominate _____
 For the office of _____

Pursuant to NRS 306.110 of the election law of the State of Nevada, we, the undersigned registered voters do hereby nominate _____, a qualified elector actually residing at No. _____ Street, in the City (or Town) of _____, County of _____, State of Nevada as a candidate for the office of _____ to be voted for at the Special Recall Election to be held in the county of _____. The date of said election shall be set by the County Clerk or Registrar of Voters pursuant to Article 2, Section 9 of the Nevada Constitution and NRS 306.040.

County of _____

(Only registered voters in this county/city may sign below.)

City of _____

This space for
office use only

1	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
2	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
3	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
4	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
5	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
6	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
7	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	
8	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____ COUNTY: _____	

Candidate Nominating Petition

State of Nevada

Petition to Nominate _____
For the office of _____

County of _____

(Only registered voters in this county/city may sign below.)

City of _____

This space for
office use only

9	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____	COUNTY: _____
10	PRINT YOUR NAME (last name, first name, initial)	RESIDENCE ADDRESS ONLY:	
	YOUR SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: / /	CITY: _____	COUNTY: _____

Place affidavit on last page of document

Affidavit

(To be completed by the person who circulated the petition after all signatures have been obtained)

STATE OF NEVADA

COUNTY OF _____

I, _____, (print name), being first duly sworn under penalty of perjury, depose and say: (1) that I reside at _____ (print street, city and state); (2) that I am 18 years of age or older; (3) that I personally circulated this document; (4) that all signatures were affixed in my presence; (5) that I believe them to be genuine signatures; and (6) that I believe each individual who signed was at the time of signing a registered voter in the county of his or her residence.

Signature of Circulator

Subscribed and sworn to or affirmed before me this _____ day
of _____, _____, by _____
(circulator)

Notary Public or person authorized to administer an oath

Recall Committee Registration Form

State of Nevada

A "Committee for the recall of a public officer" is an organization which receives contributions, makes contributions to candidates or persons, or makes expenditures designed to affect the recall of a public officer. (NRS 294A.006)

Print or type the following information:

NAME OF COMMITTEE: _____

Mailing Address: _____

City State Zip Telephone

PURPOSE: (Briefly state the purpose for which the committee was organized)

PUBLIC OFFICER: (State the name of the public officer to be recalled and title of office held.)

RESIDENT AGENT: Pursuant to NRS 294A.250 & NRS 294A.260 each recall committee which is organized and located outside this state must appoint and keep in this state a resident agent who must be a natural person who resides in the State of Nevada.

Name of Resident Agent: _____

Mailing Address: _____
City State Zip Telephone

ACCEPTANCE OF APPOINTMENT BY RESIDENT AGENT

I, _____, hereby accept appointment as Resident Agent for the above named committee for the recall of a public officer.

Signature of Resident Agent

Date

OFFICERS: (Please list the name, title and address of each officer.)

Name

Address

Title

City/State/Zip

Submitted By:

Name of representative of group

Date

Send Completed Form to:
SECRETARY OF STATE
101 NORTH CARSON STREET #3
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701-4786
TELEPHONE (772) 684-5705 FAX (775) 684-5718

DEAN HELLER
SECRETARY OF STATE
State of Nevada
COMMITTEE FOR THE RECALL OF A PUBLIC OFFICER
CONTRIBUTIONS & EXPENSES REPORT

Acknowledgement

I, _____,
Resident Agent or Officer of Committee

on behalf of the Committee for the Recall of a Public Officer,

print name of public officer to be recalled

hereby acknowledge receipt of the required forms and filing date schedule for the reporting of contributions and expenses pursuant to the Nevada Campaign Practices Act. I understand that:

- I must file the prescribed forms by the specified statutory date;
- I must file the prescribed forms with the Secretary of State;
- I must file even if the public officer resigns;
- I must file even though the recall fails;
- I must file even if a court determines an election will not be held;
- A violation of the reporting of contributions and expenses is subject to a civil penalty of up to \$5,000 for each violation and payment of court costs and attorney's fees;
- **I UNDERSTAND THAT A MONETARY CIVIL PENALTY MAY BE ASSESSED TO ME FOR FAILURE TO TIMELY FILE THIS REPORT. (NRS 294A.420)**

Signature

Received and Filed:

This _____ day of _____, _____

Filing Officer

Reporting Requirements (NRS 294A.150; 294A.270; 294A.280)

WHO MUST FILE?

- An organization which receives contributions, makes contributions to candidates or persons, or makes expenditures designed to affect the recall of a public officer

FILING DATES

- **WHEN A SPECIAL ELECTION IS HELD (NRS 294A.270 & 294A.280)**

Report Number 1 and 2 are required to be filed.

Report Number 1 – Due 7 days before the special election.

The report period covers the period from the day of filing the Notice of Intent to Circulate a Petition for Recall up to 12 days before the election.

Report Number 2 – Due 30 days after the special election.

The report period covers the remaining period up to the election.

- **WHEN THE PETITION IS NOT FILED BEFORE THE EXPIRATION OF THE NOTICE OF INTENT (NRS 294A.270 & NRS 294A.280)**

Only Report Number 1 is required to be filed.

Report Number 1 – Due 30 days after the expiration of the Notice of Intent.

- **WHEN THE COURT DETERMINES AN ELECTION WILL NOT BE HELD (NRS 294A.270 & NRS 294A.280)**

Only Report Number 1 is required to be filed.

Report Number 1 – Due 30 days after the court determines an election will not be held. The report period covers the period from the day of filing the Notice of Intent to Circulate a Petition for Recall up to the day the court determines that an election will not be held.

PENALTY SCHEDULE (NRS 294A.420)

- If the report is filed 1-7 days late, \$25 for each day the report is late.
- If the report is filed 8-15 days late, \$50 for each day the report is late.
- If the report is filed more than 15 days late, \$100 for each day the report is late, up to a maximum of \$5,000.

**CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTION and IN KIND CONTRIBUTION DEFINED
(NRS 294A.007)**

"Contribution" means a gift, loan, conveyance, deposit, payment, transfer or distribution of money or of anything of value (including in kind contributions). The services of a volunteer are not considered a contribution. Volunteer means a person who does not receive compensation of any kind, directly or indirectly, for the services he provides to a campaign. However, it is a contribution to be reported, if a person, other than a candidate, pays the compensation for the personal services that another person renders.

In kind contribution means the value of services provided in kind for which money would have otherwise been paid. The donor of in kind contributions shall furnish to the recipient a statement setting forth the actual cost of those services or, the fair market value.

In kind contributions and expenses must be reported separately pursuant to NRS 294A.362. For your convenience a form is attached on which to report in kind contributions and expenses.

ANONYMOUS CONTRIBUTIONS (NRS 294A.190)

A candidate who receives a contribution of \$100 or more from an anonymous or unidentifiable contributor shall, within 10 days after receipt of the contribution, deliver the money to the state treasurer or donate it to a nonprofit entity.

CAMPAIGN EXPENSES DEFINED (NRS 294A.004)

"Campaign expenses" and "expenditures" mean those expenditures contracted for or made for advertising on television, radio, billboards, posters and in newspapers and all other expenditures contracted for or made to advocate expressly the election or defeat of a clearly identified candidate or group of candidates.

REPORTS OF EXPENSES (NRS 294A.365)

Each report of expenses or expenditures required pursuant to NRS 294A.125 must consist of a list of the expenditures made during the periods for reporting.

In kind contributions and expenses must be reported separately pursuant to NRS 294A.362. For your convenience a form is attached on which to report in kind contributions and expenses.

**COMMITTEE FOR THE RECALL OF A PUBLIC OFFICER
CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENSES**

State of Nevada

Name of Committee for Recall or Representative (print)

Public Officer to be Recalled

Mailing Address (include city and zip code)

Telephone No.

