

Election Committee Minutes  
 March 18, 1975

Tuesday, 8:00 a.m.  
 Room 336

Members Present: Demers Wagner  
 Sena  
 Chaney  
 Heaney

Members Absent: Vergiels  
 Young (Excused Absence)

Guests: Representing:  
 David Howard Washoe County  
 Father Larry Dunphy Common Cause Nevada

Mr. Demers called the meeting to order at 8:00 a.m. and he announced the first order of business to be discussed was AJR 2.

The committee and guests had a very brief discussion wherein they were in agreement that American Indians should not be excluded from national census tabulated by the Bureau of the Census of the U.S. Department of Commerce. Indians are not taxed on reservations, but this should not exclude them from being part of the national census.

Chairman Demers stated the next item for discussion would be A.B. 291. Mr. David Howard spoke and said it is a matter of common sense that you must check the roster to see that the absent ballot central counting board is used. Chairman Demers added that this resolution merely clarifies the law.

The next item for discussion was A. B. 336 which provides for voters expression of nonconfidence in candidates for any elected office. The first speaker was Father Dunphy. He stated that he felt this would be a good measure as it would influence the selection process in the future.

Mr. Heaney asked where else in the nation was this bill used. Father Dunphy stated he did not know but Mr. Demers added that the bill is used in California.

Mr. Howard spoke against A.B. 336 and stated that if it is adopted, it would not work. Data processing costs would be increased. There would be too many considerations. He stated he didn't see the purpose of expressing non-confidence. Another consideration is that many counties do not have automatic ways to vote. Also, he didn't think it could be set up on the votomatic (vote recorder) system. Churchill County for instance has many cards. Mechanically, it is not feasible. Mr. Howard stated he had talked with Stan Colton, the Registrar of Voters in Clark County and he too, is against the bill. Mr. Colton had pointed out to him that in Clark County, they

Assembly

Elections Committee  
March 18, 1975

-2-

86

have 375 candidates.

Mr. Demers stated that the bill was not proposed to be an embarrassment to the candidate but it is a way to tell him to "clean up your act", if you get in office. Mr. Demers asked if it was possible to place this information at the end of the ballot--i.e. select candidates a to j if you wish to express nonconfidence.

Mr. Howard stated the nonconfidence would be expressed by not voting for certain candidates on the ballot.

Mrs. Wagner inquired whether this could be made public information. Mr. Howard stated yes, it could be compiled after the election. Mr. Demers stated that we should make the bill to be amended for the use in a general election only.

Mr. Howard stated that he would like to see the bill "die here".

It was moved to pass AJR 2 by Mrs. Wagner and it was seconded by Mr. Sena. All members voted "Aye" to pass the bill.

It was moved to pass A. B. 291 by Mrs. Wagner and it was seconded by Mr. Chaney. All members voted "Aye" to pass the bill.

Mr. Heaney presented briefly some proposed legislation for introduction by the Elections Committee. Also, he presented a letter from Mr. Klasic of the Attorney General's office relating to a write-in law. This information will be attached to the minutes.

Before making any decisions, Mr. Demers suggested that the committee wait until we get the bill drafted up before making any conclusions.

It was moved by Mrs. Wagner that the meeting adjourn. It was seconded by Mr. Heaney. The meeting was adjourned at 8:35 a.m.

Respectfully submitted,



Martha Laffel  
Assembly Attache

Attachments:

- Elections Committee Status Report (1 pg)
- David Howards Ltr re AB 336 (2 pgs)
- Ltr to Robert List dtd 3/17/75 (1 pg) AJR14
- Ltr fr Norma Scott dtd 3/7/75 (1 pg) AB336, AB164, AB291
- 2 Ltrs fr Stan Colton dtd 3/7/75 & 2/14/75 (3 pgs) AB334, AB164
- Ltr fr Stan Colton to Eileen Brookman dtd 2/14/75 (2 pgs) AB164
- 4 Memorandums fr Stan Colton dtd 2/3/75, 2/3/75, 1/31/75, 1/15/75 AB542  
(9 pgs)
  
- Proposed legislation for Elections Committee (5 pgs) AB510, AB521
- Ltr fr Donald Klasic dtd 1/30/75 (4 pgs) AB521
- Miscellaneous Material relating to Elections (9 pgs) AB51, AJR4, AB508

ASSEMBLY

AGENDA FOR COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS

84

Date March 18, 1975 Time 8:00 a.m. Room 336

Bills or Resolutions to be considered	Subject	Counsel requested*
A.B. 291	Provides that roster of absent ballot central counting board be used by county clerk in compiling list of registered voters.	
A.B. 336	Provides for voter's expression of non-confidence in candidates for any elected office.	
A.J.R. 2	Memorializes Congress to propose Constitutional amendment to clarify law relating to apportionment of Representatives in Congress.	