E-Mail Address

CHECK APPROPRIATE BOX(ES):

- Report #1 (check appropriate box)**
 - A special election will be held on _____ (date)
 - The petition was not filed before the expiration of the Notice of Intent
 - The court determined an election will not be held
 - The public officer resigned

- Report #2 (This report must be filed when a special election is held)**
A special election was held on _____ (date)

CONTRIBUTIONS SUMMARY

"Contribution" means a gift, loan, conveyance, deposit, payment, transfer or distribution of money or anything of value other than the services of a volunteer (NRS 294A.007)

- 1. Total amount of contributions in excess of \$100 _____
- 2. Total amount of contributions of \$100 or less _____
Actual number of contributions of \$100 or less _____
- 3. Interest and income earned, if any _____
- 4. **TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL CONTRIBUTIONS** (add lines 1 through 3) _____
- 5. Total amount of In Kind Contributions _____

EXPENSES SUMMARY

- 6. Total amount of expenses in excess of \$100 _____
- 7. Total amount of expenses of \$100 or less _____
- 8. Expense for filing fee _____
- 9. **TOTAL AMOUNT OF ALL EXPENSES** (add lines 6 through 8) _____
- Remaining Balance** (Subtract line 9 from 4) _____
- 10. Total amount of In Kind Expenses _____

AFFIRMATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Signature

Date Executed On

Name of Committee for Recall or Representative (print)

Expense Categories

CATEGORIES	CODE
Office expenses	A
Expenses related to volunteers	B
Expenses related to travel	C
Expenses related to advertising	D
Expenses related to paid staff	E
Expenses related to consultants	F
Expenses related to polling	G
Expenses related to special events	H
** Goods and services provided in kind for which money would otherwise have been paid	I
Other miscellaneous expenses	J

**** NRS 294A.362 requires "In Kind" contributions and expenses to be reported on a separate form, which is attached.**

IN KIND CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENSES REPORT

NRS 294A.362 REQUIRES IN KIND CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENSES TO BE REPORTED SEPARATELY. REPORT ALL IN KIND CONTRIBUTION AND EXPENSES ON THE FOLLOWING PAGES.

IN KIND CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENSES ARE CATEGORY I ONLY.

IN KIND CONTRIBUTION IS DEFINED AS THE VALUE OF SERVICES PROVIDED IN KIND FOR WHICH MONEY WOULD HAVE OTHERWISE BEEN PAID.

In kind contributions and expenses include: paid polling and resulting data, paid direct mail, paid solicitation by telephone, any paid paraphernalia that was printed or otherwise produced to promote a campaign and the use of paid personnel to assist in a campaign. An in kind contribution may also include, but is not limited to: goods and services such as billboards, office space, printing, food and beverage and yard signs.

The donor of in kind contributions shall furnish to the recipient, a written statement setting forth the actual cost of those services or the fair market value within 30 days after the time he furnishes those services. (NAC 294A.043)

Examples of in kind contributions: (1) A person contributes billboard space and does not charge the candidate. The candidate would report the fair market value or actual cost of the billboard space as an in kind contribution; (2) A person pays for the printing cost of political signs for a candidate. The candidate would report the actual cost or fair market value of printing the signs as an in kind contribution.

Example of in kind expenses: (1) A person contributes the use of a large room to a candidate as an in kind contribution. Once the candidate utilizes the room it becomes an in kind expense to be reported.

Name of Committee for Recall or Representative (print)

IN KIND

Expenses in Excess of \$100

NAME AND ADDRESS OF PERSON, GROUP OR ORGANIZATION WHO RECEIVED THE IN KIND GOOD(S) OR SERVICE(S)	DESCRIPTION OF EACH IN KIND EXPENSE	DATE OF EACH IN KIND EXPENSE	VALUE OR COST OF EACH IN KIND EXPENSE

This page may be copied or duplicated if additional space is needed.

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

CIRCULATION AND SUFFICIENCY OF CERTAIN PETITIONS

NRS 293.12756 Informational pamphlet concerning petitions; fee.

1. The secretary of state shall prepare an informational pamphlet describing the requirements for filing and circulating petitions. The pamphlet must also contain a sample of a petition to demonstrate an acceptable format for a petition.

2. The pamphlets must be made available to the public and must be distributed to any person who requests a pamphlet upon payment of the applicable fee, if any. The secretary of state may impose a fee for the pamphlet in an amount not to exceed the cost to produce the pamphlet.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2664)

NRS 293.12757 Qualification to sign petition. A person may sign a petition required under the election laws of this state on or after the date he is deemed to be registered to vote pursuant to subsection 5 of NRS 293.517 or subsection 5 of NRS 293.5235 .

(Added to NRS by 1999, 3546)

NRS 293.12758 Receipt issued by county clerk; requirements for petition.

1. The county clerk shall issue a receipt to any person who submits a petition for the verification of signatures or a petition, declaration of or acceptance of candidacy. The receipt must state:

- (a) The number of documents submitted;
- (b) The number of pages of each document; and
- (c) The number of signatures which the person declares are on the petition.

2. If a petition consists of more than one document, all of the documents must be submitted to the county clerk for verification at the same time.

3. The county clerk shall not accept a petition unless each page of the petition is numbered.

4. Each signature on the petition must be signed in ink. The county clerk shall disregard any signature which is not signed in ink.

5. As used in this section, "document" includes material which is separately compiled and bound together and may consist of one or more sheets of paper.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2664)

NRS 293.1276 County clerk to forward number of signatures to secretary of state; notice of failure to file required number of signatures; handling of petition.

1. Within 4 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, after the submission of a petition containing signatures which are required to be verified pursuant to NRS 293.128 , 293.165 , 293.172 , 293.200 , 295.056 , 298.109 , 306.035 or 306.110 , the county clerk shall determine the total number of signatures affixed to the documents and forward that information to the secretary of state.

2. If the secretary of state finds that the total number of signatures filed with all the county clerks is less than 100 percent of the required number of registered voters, he shall so notify the person who submitted the petition and the county clerks and no further action may be taken in regard to the petition. If the petition is a petition to recall a county, district or municipal officer, the secretary of state shall also notify the officer with whom the petition is to be filed.

3. After the petition is submitted to the county clerk, it must not be handled by any other person except by an employee of the county clerk's office until it is filed with the secretary of state.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1090; A 1987, 1361; 1993, 2665; 1997, 750; 1999, 2147)

NRS 293.1277 Verification of signatures by county clerks.

1. If the secretary of state finds that the total number of signatures submitted to all the county clerks is 100 percent or more of the number of registered voters needed to declare the petition sufficient, he shall immediately so notify the county clerks. Within 9 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, after notification, each of the county clerks shall determine the number of registered voters who have signed the documents submitted in his county.

2. If more than 500 names have been signed on the documents submitted to him, a county clerk shall examine the signatures by sampling them at random for verification. The random sample of signatures to be verified must be drawn in such a manner that every signature which has been submitted to the county clerk is given an equal opportunity to be included in the sample. The sample must include an examination of at least 500 or 5 percent of the signatures, whichever is greater.

3. In determining from the records of registration the number of registered voters who signed the documents, the county clerk may use the signatures contained in the file of applications to register to vote. If the county clerk uses that file, he shall ensure that every application in the file is examined, including any application in his possession which may not yet be entered into his records. The county clerk shall rely only on the appearance of the signature and the address and date included with each signature in making his determination.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, upon completing the examination, the county clerk shall immediately attach to the documents a certificate properly dated, showing the result of his examination and transmit the documents with the certificate to the secretary of state. A copy of this certificate must be filed in the clerk's office.

5. A person who submits a petition to the county clerk which is required to be verified pursuant to NRS 293.128 , 293.165 , 293.172 , 293.200 , 295.056 , 298.109 , 306.035 or 306.110 must be allowed to witness the verification of the signatures. A public officer who is the subject of a recall petition must also be allowed to witness the verification of the signatures on the petition.

6. For any petition containing signatures which are required to be verified pursuant to the provisions of NRS 293.165 , 293.200 , 306.035 or 306.110 for any county, district or municipal office within one county, the county clerk shall not transmit to the secretary of state the documents containing the signatures of the registered voters.

7. The secretary of state may by regulation establish further procedures for carrying out the provisions of this section.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1090; A 1987, 1361; 1993, 2665; 1995, 2257; 1997, 750; 1999, 2147)

NRS 293.1278 Qualification or disqualification of petition upon receipt of certificates by secretary of state.

1. If the certificates received by the secretary of state from all the county clerks establish that the number of valid signatures is less than 90 percent of the required number of registered voters, the petition shall be deemed to have failed to qualify, and the secretary of state shall immediately so notify the petitioners and the county clerks.

2. If those certificates establish that the petitioners have more than 100 percent of the number of registered voters needed to make the petition sufficient, the petition shall be deemed to qualify as of the date of receipt by the secretary of state of certificates showing the petition to have reached 100 percent, and the secretary of state shall immediately so notify the petitioners and the county clerks.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1091; A 1993, 2666)

NRS 293.1279 Qualification or disqualification of petition upon verification of signatures.

1. If the statistical sampling shows that the number of valid signatures filed is 90 percent or more but less than 100 percent of the number of signatures of registered voters needed to declare the petition sufficient, the secretary of state shall order the county clerks to examine the signatures for verification. The county clerks shall examine the signatures for verification until they determine that 100 percent of the number of signatures of registered voters needed to declare the petition sufficient are valid.

2. If the statistical sampling shows that the number of valid signatures filed in any county is 90 percent or more but less than 100 percent of the number of signatures of registered voters needed to constitute 10 percent of the number of voters who voted at the last preceding general election in that county, the secretary of state may order the county clerk in that county to examine every signature for verification.

3. Within 12 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and holidays, after receipt of such an order, the clerk shall determine from the records of registration what number of registered voters have signed the petition. If necessary, the board of county commissioners shall allow the county clerk additional assistants for examining the signatures and provide for their compensation. In determining from the records of registration what number of registered voters have signed the petition, the clerk may use any file or list of registered voters maintained by his office or facsimiles of voters' signatures. The county clerk may rely on the appearance of the signature and the address and date included with each signature in determining the number of registered voters that signed the petition.

4. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 5, upon completing the examination, the county clerk shall immediately attach to the documents of the petition an amended certificate properly dated, showing the result of the examination and shall immediately forward the documents with the amended certificate to the secretary of state. A copy of the amended certificate must be filed in the county clerk's office.

5. For any petition containing signatures which are required to be verified pursuant to the provisions of NRS 293.165 , 293.200 , 306.035 or 306.110 for any county, district or

municipal office within one county, the county clerk shall not forward to the secretary of state the documents containing the signatures of the registered voters.

6. Except for a petition to recall a county, district or municipal officer, the petition shall be deemed filed with the secretary of state as of the date on which he receives certificates from the county clerks showing the petition to be signed by the requisite number of voters of the state.

7. If the amended certificates received from all county clerks by the secretary of state establish that the petition is still insufficient, he shall immediately so notify the petitioners and the county clerks. If the petition is a petition to recall a county, district or municipal officer, the secretary of state shall also notify the officer with whom the petition is to be filed

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1091; A 1985, 551; 1987, 1362; 1993, 2666; 1997, 751; 1999, 2148)

NRS 293.12793 Appeal with secretary of state contesting verification of votes; notification of public officer who is subject of petition to recall; consideration and investigation of allegations.

1. If the secretary of state determines that the total number of signatures that the county clerks have certified pursuant to NRS 293.1277 or 293.1279 is less than 100 percent of the number of registered voters needed to make the petition sufficient, the person who submitted the petition may contest the verification of the signatures by filing an appeal with the secretary of state. The appeal must:

(a) Be filed within 5 working days after receipt of notification of the determination of the secretary of state;

(b) Include each reason for the appeal; and

(c) Include a statement of the number of signatures, if any, that the county clerk determined were invalid.

2. The secretary of state shall:

(a) If the petition was circulated pursuant to chapter 306 of NRS , immediately notify the public officer who is the subject of the petition of the appeal by the person who submitted the petition; and

(b) Consider the allegations and conduct an investigation, if necessary.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2664; A 1997, 752; 1999, 3546)

NRS 293.12795 Action by secretary of state upon review of appeal; judicial review of decision of secretary of state.

1. If an appeal is based upon the results of the verification of signatures on a petition performed pursuant to NRS 293.1277 or 293.1279 , the secretary of state shall:

(a) If he finds for the appellant, order the county clerk to recertify the petition, including as verified signatures all contested signatures which the secretary of state determines are valid.

(b) If he does not find for the appellant, notify the appellant and the county clerk that the petition remains insufficient.

2. If the secretary of state is unable to make a decision on the appeal based upon the documents submitted to him, the secretary of state may order the county clerk to reverify the signatures.

3. The decision of the secretary of state is a final decision for the purposes of judicial review. The decision of the secretary of state may only be appealed in the first judicial district court.

(Added to NRS by 1993, 2664)

COMMITTEE FOR THE RECALL OF A PUBLIC OFFICER

NRS 294A.250 Registration. Each committee for the recall of a public officer shall register with the secretary of state, on a form provided by him. Each form must include:

1. The name of the committee;
2. The purpose for which it was organized;
3. The names and addresses of its officers; and
4. If the committee is organized and located outside this state, the name and address of its resident agent.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1060)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 294A.053)

NRS 294A.260 Resident agent. Each committee for the recall of a public officer which is organized and located outside this state shall appoint and keep in this state a resident agent who must be a natural person residing in this state.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1060)—(Substituted in revision for NRS 294A.054)

NRS 294A.270 Reports of contributions received or made required; procedure for reporting; contents of report.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, each committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than:

(a) Seven days before the special election to recall a public officer, for the period from the filing of the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall up to 12 days before the special election; and

(b) Thirty days after the election, for the remaining period up to the election, list each contribution received or made by the committee in excess of \$100 on a form provided by the secretary of state and signed under penalty of perjury.

2. If a petition for the purpose of recalling a public officer is not filed before the expiration of the notice of intent, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than 30 days after the expiration of the notice of intent, list each contribution received or made by the committee in excess of \$100.

3. If a court does not order a special election for the recall of the public officer, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than 30 days after the court determines that an election will not be held, for the period from the filing of the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall up to the day the court determines that an election will not be held, list each contribution received or made by the committee in excess of \$100.

4. Each report of contributions must be filed with the secretary of state. The committee may mail the report by certified mail. If certified mail is used, the date of mailing shall be deemed the date of filing.

5. The name and address of the contributor and the date on which the contribution was received must be included on the list for each contribution, whether from or to a natural person, association or corporation, in excess of \$100 and contributions which a contributor or the committee has made cumulatively in excess of that amount since the beginning of the first reporting period. The form designed and provided by the secretary of state for the reporting of contributions pursuant to this section must be designed to be used by the committee to record in the form of a list each contribution as it is received or made.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1060; A 1991, 1397; 1995, 1084; 1997, 249; 1999, 2558)

NRS 294A.280 Reports of expenditures required; procedure for reporting; contents of reports.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, each committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than:

(a) Seven days before the special election to recall a public officer, for the period from the filing of the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall up to 12 days before the special election; and

(b) Thirty days after the election, for the remaining period up to the election, list each expenditure made by the committee in excess of \$100 on a form provided by the secretary of state and signed under penalty of perjury.

2. If a petition for the purpose of recalling a public officer is not filed before the expiration of the notice of intent, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than 30 days after the expiration of the notice of intent, list each expenditure made by the committee in excess of \$100.

3. If a court does not order a special election for the recall of the public officer, the committee for the recall of a public officer shall, not later than 30 days after the court determines that an election will not be held, for the period from the filing of the notice of intent to circulate the petition for recall up to the day the court determines that an election will not be held, list each expenditure made by the committee in excess of \$100.

4. The report must also include identification of expenditures which the committee for the recall of a public officer made cumulatively in excess of \$100 since the beginning of the first reporting period.

5. Each report of expenditures must be filed with the secretary of state. The committee may mail the report by certified mail. If certified mail is used, the date of mailing shall be deemed the date of filing.

6. The form designed and provided by the secretary of state for the reporting of expenditures pursuant to this section must be designed to be used by a committee to record in the form of a list each expenditure as it is made.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1061; A 1991, 1398; 1995, 1085; 1997, 250; 1999, 2559)

**CHAPTER 306
RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICERS**

NRS << 306.005>> Informational pamphlet describing requirements of chapter; fee.