ACTION TAKEN AT MARCH 11, 1975

A.B. 169 "Do pass"

\*Please do not ask for counsel unless necessary.

David L. Howard, Registrar of Voters  
Washoe County

OPPOSED TO ADOPTION OF AB 336 FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS:

1. Mechanical, printing and data processing costs would be greatly increased.
2. In 1974 Washoe County had 37 offices on its official ballot. Adoption of AB 336 would increase the number of pages for the voters considerably from 9 to 11 pages.
3. Ballot is too large now!
4. \$5,000. in additional costs is not an unrealistic figure.
5. There are limits to the ballot--If Washoe County had had both the automatic voting machines and AB 336, the ballot would not have fit the machine and Washoe County voters would have had to vote on both machine and paper to vote the full ballot.

Mr. Howard had conversation with Stan Colton, Registrar for Clark County, and Mr. Colton concurs with the above and he would like to make the following observation:

Clark County had 375 candidates and 90 different offices for the 1974 general election. If 336 is adopted, it wouldn't be possible for Clark County to place their ballot upon the votomatic. It would cause an additional 5 pages based upon the '74 experience and the votomatics provide for only 12 pages. 14 pages would have been required in Clark County. It also causes data processing problems in the area of column binary reading because of mechanical limitations of the computer.

To indicate a voters desire not to vote is already reflected in the abstracts in the votes cast in both Washoe and Clark Counties by simply examining the number of votes cast for each candidate and the total number of registered voters.

Also, Mr. Colton indicated had he too used a former voting device, Clark County would have been unable solely with the machine. It would have been necessary for the voter to vote by paper and machine due to limitations of the machine.

Mr. Howard has requested I present his following viewpoint:

"Philosophically, voters have other indirect methods of expressing their displeasure with certain candidates. For example, not voting at all, or calling their local registrar of voters' office! If this committee is sincerely interested in providing a means that would encourage "better qualified candidates", I suggest they amend the "recall" statute making it possible to recall an official who displeases his constituents."



*draft*  
89 AJR14

# Nevada Legislature

ASSEMBLY

March 17, 1975

The Honorable Robert List  
Attorney General of Nevada  
Supreme Court Building  
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Bob:

The Assembly Elections Committee has recently held hearings on A.J.R. 14 relevant to repealing certain limitations in the Nevada Constitution regarding the initiative petition process.

A motion was made that the Committee hold any further action on A.J.R. 14 pending an opinion from the Attorney General as to the constitutionality of Section 2, subsection 2 of Article 19 of the Nevada Constitution.

I am, therefore, by this letter formally requesting that you render an opinion on the above stated matter.

With every good wish, I am

Sincerely,

DANIEL J. DEMERS  
Chairman  
Committee on Elections

DJD:jd

P. O. Box 756  
Hawthorne, Nv 89415  
March 7, 1975

Daniel J. Demers, Chairman  
Committee of Elections  
Nevada State Assembly  
Carson City, Nv 89701

Dear Mr. Demers:

Thank you for continuing to send me the agenda for your committee meetings.

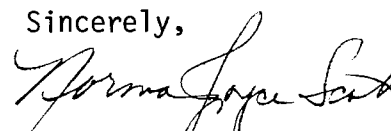
I feel compelled to write and state my opposition to A.B. 336 which you will be discussing on March 11th. I don't see the need to enlarge or complicate the ballots. If a person does not wish to vote for either or any candidate the spaces may be left blank. This certainly indicates nonconfidence. As confused as some of our voters get now, I dread to think what nonconfidence blocks would do.

As to A.B. 169 and A.B. 291, I question the need for the additional wording. A person 65 or older who is ill or has a disability can vote absent ballot now. Why, just because a person is 65 or over should they vote absent ballot?

Isn't the new wording in A.B. 291 redundant? In the counties electors who did not vote in the general election are removed from the voters list per the present wording of NRS 293.545. If this isn't being done in some county, why isn't the present law enforced?

I wish you and your committee the best in your deliberations on these matters.

Sincerely,



Norma Joyce Scott

STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar

OFFICE OF THE

# Registrar of Voters

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

400 Las Vegas Boulevard South • Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 • Telephone (702) 382-4982

March 7, 1975

Assemblyman Daniel Demers  
Legislative Counsel Building  
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Assemblyman Demers:

Just received your notice of the March 11th Election Committee Meeting. Among the bills to be discussed is Assembly Bill 336 which provides for an expression of no-confidence to be placed upon the Ballot for each office to be voted upon. This concept is not unique nor is it without merit, however, there are certain considerations that should be looked at by your committee.

Using the Clark County 1974 Elections as an example, each of the forty-three different ballot types in Clark County would have had at least thirty-six additional voting spaces occupied by the no-confidence line, and in many instances, as many as thirty-eight voting positions set aside for the no-confidence expression. The voting system presently being used by four counties in the State of Nevada allows for only nineteen voting positions per page. The additional thirty-eight voting positions that would be required, should this bill pass, would increase the length of the ballot at least two pages, and more than likely three.

There would be approximately a ten (10%) percent increase in printing costs transferred to Clark County should this bill become law.

In programming the computer there would be an approximate cost of \$5.00 per added line in preparing the program per election. There are also other computer problems that would have to be considered such as increasing the ballot to such a size as to require column binary adaptations on our existing computer equipment; plus the special programming necessary for column binary reading.

These are just a couple of the problems that you might wish to consider.

As an additional consideration we must conclude that one of the candidates voted upon will be elected, although hypothetically, the no-confidence vote may be greater than the total number of



Assemblyman Demers  
Page Two

votes received by the winning candidate. By making the no-confidence vote public we may have placed an unnecessary stigma upon the winning candidate, who may prove himself to be a very valuable and worthy public official.

It is my personal opinion that we already have an adequate expression of no-confidence that is readily visible, although public attention is not drawn to it as it would be should this bill pass. It is my understanding that in all computerized counties the Abstract which is set out by precinct shows the number of registered voters, the number of people who voted within that precinct, and a division of the votes cast for the candidates in that particular race. The total of votes cast for all candidates, subtracted from the total number of people who voted in that precinct, provides you with the expression of no-confidence.

I, therefore, deem it financially imprudent to burden the various counties with this additional expenditure when the expression sought by Assembly Bill 336 is already very visible.

Yours truly,



STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar of Voters.

SBC/daw

STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar

OFFICE OF THE

# Registrar of Voters

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

400 Las Vegas Boulevard South • Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 • Telephone (702) 382-4982

February 14, 1975

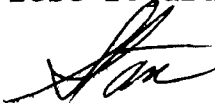
Assemblyman Daniel Demers  
Legislative Counsel Building  
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Dan:

I am forwarding to you a copy of the letter I am sending to Eileen Brookman, who introduced Assembly Bill 169, for your consideration. I am also sending you copies of three memorandums requested by Jean Ford, that will be self-explanatory upon their reading.

Hope some of this information will be beneficial to you.

Best regards,



STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar of Voters

SBC/daw

Enclosure

AB169

STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar

OFFICE OF THE  
**Registrar of Voters**  
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

400 Las Vegas Boulevard South • Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 • Telephone (702) 382-4982

February 14, 1975

Assemblyman Eileen Brookman  
Legislative Counsel Building  
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Eileen:

In regard to your bill permitting absentee voting for all persons sixty-five (65) years and older, the following statistics may be important to you in regard to that bill.

At the time of the 1974 General Election of Clark County we had 12,871 registered voters who fell within that category. It is impossible for me at this time to tell you how many people of that category requested absentee ballots, but I can tell you that the total absentee ballot requests received for the General Election were approximately 3,100.