1. The secretary of state shall prepare an informational pamphlet describing the requirements for filing and circulating a petition to recall a public officer pursuant to this chapter. The pamphlet must include:

- (a) A copy of section 9 of article 2 of the constitution of the State of Nevada;
- (b) A copy of chapter 306 of NRS and any regulations adopted pursuant to that chapter;
- (c) A copy of all other relevant provisions of NRS;
- (d) A sample petition to demonstrate an acceptable format for such a petition; and
- (e) Such other information as the secretary of state deems necessary.

2. A copy of the pamphlet must be distributed to any person who requests such information upon payment of any applicable fee. The secretary of state may charge a fee for the pamphlet which must not exceed the cost of preparing and printing the pamphlet.
(Added to NRS by 1993, 2406)

NRS 306.011 Regulations. The secretary of state shall adopt such regulations as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this chapter.
(Added to NRS by 1993, 2407)

NRS 306.015 Contents and filing of notice of intent to circulate petition for recall; penalty for failure to submit timely petition; procedure for removing name from petition; person who signs notice of intent or petition immune from civil liability for certain conduct.

1. Before a petition to recall a public officer is circulated, the persons proposing to circulate the petition must file a notice of intent with the filing officer.

2. The notice of intent:

- (a) Must be signed by three registered voters who actually voted in this state or in the county, district or municipality electing the officer at the last preceding general election.
- (b) Must be signed before a person authorized by law to administer oaths that the statements and signatures contained in the notice are true.
- (c) Is valid until the date on which the call for a special election is issued, as set forth in NRS 306.040 .

3. The petition may consist of more than one document. The persons filing the notice of intent shall submit the petition that was circulated for signatures to the filing officer within 60 days after the date on which the notice of intent was filed. The filing officer shall immediately submit the petition to the county clerk for verification pursuant to NRS 306.035 . Any person who fails to file the petition as required by this subsection is guilty of a misdemeanor. Copies of the petition are not valid for any subsequent petition.

4. The county clerk shall, upon completing the verification of the signatures on the petition, file the petition with the filing officer.

5. Any person who signs a petition to recall any public officer may remove his name from the petition by submitting a request in writing to the county clerk at any time before the petition is submitted for the verification of the signatures thereon pursuant to NRS 306.035 .

6. A person who signs a notice of intent pursuant to subsection 1 or a petition to recall a public officer is immune from civil liability for conduct related to the exercise of his right to participate in the recall of a public officer.

7. As used in this section, "filing officer" means the officer with whom the public officer to be recalled filed his declaration of candidacy or acceptance of candidacy pursuant to NRS 293.185 , 293C.145 or 293C.175 .

(Added to NRS by 1975, 1166; A 1985, 1219; 1991, 2214, 2226; 1993, 614, 2407; 1995, 2793; 1997, 766, 3473; 1999, 3562)

NRS 306.017 Employment of independent legal counsel to provide advice concerning recall of public officer who is legal adviser. If a notice of intent to circulate a petition to recall any public officer who is a legal adviser for the state or for a county, district or municipality is filed, the officer with whom the notice is filed may employ independent legal counsel to provide advice concerning the recall, at the expense of the state or the county, district or municipality electing that public officer.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1114)

NRS 306.020 Public officers subject to recall from office; contents of petition for recall.

1. Every public officer in the State of Nevada is subject to recall from office by the registered voters of the state or of the county, district or municipality from which he was elected, as provided in section 9 of article 2 of the constitution of the State of Nevada and this chapter. A public officer who is appointed to an elective office is subject to recall in the same manner as provided for an officer who is elected to that office.

2. The petition must, in addition to setting forth the reason why the recall is demanded:

(a) Contain the residence addresses of the signers and the date that the petition was signed;

(b) Contain a statement of the minimum number of signatures necessary to the validity of the petition;

(c) Contain at the top of each page and immediately above the signature line, in at least 10-point bold type, the words "Recall Petition";

(d) Include the date that a notice of intent was filed; and

(e) Have the designation: "Signatures of registered voters seeking the recall of (name of public officer for whom recall is sought)" on each page if the petition contains more than one page.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 282; A 1963, 1385; 1969, 197; 1971, 159; 1975, 1166; 1981, 22; 1987, 698; 1989, 1062)

NRS 306.025 Misrepresenting intent or content of petition for recall prohibited; penalty.

1. A person shall not misrepresent the intent or content of a petition for the recall of a public officer which is circulated pursuant to the provisions of this chapter.

2. Any person who violates the provisions of subsection 1 is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(Added to NRS by 1989, 1062)

NRS 306.030 Petition for recall may consist of number of copies; verification.

1. The petition may consist of any number of copies which are identical in form with the original, except for the name of the county and the signatures and addresses of the residences of the signers. The pages of the petition with the signatures and of any copy must be consecutively numbered. Each page must bear the name of a county and only registered voters of that county may sign the page.

2. Every copy must be verified by at least one of the signers thereof, who shall swear or affirm, before a person authorized by law to administer oaths, that the statements and signatures contained in the petition are true to the best of his knowledge and belief. The verification must also contain a statement of the number of signatures being verified by the signer.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 282; A 1963, 1386; 1975, 1167; 1985, 1219; 1987, 1375; 1993, 2408)

NRS 306.035 Signatures must be submitted to county clerk for verification before petition for recall may be filed.

1. Before a petition to recall a state officer who is elected statewide is filed with the secretary of state pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 306.015 , each county clerk must verify, pursuant to NRS 293.1276 to 293.1279 , inclusive, the document or documents which were circulated for signature within his county.

2. Before a petition to recall a state senator, assemblyman, or a county, district or municipal officer is filed pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 306.015 , the county clerk must verify, pursuant to NRS 293.1276 to 293.1279 , inclusive, the document or documents which were circulated for signatures within his county.

3. If more than one document was circulated, all the documents must be submitted to the clerk at the same time.

(Added to NRS by 1985, 1114; A 1987, 1376; 1999, 3563)

NRS 306.040 Notification that number of signatures is sufficient; striking of names from petition; call for special election; legal challenge.

1. Upon determining that the number of signatures on a petition to recall is sufficient pursuant to NRS 293.1276 to 293.1279 , inclusive, the secretary of state shall notify the county clerk, the officer with whom the petition is to be filed pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 306.015 and the public officer who is the subject of the petition.

2. After the verification of signatures is complete, but not later than the date a complaint is filed pursuant to subsection 5 or the date the call for a special election is issued, whichever is earlier, a person who signs a petition to recall may request the secretary of state to strike his name from the petition. If the person demonstrates good cause therefore, the secretary of state shall strike his name from the petition.

3. Not sooner than 10 days nor more than 20 days after the secretary of state completes the notification required by subsection 1, if a complaint is not filed pursuant to subsection 5, the officer with whom the petition is filed shall issue a call for a special election in the jurisdiction in which the public officer who is the subject of the petition was elected to determine whether the people will recall him.

4. The call for a special election pursuant to subsection 3 or 6 must include, without limitation:

(a) The last day on which a person may register to vote to qualify to vote in the special election; and

(b) The last day on which a petition to nominate other candidates for the office may be filed.

5. The legal sufficiency of the petition may be challenged by filing a complaint in district court not later than 5 days, Saturdays, Sundays and holidays excluded, after the secretary of state completes the notification required by subsection 1. All affidavits and documents in support of the challenge must be filed with the complaint. The court shall set the matter for hearing not later than 30 days after the complaint is filed and shall give priority to such a complaint over all other matters pending with the court, except for criminal proceedings.

6. Upon the conclusion of the hearing, if the court determines that the petition is sufficient, it shall order the officer with whom the petition is filed to issue a call for a special election in the jurisdiction in which the public officer who is the subject of the petition was elected to determine whether the people will recall him. If the court determines that the petition is not sufficient, it shall order the officer with whom the petition is filed to cease any further proceedings regarding the petition.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 282; A 1963, 1386; 1981, 23; 1985, 1115; 1987, 698, 1376; 1991, 2215; 1993, 2408; 1997, 767; 1999, 3563)

NRS 306.045 Effect of resignation by officer. If a public officer who is subject to a recall petition resigns his office:

1. Before the call for a special election is issued:

(a) The official with whom the petition to recall is filed shall cease any further proceedings regarding the petition;

(b) A vacancy occurs in that office; and

(c) The vacancy thereby created must be filled in the manner provided by law.