A number of cost factors must be considered should this bill be passed. First, the purchase of additional absentee ballots sufficient to provide an absentee ballot for each registered voter within that age group proportioned among the various ballot types used within Clark County. Secondly, we would require approximately three additional staff members to handle the potential absentee voter requests that this bill would allow. The approximate cost for these three additional staff members would be \$1,700.00 a month for a period of approximately four months. The additional postage would be approximately \$3,000.00.

In addition to the cost breakdown as set out, there would be additional cost for envelopes, absentee request forms, and the additional necessary documentation required in handling absentee balloting, including increasing the size of the Absentee Ballot Central Counting Board from twelve members to probably thirty members.

The anticipated increase in cost that Clark County would have to prepare for would be approximately \$11,000.00. This figure corrolates very well with the costs that we have experienced in the past. It has historically cost us approximately twice as much to process an absentee ballot as it does to handle that same voter who votes in his precinct on Election Day.

I hope these figures will prove beneficial to you during your further consideration of the passage of Assembly Bill 169.

Respectfully yours,



STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar of Voters

SBC/daw

cc: Assemblyman Dan Demers

STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar



OFFICE OF THE

# Registrar of Voters

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

400 Las Vegas Boulevard South • Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 • Telephone (702) 382-4982

## M E M O R A N D U M

TO: ASSEMBLYMAN JEAN FORD February 3, 1975

FROM: STANTON B. COLTON, Registrar of Voters

SUBJECT: City of Las Vegas Election should annexation occur

On May 6th and June 3rd, 1975, the City of Las Vegas will conduct its Primary and General Elections, at which time they will be electing a mayor, who shall run at large, and two city commissioners who shall run from two of the four existing wards.

At the present time the four wards within the City of Las Vegas are comprised of approximately 13,000 registered voters. The total voter registration based upon the 1974 General Election figures is approximately 53,000. Should annexation occur along the boundary lines as presently proposed, an additional 42,000 voters would be added to the City of Las Vegas. Roughly 11,000 short of what would be needed to exactly double the registration of the City and make the division of the newly annexed areas into four wards mathematically simple. Since it doesn't fall so nice and neatly, the four existing wards, to be brought into uniformity with the wards to be developed from the newly annexed areas, approximately 1,100 registered voters would have to be paired from each of these areas. In addition to the mathematical alignment necessary for uniformity among presently existing wards and the wards to be formed, are the problems that are created by county islands and peninsulas extending into the four wards as presently constituted, therefore, there would have to be some substantial renovations of the four existing wards to bring them into conformity by number and geography. Such a design has already been done by the Clark County Election Department and is available for review.

In looking at the elections if annexation were to take place immediately upon the passage enabling legislation by the 1975 session, the City of Las Vegas would be faced with electing two commissioners from partially existing wards and four additional commissioners from the newly created wards of the annexed area. Two of the newly election commissioners from the annexed area to be elected on a two year term and two on a four year term; and on a city-wide basis, a mayor would be elected at large. If such legislation was to be passed by the 1975 session of legislature within the next fifty (50) days an election could be conducted

within the newly constituted City of Las Vegas for a mayor and the six commission districts at the time currently established by legislation for such elections.

Should the passage of such legislation be beyond the fifty (50) day period of time, it may not be impossible to conduct an election including the newly annexed area but it certainly would create a number of problems.

There has been some discussion that the city elections be held for only the mayor and the two commission seats up for re-election at the May and June elections and that the election of the four commissioners from the newly annexed area occur sometime in the fall. This creates a problem in that the aforementioned readjustments of the wards would provide some registered voters within the City of Las Vegas with the power of voting for two commissioners in one year because of the voter's reassignment to a different ward because of annexation. Also the people within the newly annexed area would have been deprived of their right to vote for a mayor who will be Chief Administrative Officer of the newly formed city of which they now live without having benefit of voice in his selection. They may also be deprived of their right to vote for a commissioner for a period of 4 years.

It would, therefore, be my recommendation that should there be a delay in legislation enabling the annexation to proceed in time for the May and June Municipal Elections, that the elections be delayed sixty (60) or ninety (90) days to provide for the realignment of the districts and to provide a voice to the people within the annexed areas on the election of the mayor.