2. After the call for a special election is issued, the special election must be conducted.

(Added to NRS by 1999, 2169)

NRS 306.060 Ballots for recall: Printing of officer's justification; printing of reason for demanding recall and officer's justification on sample ballot required if mechanical voting system used.

1. If the officer against whom the petition is filed furnishes no justification of his course in office, none need appear on the ballot at the election upon his recall.

2. Where a mechanical voting system is used, the reason for demanding the recall of the officer and the officer's justification need not be printed on the ballot, but must be printed on sample ballots, which must be presented to registered voters upon their application to vote.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 282; A 1977, 248; 1981, 23; 1985, 1115; 1997, 767)

NRS 306.070 Form of proposal on ballots for recall; names of nominees.

1. If there are no other candidates nominated to be voted for at the special election, there must be printed on the ballot the name of the officer sought to be recalled, the office which he holds, and the words "For Recall" and "Against Recall."

2. If there are other candidates nominated for the office to be voted for at the special election, there must be printed upon the ballot the name of the officer sought to be recalled, and the office which he holds, and the name or names of such other candidates as may be nominated to be voted for at the special election, and the words "For Recall" and "Against Recall" must be omitted.

3. In other respects the ballot must conform with the requirements of this Title.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 283; A 1977, 248; 1985, 1115)

NRS 306.080 Vacancy in office created if no other candidates voted upon in special election. If any officer is recalled upon a special election and other candidates are not nominated to be voted for at the special election, the vacancy thereby created must be filled in the manner provided by law.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 283; A 1981, 23)

NRS 306.110 Nominating petition for successors; verification of signatures; acceptance of candidacy.

1. A petition to nominate other candidates for the office must be signed by registered voters of the state, or of the county, district or municipality holding the election, equal in number to 25 percent of the number of registered voters who voted in the state, or in the county, district or municipality holding the election at the general election at which the public officer was elected. Each petition may consist of more than one document. Each document must bear the name of one county and must not be signed by a person who is not a registered voter of that county.

2. The nominating petition must be filed, at least 20 days before the date of the special election, with the officer with whom the recall petition is filed. Each document of the petition must be submitted for verification pursuant to NRS 293.1276 to 293.1279, inclusive, to the county clerk of the county named on the document.

3. Each candidate who is nominated for office must file an acceptance of candidacy with the appropriate filing officer and pay the fee required by NRS 293.193 or by the governing body of a city at least 20 days before the date of the special election.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 283; A 1971, 160; 1981, 24; 1991, 2227; 1993, 2409; 1997, 3473; 1999, 2169)

NRS 306.120 Conduct of special election. Any special election must be conducted pursuant to the provisions of:

1. Chapter 293 of NRS for primary and general elections.
2. Chapter 293C of NRS for primary city elections and general city elections.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 283; A 1997, 3474)

NRS 306.130 Applicability of laws governing elections. The general election laws of this state, so far as applicable, shall apply to all elections held under this chapter.

(Added to NRS by 1960, 284)

NEVADA ADMINISTRATIVE CODE (NAC)

NAC 293.182 Requirements for individual documents of certain petitions.
(NRS 293.124, 293.247)

1. If a petition consists of more than one document, each of those documents must, in addition to any other requirements:

(a) Contain sequentially numbered spaces for:

- (1) The name of each person signing the petition;
- (2) The signature of the person;
- (3) The residential address of the person;
- (4) The name of the county where the person is a registered voter; and
- (5) The date of the signature.

(b) Have attached to it, when filed, an affidavit signed by the person who circulated the document in substantially the following form:

STATE OF NEVADA
COUNTY OF _____

I, _____, (print name), being first duly sworn under penalty of perjury, depose and say: (1) that I reside at _____ (print street, city and state); (2) that I am 18 years of age or older; (3) that I personally circulated this document; (4) that all signatures were affixed in my presence; (5) that I believe them to be genuine signatures; and (6) that I believe each person who signed was at the time of signing a registered voter in the county of his residence.

Signature of circulator

Subscribed and sworn to or affirmed
before me this _____ day of _____, _____.

Notary public or other person licensed
to administer an oath

2. Any document of a petition may consist of more than one sheet. If a document consists of more than one sheet:

- (a) Each sheet must be numbered sequentially;
- (b) All the sheets must be permanently attached in numerical order; and
- (c) The affidavit required by paragraph (b) of subsection 1 must appear on the last sheet of the document.

3. As used in this section, "petition" means a petition containing signatures which are required to be verified pursuant to NRS 293.128, 293.165, 293.172, 293.200, 298.109, 306.035 or 306.110.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State, eff. 3-15-96; A by R013-00, 4-4-2000)

NAC 293.183 Verification of signatures on certain petitions: Limitation of witnesses. A county clerk who conducts the verification of signatures on a petition in the manner prescribed in NRS 293.1276 to 293.1279, inclusive, may:

1. In addition to those persons who are authorized to witness the verification of signatures on a petition pursuant to NRS 293.1277, limit the number of persons who may witness the verification of signatures to not more than two persons who support the petition and two persons who oppose the petition.

2. Prohibit any person who is authorized to witness the verification of signatures from interfering with the verification of signatures.

3. Remove and replace any person who interferes with the verification of signatures.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State, eff. 3-22-94)

CHAPTER 306 - RECALL OF PUBLIC OFFICERS

NOTICE OF INTENT TO CIRCULATE PETITION FOR RECALL

NAC 306.005 Restriction on time of filing. A notice of intent to circulate a petition to recall a public officer pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 306.015 may not be filed during the period the circulation or filing of the petition to recall the public officer is prohibited pursuant to section 9 of article 2 of the constitution of the State of Nevada.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State, eff. 3-15-96)

NAC 306.007 Notification of public officer to be recalled and county clerk of filing. (NRS 306.011) The filing officer with whom a public officer to be recalled filed his declaration of candidacy shall notify that public officer, in writing, within 2 days after a notice of intent is filed pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 306.015. If the filing officer is not the county clerk, the filing officer shall also notify the county clerk, in writing, within 2 days after the notice of intent is filed.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State by R217-97, eff. 5-26-98)

PETITION TO RECALL PUBLIC OFFICER

NAC 306.010 Request to strike signature from petition: Requirements for submission. (NRS 306.011) A person who requests the secretary of state to strike his signature from a petition to recall a public officer pursuant to NRS 306.040 must submit his request in writing to the secretary of state. The request:

1. Will not be accepted by the secretary of state:

(a) Before the day after the secretary of state provides the notification required by NRS 293.1278 regarding that petition.

(b) After 5 p.m. on the day before the call for the special election is issued regarding that petition.

2. May be transmitted to the secretary of state by facsimile machine.

3. Must be signed by the person who requests the secretary of state to strike his signature from the petition.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State, eff. 3-22-94; A 3-15-96; R217-97, 5-26-98)

NAC 306.012 Request to strike signature from petition: Notification of county clerk of receipt by secretary of state; procedure for verification of signature; determination of legal sufficiency. (NRS 306.011)

1. If the secretary of state receives a request to strike a name from a petition to recall a public officer pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 306.040, he will notify the appropriate county clerk by facsimile machine.

2. The county clerk shall verify whether the person requesting that his name be stricken from a petition signed the petition, by sending to the secretary of state, by

facsimile machine, a copy of the page of the petition where the person's name appears. Upon receipt of the copy of the page of the petition, the secretary of state will compare the signature on the petition to the signature on the request to have his name stricken from the petition to verify that the person requesting his name be stricken from the petition is the same person who signed the petition.

3. The county clerk shall verify whether the signature of the person requesting that his name be stricken from a petition was counted by the clerk in making his determination that the petition contained the proper number of signatures to be legally sufficient by checking his records and informing the secretary of state of his determination in writing or by telephone.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State by R217-97, eff. 5-26-98)

NAC 306.014 Removal of signature from petition: Notification of county clerk; effect on legal sufficiency. (NRS 306.011) If signatures are stricken from a petition to recall a public officer pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 306.040, the secretary of state will notify the appropriate county clerk. The removal of names from a petition pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 306.040 after the fifth business day after the secretary of state completes the notification required by subsection 1 of NRS 306.040 does not affect the legal sufficiency of the petition.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State by R217-97, eff. 5-26-98)

NAC 306.018 Notification of filing officer and public officer to be recalled of submission of petition for signature verification. (NRS 306.011) The filing officer with whom the public officer to be recalled filed his declaration of candidacy shall notify that public officer, in writing, within 2 days after a petition to recall that public officer was submitted for signature verification pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 306.015.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State by R217-97, eff. 5-26-98; R086-00, 8-22-2000)

NAC 306.020 Verification by county clerk of number of signatures; notification of secretary of state.

1. A county clerk may, after he determines the total number of signatures contained in a petition to recall a public officer pursuant to NRS 293.1276, notify the secretary of state by telephone of the number of signatures contained in the petition. The clerk shall mail to the secretary of state written confirmation of the number of signatures contained in the petition within 1 day after he notifies the secretary of state by telephone.

2. A county clerk may, after he verifies the number of signatures contained in a petition to recall a public officer pursuant to NRS 293.1277, notify the secretary of state by telephone of the number of verified signatures contained in the petition.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State, eff. 3-22-94)

NAC 306.021 Notification that number of signatures is sufficient deemed complete upon mailing by secretary of state. (NRS 306.011) The notice that is required by subsection 1 of NRS 306.040 shall be deemed completed when the secretary of state mails the notices with a correct address and the correct amount of postage attached.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State by R217-97, eff. 5-26-98)

NAC 306.022 Correction of clerical error. (NRS 306.011)

1. If the county clerk makes a clerical error regarding a petition to recall a public officer, the county clerk may correct the error before filing, pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 306.015, the petition with the filing officer with whom the public officer to be recalled filed his declaration of candidacy.

2. If the county clerk chooses to correct the error, he shall:

(a) Notify the persons who filed the notice of intent pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 306.015, the public officer to be recalled and the secretary of state of the substance of the error;

(b) Inform the persons specified in paragraph (a) of the correct information or procedure; and

(c) Prepare a certificate of error, attach it to the corrected document and provide a copy of the certificate to each of the persons specified in paragraph (a).

3. Correction of a clerical error by a county clerk does not affect the deadlines concerning the process of recalling a public officer set forth in chapter 306 of NRS.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State by R217-97, eff. 5-26-98)

NAC 306.023 Notification of public officer to be recalled of filing of petition. (NRS 306.011) The filing officer with whom a public officer to be recalled filed his declaration of candidacy shall notify that public officer, in writing, within 2 days after a petition to recall a public officer is filed pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 306.015.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State by R217-97, eff. 5-26-98)

NAC 306.025 Notification of secretary of state by county clerk of special election. (NRS 306.011) If a county clerk or city clerk is the officer with whom a petition to recall a public officer is filed pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 306.015, the county clerk or city clerk shall, within 3 days after:

1. The secretary of state completes the notification required by subsection 1 of NRS 306.040; or

2. The county clerk or city clerk receives a court order pursuant to subsection 6 of NRS 306.040 to call a special election, provide the secretary of state with written notification of the date the county clerk or city clerk will issue the call for a special election and the date the special election will be held.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State, eff. 3-15-96; A by R086-00, eff. 8-22-2000)

NAC 306.040 Complaint to challenge petition: Form of case caption. The case caption for each complaint to challenge a petition for the recall of a public officer filed pursuant to NRS 306.040 must name as the plaintiff in the case the public officer who is the subject of the petition for recall. The caption must also name as the defendants in the case:

1. The officer with whom the petition was filed, in his official capacity; and
2. The three registered voters who signed the notice of intent to circulate the petition pursuant to NRS 306.015, as real parties in interest.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State, eff. 6-28-94)

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

NAC 306.050 Candidate nominated as successor: Withdrawal of candidacy. (NRS 306.011) A candidate for office nominated pursuant to NRS 306.110 may withdraw his candidacy by presenting his written withdrawal of candidacy in person to the officer who receives the filings for candidacy for that office not later than 19 days before the date of the special election.

(Added to NAC by Sec'y of State, eff. 3-15-96; A by R013-00, 4-4-2000)



FILED
IN THE OFFICE OF THE
SECRETARY OF STATE OF THE
STATE OF NEVADA

DEC 01 1999 *Ken*

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December 1, 1999

OPINION NO. 99-37

CONSTITUTIONAL LAW; ELECTIONS;
INITIATIVE; RECALL PETITIONS;
REFERENDUM: Nevada provisions requiring
petition circulators to be registered voters
violate the U.S. Constitution and should be
amended. Nevada is prohibited from requiring
petition groups from listing the name, address,
and amount paid to each petition circulator.
Reporting the amount paid per petition
signature or the total amount paid to petition
circulators is permissible.

Pamela Crowell
Deputy Secretary of State for Elections
Office of the Secretary of State
101 North Carson Street, Suite 3
Carson City, Nevada 89701-4786

Dear Ms. Crowell:

You have requested an opinion from this office regarding the impact of a recent United States Supreme Court case on the signature gathering process for petitions in this state.

QUESTION ONE

Does the United States Supreme Court decision, *Buckley v. American Constitutional Law Foundation (ACLF)*, 525 U.S. 182 (1999) impact the provision governing the initiative petition process as mandated by the Nevada Constitution and Nevada election law?

ANALYSIS

The Nevada Constitution, as well as certain provisions of the Nevada Revised Statutes dealing with election law, has traditionally been interpreted to require the circulator of an initiative petition be a registered voter.¹ However, the United States Supreme Court recently held in *Buckley v. ACLF*, that a similar Colorado law violated the First Amendment of the United States Constitution and was therefore unconstitutional.

In *Buckley v. ACLF* the Court reviewed three conditions placed on the ballot initiative process by Colorado statutes: "(1) the requirement that initiative-petition circulators be registered voters, . . . ; (2) the requirement that they wear an identification badge bearing the circulator's name, . . . ; and (3) the requirement that proponents of an initiative report the names and addresses of all paid circulators and the amount paid to each circulator, . . ." *Buckley v. ACLF*, 525 U.S. at ___, 119 S. Ct. at 639. The Court affirmed the judgment of the U.S. Court of Appeal that struck down these three requirements for "trenching unnecessarily and improperly on political expression." *Buckley v. ACLF*, 525 U.S. at ___, ___ 119 S. Ct. at 649, 642.²

A background inquiry into the treatment of election regulations³ shows that the Supreme Court has recognized the state's interest in preserving the integrity of the electoral process, upholding "generally-applicable and evenhanded restrictions." *Anderson v. Celebrezze*, 460 U.S. 780, 788 n. 9 (1983). While not advocating unregulated access to the ballot, the Supreme Court has struck down regulations which were deemed to place too great a burden on the individual's free exercise of speech. See *Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. 414 (1988) (striking down a law which prohibited payment to petition circulators) (Nevada has no such law); *McIntyre v. Ohio Elections Com'n*, 514 U.S. 334 (1995) (invalidating law which prohibited anonymous election-related hand billing).

The Supreme Court's recent decision in *Buckley v. ACLF* guides our review on the issue before us. In that case, the Supreme Court determined that petition circulation is core political speech and found that a restriction that required petition circulators to be registered voters violated the First Amendment because it "significantly inhibits communication with voters about proposed political change, and [is] not warranted by the state interests (administrative efficiency,

¹ Nev. Const. art. 19, § 3; NRS 295.055(2).

² The holding in *Buckley v. ACLF* was based on First Amendment principles. However, the U.S. Court of Appeals recognized that "when a statute allows some people to speak but not others, the principles of equal protection and free speech are intertwined." *ACLF v. Meyer*, 120 F.3d 1092, 1100 (10th Cir. 1997).

³ For purposes of this opinion, "election regulations" include the state constitution, state statutes, and state administrative regulations.

fraud detection, informing voters) alleged to justify those restrictions.” *Id.* at 642. Agreeing with *Meyer*, the Court stated, “Petition circulation . . . is ‘core political speech,’ because it involves ‘interactive communication concerning political change.’” *Id.* at 639.