Respectfully submitted,

STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar of Voters

SBC/daw

STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar

OFFICE OF THE  
**Registrar of Voters**  
CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

400 Las Vegas Boulevard South • Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 • Telephone (702) 382-4982

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: ASSEMBLYMAN JEAN FORD February 3, 1975  
FROM: STANTON B. COLTON, Registrar of Voters  
SUBJECT: DISCUSSION ON VOTER PAMPHLET

In the 57th Session of the Nevada Legislature it was my recollection that you introduced legislation that would provide that every registered voter in the State of Nevada receive a pamphlet containing detailed explanations of all questions to appear on General Election Ballots, and the "pro" and "con" arguments as to desirability of such amendments or statutory changes.

I feel now, as I felt at that time, that this is something long been needed in the State of Nevada. As a voter before becoming the Registrar of Voters I would have personally enjoyed knowing a little more about the questions that appear on the ballot, and on quite a few occasions I would have simply enjoyed understanding what the question meant. I believe that the voter pamphlet will provide such voter information.

As Registrar of Voters I can substantiate that feeling based upon the number of telephone calls received in this office prior to elections where questions appear for interpretations of the exact meaning of the questions. On occasion, certain of these questions were not readily understood by me necessitating my call to a Legislator instrumental in the formulation of the legislation that brought about the ballot question. Remarkably enough, I have found that they too were confused by the wording of the question as it was to appear on the ballot.

I, therefore, whole-heartily support any new legislation that would bring about the introduction of the voter pamphlet to the State of Nevada.

Before your going to Carson City this year, in discussing this pamphlet we talked about the possibility of including within the pamphlet a brief run-down of the candidates for some offices or all offices that will be voted upon in the county or state-wide. At the present time I would suggest against such inclusion until we see how the state will handle the distribution and costs

involved in the production of such a pamphlet.

Respectfully submitted,

STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar of Voters

SBC/daw



STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar



OFFICE OF THE

# Registrar of Voters

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

400 Las Vegas Boulevard South • Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 • Telephone (702) 382-4982

## M E M O R A N D U M

TO: ASSEMBLYMAN JEAN FORD

January 31, 1975

FROM: STANTON B. COLTON, Registrar of Voters

In reviewing the advisability of changing the time at which the county offices are voted upon to coincide with that of the city elections, we are presented with a number of questions that need to be answered.

First of all, is there a need for such a change? In 1974 the voters in Clark County, Nevada, were confronted with a ballot in the General Election that in most instances contained thirty-six (36) offices and six (6) questions. The reason for this ballot size is based on the fact that the terms of all of the county offices that are elected on a county-wide basis and all of the state offices, including ten Departments of the District Court, have terms of office that coincide, the remainder of the ballot was made up of those District Offices that are elected every two years and fifty (50%) percent of the District Offices where staggered terms are expiring.

In 1976 the voter will only be confronted with fifty (50%) percent of the District Offices (i.e.: Four County Commission Districts, Four School Trustee Districts, Two Hospital Trustees, etc.), where stagger terms are up for election, and those District Offices that are elected every two years, plus the county-wide vote for President, Vice-president, and two congressional positions. The largest ballot in 1976 will consist of only twelve offices and whatever questions may develop between this report and a period ninety days prior to the election.

So it is obvious that on an every four year basis we have a congested ballot and every four years we have a ballot of size well within the limits of reason.

So we now return to the original question, is there infact a need to change the county offices to coincide with the city elections? It is obvious that we can come up with a substantiated "yes" and "no" answer.

The second question that we are faced with is, is it fiscally reasonable to conduct an election involving seventy-five (75%) percent of the registered voters in Clark County and possibly

ninety-eight (98%) of the registered voters in Clark County should there be annexation, when there is but a maximum of five offices to be voted upon in an election with a maximum ballot size of four. The cost of such an election under the new voting system, for the City of Las Vegas as presently constituted, would be approximately \$75,000.00. Should annexation occur there would be no increase in ballot size, although there would be more offices to be voted on city-wide. The cost would increase to approximately \$110,000.00.

To combine the county offices with the city offices would create a total cost for the election of approximately \$170,000.00, this however, would include the other three cities. A supplemental report is attached showing two formulas as to how costs could be divided between the city and county for a combined city and county election, and as pointed out in the report, there is probably a formula that can be developed that would be more equitable to all concerned that would provide a division of the costs somewhere between the figures of the highs and lows indicated on the supplemental report. Suffice it to say that there would be additional drain on the tax dollar that truly may not be warranted if these two elections are combined.