One of the Colorado statutes at issue in *Buckley v. ACLF* provided: “No section of a petition for any initiative or referendum measure shall be circulated by any person who is not a registered elector and at least eighteen years of age at the time the section is circulated.” Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-40-112(1)(1998). Although Nevada law does not contain such explicit language, it has traditionally been interpreted to require petition circulators to be registered voters. For example, that part of the state constitution governing initiative petitions provides:

Each signer shall affix thereto his or her signature, 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 shall have affixed thereto an affidavit made by one of the signers of such document to the effect that all of the signatures are genuine and that each individual who signed such document was at the time of signing a registered voter in the county of his or her residence

Nev. Const. art. 19, § 3.

Through a somewhat circuitous route, this provision has traditionally been interpreted as requiring petition circulators be registered voters. Each petition must be circulated by an individual designated to collect signatures. Each signer of the petition must be a registered voter. Accompanying each petition must be an affidavit, made by a signer of the petition (i.e., the circulator) attesting that all of the signatures are genuine and that each signer was a registered voter.

The petition circulator is the individual responsible for gathering signatures, explaining the purpose of the petition, and obtaining the signatures of those qualified to sign the document. Despite its seemingly elusive nature, once analyzed, the traditional interpretation of this section of the constitution has been to require that petition circulators be registered voters. The signer of the affidavit can be the petition circulator because the petition circulator is in the best position to attest to the statements in the affidavit. The signer of the affidavit must also sign the petition and only registered voters may sign the petition. Therefore, the petition circulator was required to be a registered voter. Further, there is a provision in Nevada statutes that also requires signers of an

initiative petition, like the circulator, to be a registered voter.⁴ In light of the Supreme Court's decision in *Buckley v. ACLF*, Nevada's requirement that petition circulators be registered voters would be similarly treated and thereby deemed invalid.

To evaluate the constitutionality of laws regulating the electoral process, we look to the framework established by the Supreme Court in *Timmons*:

When deciding whether a state election law violates First and Fourteenth Amendment associational rights, we weigh the "character and magnitude" of the burden the State's rule imposes on those rights against the interests the State contends justify that burden, and consider the extent to which the State's concerns make the burden necessary. Regulations imposing severe burdens on plaintiffs' rights must be narrowly tailored and advance a compelling state interest. Lesser burdens, however, trigger less exacting review, and a State's "important regulatory interests" will usually be enough to justify "reasonable, nondiscriminatory restrictions."

Timmons v. Twin Cities Area New Party, 520 U.S. 351, 358 (1997) (citations omitted) (prohibiting individual from appearing on ballot as candidate of more than one party).

The states clearly have a substantial interest in preserving fairness, order, and integrity in the election process through enacting reasonable regulations. However, regulations that implicate the First Amendment protections are subject to strict scrutiny, i.e. these regulations must be narrowly tailored and advance a compelling state interest that justifies imposing severe burdens on one's First Amendment rights. The Supreme Court has found that the regulation at issue in *Buckley v. ACLF* places a substantial burden on the individual's freedom of expression without sufficient justification from the state. In a similar analysis in *Meyer*, the Supreme Court applied strict scrutiny to strike down another Colorado law that made it a felony to compensate petition circulators. *Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. at 423.

In *Meyer*, the Court reasoned that such a ban on compensation burdened political expression because it reduced the number of potential speakers and limited the size of the audience that could be reached, thereby reducing the quantity of expression. *Id.* at 422-423. The state could not sufficiently justify its interest in placing such a burden on an individual. *Id.* at 425.

⁴ "Each document of the petition must bear the name of a county, and only registered voters of that county may sign the document." NRS 295.055(2).

Additionally, "statutes that limit the power of the people to initiate legislation are to be closely scrutinized and narrowly construed." *Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. at 423. The voter registration requirement at issue excludes a certain group of people from participating in the political process. *Buckley v. ACLF* provides clear precedent that such a restriction limits political expression and has a discriminatory effect by excluding a group of persons from participating in core political speech. See *Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. at 421-422. The Supreme Court has held that the voter registration requirement is not narrowly tailored to advance the state's interests nor are the state's interests substantial enough to justify such a burden on the individual's freedom of expression. *Buckley v. ACLF*, 525 U.S. at ___, 119 S.Ct. at 644. Nevada can preserve the integrity of the signature gathering process on an initiative petition through less restrictive means, such as requiring that all petition circulators be 18 years of age and be residents of the state, and so attest in the affidavit. *Id.*, at 644-645 n.10.

Although the voter registration provision at issue before us is contained in the state constitution, it is still subject to strict scrutiny. Colorado's voter registration requirement for petition circulators was adopted by constitutional amendment as a result of a referendum approved by the people. *ACLF v. Meyer*, 870 F.Supp. 995, 1002 (D. Colo. 1994). The district court found that such a restriction "limits the number of persons available to circulate . . . and, accordingly, restricts core political speech." *Id.* However, the court erroneously upheld the law, exempting it from any level of scrutiny because it had been adopted as a constitutional amendment. *Id.* The U.S. Court of Appeals properly reversed the district court and struck down the voter registration requirement finding "it unconstitutionally impinges on free expression." *ACLF v. Meyer*, 120 F.3d at 1100. State laws are not to escape scrutiny simply because they are cloaked within the protection of the state constitution. *Id.* ("the voters may no more violate the United States Constitution by enacting a ballot issue than the general assembly may by enacting legislation").

In sum, the *Buckley v. ACLF* decision requires us to conclude that a state law that limits petition circulation to registered voters imposes a burden on political expression in violation of the First and Fourteenth Amendments. The restriction burdens expression by not only limiting the number of people available to circulate a petition and reducing the size of the audience, but by taking away an individual's right to choose not to register, yet remain politically active. *Buckley v. ACLF*, 525 U.S. at ___, 119 S. Ct at 644 (reasoning that the choice not to register to vote implicates political thought and expression).

The State of Nevada cannot assert any greater interest in requiring its petition circulators to be registered voters than those asserted by Colorado. Therefore, the holding of the Supreme Court applies with equal force to the provisions governing the initiative petition process as mandated by the Nevada Constitution as well as Nevada election law. Guided by *Buckley v.*

ACLR, Nevada law cannot require petition circulators to be registered voters, and any provisions of the state constitution or election law must comply with this mandate.

CONCLUSION TO QUESTION ONE

The United States Supreme Court decision, *Buckley v. ACLF*, applies to the Nevada provisions requiring initiative petition circulators to be registered voters, and based upon this decision these provisions violate the First and Fourteenth Amendments of the U.S. Constitution and are therefore unenforceable or invalid.

QUESTION TWO

Provided the *Buckley v. ACLF* decision does impact Nevada's initiative petition process, what is the impact on the process for other petitions?

ANALYSIS

Buckley v. ACLF guides our review in determining whether the voter registration requirement for petition circulators is invalid as applied to other petitions in Nevada. It is our opinion that the voter registration requirement for petition circulators is an invalid restriction for all ballot-access petitions in Nevada.⁵

Analyzing these petitions under the canopy of *Buckley v. ACLF*, it is clear that the voter registration requirement for petition circulators at issue is invalid because of the burden it places on political expression, not because of the type of petition involved. It is the act of circulating the petition which the Supreme Court has deemed important enough to invoke the protection of the First and Fourteenth Amendments. Petition circulation has been found to be core political speech because it involves "both the expression of a desire for political change and a discussion of the merits of the proposed change." *Meyer v. Grant*, 486 U.S. at 421. Petition circulation implicates these compelling interests without regard to the type of petition being circulated. See *Buckley v. ACLF*, 525 U.S. at ___, 119 S. Ct. at 651, J. Thomas, concurring in the judgment, ("the aim of a petition is to secure political change, and the First Amendment, by way of the Fourteenth Amendment, guards against the State's efforts to restrict free discussions about matters of public concern").

⁵ This analysis applies to all petitions in Nevada, for example, referendum (Nev. Const. art. 19, § 3, NRS 295.055), major political party (NRS 293.128), minor political party or minor political party candidate (NRS 293.172), independent candidate (NRS 293.200), county initiative or referendum (NRS 295.095(6) and 295.150), municipal initiative and referendum (NRS 295.205), Presidential independent candidate (NRS 298.109), recall (Nev. Const. art. 2, § 9, NRS 306.030), and recall nomination (NRS 306.110).

Each of these petitions require that an affidavit be attached, signed by the circulator of the petition declaring that the signatures are genuine and that the petition is signed only by registered voters. The voter registration requirement for petition circulators is present for each ballot-access petition in Nevada. This requirement is unconstitutional as to all petitions, as evaluated under the *Buckley v. ACLF* standard. It is the classification of the speech involved that demands constitutional protection. Because petition circulation involves interactive communication about political change, it is "core political speech" and First Amendment protection is "at its zenith." *Buckley v. ACLF*, 525 U.S. at ___, 119 S. Ct. at 639-40 (citing *Meyer*, 486 U.S. at 422-25).

CONCLUSION TO QUESTION TWO

The voter registration requirement for petition circulators is invalid as applied to any ballot access petition in Nevada, applying the *Buckley v. ACLF* standard.

QUESTION THREE

If there is an impact on Nevada's petition processes, what will be necessary to achieve compliance?

ANALYSIS

In order to be compliant with the holding in *Buckley v. ACLF*, the provisions of the Nevada election law that require the petition circulator to be a registered voter can be amended by the Legislature in the next session to reflect the Supreme Court's decision. This office hereby offers to work with you to draft proposed legislation to be submitted to the Legislature. The provision governing initiative and referendum in the Nevada Constitution poses a larger problem and should also be addressed by the Legislature in the next session. Those provisions in the Nevada Administrative Code that need to be changed can and should be accomplished shortly, without waiting for the legislature to meet.

Examining each of the petitions mentioned in this opinion, we make the following recommendations.

- Initiative Petitions – The relevant provisions governing initiative petitions are article 19, section 3(1) of the Nevada Constitution, NRS 295.055, and NAC 295.020(2). These provisions must be read so as not to conflict with the United States Constitution and therefore may no longer be interpreted as requiring the petition circulator to be a registered voter. At the very least NAC 295.020(2) should be amended to reflect this fact.

- Referendum Petitions – Referendum petitions are governed by the same provisions as initiative petitions and we make the same recommendation.
- Independent Candidate for President – The relevant provisions for this petition are NRS 298.109(2) and NAC 293.182(1)(b). The statute can be interpreted to be consistent with *Buckley v. ACLF*, and the regulation needs to be amended to also be consistent.
- Major Party – The relevant provisions for this petition are NRS 293.128(2) and NAC 293.182(1)(b). The statute must be amended, but the regulation is fine.
- Minor Party – The relevant provisions are NRS 293.172(1)(b) and NAC 293.182(1)(b). The statute is fine, but the regulation must be amended.
- Independent Candidate – NRS 293.200(2) and NAC 293.182(1)(b) are the relevant provisions for this petition. NRS 293.200(2) was amended by the 1999 Legislature to bring it into compliance with *Buckley v. ACLF*. Act of June 11, 1999, ch. 637, § 13, 1999 Nev. Stat. 3552. The regulation must be amended.
- County Initiative and Referendum – The relevant provisions for these petitions are NRS 295.095(6), NRS 295.150, and NAC 295.020(3)(c). NRS 295.095(6) and NAC 295.020(3)(c) are fine, but NRS 295.150 needs to be amended.
- Municipal Initiative and Referendum – The relevant provisions are NRS 295.205(6) and NAC 295.020(3)(c). These provisions are fine.
- Recall – Recall petitions are governed by article 2, section 9 of the Nevada Constitution and NRS 306.030(2). Both of these provisions can be interpreted to be consistent with *Buckley v. ACLF*.
- Recall Nomination – This petition is governed by NRS 306.110 and is fine.

You may want to suggest to the Legislature that a provision be added to Title 24 of NRS clarifying that no petition circulator must be a registered voter. Another policy decision for the Legislature is whether the affidavit should be signed by the circulator or a signer of the petition if the circulator is not a registered voter. If the circulator is to sign the affidavit, then article 19, section 3 of the Nevada Constitution would need to be amended. Also, *Buckley v. ACLF* upheld additional terms found in the Colorado affidavit that are not found in the Nevada affidavit. The Legislature may choose to add some or all of these terms to the Nevada affidavit.

Other states also have faced this issue. In Arizona the Attorney General issued an opinion concluding, as we have, that *Buckley v. ACLF* applies to all petitions in Arizona and recommending that the Secretary of State continue to use the affidavit language mandated by Arizona law on petition forms until (and unless) the statute is revised. Op. Az. Att'y Gen. No. 199-010, R99-011 (April 13, 1999).

Nebraska has also addressed this issue. A "Nebraska statutory law which prohibit[ed] and criminalize[d] the circulation of initiative petitions by persons who [were] not . . . registered to vote for one month prior to the circulation of the petitions" was challenged in federal court. *Bernbeck v. Moore*, 126 F.3d 1114, (8th Cir. 1997). "The district court concluded that the statutory provisions restrict appellees' core political speech and, because they are not narrowly tailored to serve the State's compelling interests, violate appellees' First Amendment rights." *Id.* The U.S. Court of Appeals affirmed. *Id.* at 1115.

CONCLUSION TO QUESTION THREE

Those provisions in the Nevada Constitution and in Nevada election law that require the petition circulator to be a registered voter should be amended to bring Nevada into compliance with *Buckley v. ACLF*.

QUESTION FOUR

Does this U.S. Supreme Court decision impact the statutory and regulatory provisions governing the reporting of contributions and expenses by ballot advocacy groups or recall committees?

ANALYSIS

In addition to the voter registration for petition circulator requirement discussed above, the *Buckley v. ACLF* decision also addressed certain disclosure requirements in Colorado's law. *Buckley v. ACLF*, 525 U.S. at ___, 119 S. Ct. at 646-49. The U.S. Court of Appeals struck down that portion of the Colorado law that compelled disclosure of the names and addresses of all paid circulators and the amount paid to each. While affirming the Court of Appeal's decision, the Supreme Court upheld the record keeping, recording, and disclosure provisions of the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1971, 2 U.S.C. § 421 et seq. (1970 ed., Supp. IV), but reasoned that "exacting scrutiny is necessary when compelled disclosure of campaign-related payments is at issue." *Buckley v. ACLF*, 525 U.S. at ___, 119 S.Ct. at 647. This is not to say that exacting scrutiny will defeat any and all disclosure requirements. The Supreme Court held that the state's interest in the disclosure of names of initiative sponsors and the total amount of money expended to collect signatures for their petitions was substantial and upheld that portion of the disclosure

requirement. *Id.* It was the compelled disclosure of the names, addresses, and specific amount paid to each circulator that was struck down.

Nevada's campaign disclosure laws require that ballot advocacy groups and committees for the recall of a public officer must file an expenditure report that lists the name, address, and amount of the expenditure. NAC 294A.075(1). This expenditure report contains the very disclosure requirements that were struck down in *Buckley v. ACLF*. Compelled disclosure of the name, address, and amount paid, specific to each petition circulator, is likely to fall within the purview of *Buckley v. ACLF* and be deemed invalid. *Buckley v. ACLF*, 525 U.S. at ___, 119 S. Ct. at 646.

Requiring disclosure of the total amount paid to the circulators as a group entity or the amount paid per petition signature, rather than the amount paid to each individual and disclosure of personal information specific to each circulator are requirements likely to be upheld under *Buckley v. ACLF*. *Id.* at 647. Such a change would entail amending NAC 294A.075(1) by the Secretary of State's office.

CONCLUSION TO QUESTION FOUR

Buckley v. ACLF prohibits Nevada from requiring ballot advocacy groups or committees for the recall of a public officer from listing the name, address, and amount paid to each circulator of a petition. However, *Buckley v. ACLF* does permit an expenditure report to reveal the amount paid per petition signature or the total amount paid to petition circulators. Nevada's laws should be amended accordingly.

Sincerely,

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