As a further consideration the time allotment between elections for the cities is not sufficient enough for the running of county-wide elections. There is only twenty-eight (28) days between the Municipal Primary and General Elections, which does not allow time to prepare the multitude of ballot types involved in running a county election. Sufficient time is also needed to provide the voter with sample ballot timely enough to be prepared to knowingly vote or even know where to vote.

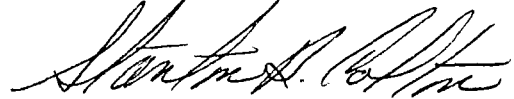
The question now arises, is it the county offices that we should change to coincide with the Municipal Elections, or should we change the term of certain state and county offices and thereby equalize the ballot? As previously mentioned all ten District Court Judges run every four years at the same time. If those terms could be staggered so that five would be up for election every two years that would cause a reduction in the larger ballot year by five office positions. The county offices such as Recorder, Assessor, Treasurer, Clerk, Sheriff and Public Administrator could also be changed to the alternate two year election, thereby, lessening the ballot by another six office positions. This has then brought the ballot size down from thirty-six (36) offices to twenty-five (25) offices and increased the alternate two year election from twelve (12) offices to twenty-three (23) offices. Both ballots are now a reasonable size and, therefore, would not necessitate a change in the time that the county offices would be elected allowing the Municipal Elections to proceed as they have in the past.

SUMMARY

At the present time there is no immediate need to change the election structure by combining County Elections with Municipal Elections. The 1976 ballot will be sufficiently small, thereby bringing to a minimum, voter confusion.

It also allows an additional two year period in which to study the problem to see if some solution can be reached through the suggested alternatives.

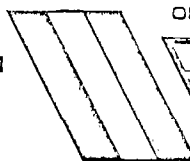
Respectfully submitted,



STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar of Voters  
Clark County, Nevada

BC/daw  
Attachment

STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar



OFFICE OF THE

# Registrar of Voters

CLARK COUNTY, NEVADA

400 Las Vegas Boulevard South • Las Vegas, Nevada 89101 • Telephone (702) 382-4982

## M E M O R A N D U M

TO: DAVID B. HENRY, COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR January 15, 1975

FROM: STANTON B. COLTON, REGISTRAR OF VOTERS

SUBJECT: ADD-ON COST TO COUNTY IF COUNTY ELECTIONS HELD IN  
CONJUNCTION WITH SPRING MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

In answer to your request to estimate the add-on cost to Clark County should the county elections be held in conjunction with the municipal elections, the following high and low estimates are provided:

In 1973 the four municipal areas had a combined cost of approximately \$110,000.00 to conduct their city elections. That figure does not include a county charge of 15¢ per name for each registered voter living within the municipal area, which is an additional cost payable to Clark County of approximately \$28,000.00.

It is presently estimated that the cost to run a combined city-county election would be approximately \$160,000.00. If the cities paid a flat amount equal to their 1973 election costs (\$110,000.00) the county add-on cost would be approximately \$50,000.00. If prior to any combined city-county election annexation should occur, as presently proposed, it is estimated that the City of Las Vegas, alone, would have an election cost of approximately \$110,000.00, thereby reducing the county's add-on cost to \$20,000.00. These two figures represent the low add-on cost to Clark County. The County, however, would realize a disproportionate advantage in cost because of the number of ballot positions the county would occupy on each of the municipal area ballots. The high formula for the county, therefore, would be based upon cost per ballot position using 1973 base year costs for each municipal area. For example: In election years 1975 and 1979 approximately 18 ballot positions would be held by the county within the Las Vegas Municipal boundaries, while the city would have only 3 or 5 if there should be annexation. The City of North Las Vegas would have 3 positions as opposed to the county's approximately 15. Henderson would have 4 as opposed to the county's 15; and Boulder City 3 as opposed to the county's 15.

The same figure would hold true to election years 1977 and 1981. However, the county ballot positions would drop from 18 to 10 while the City of Las Vegas would increase to 5 or 7 if there should be

annexation; North Las Vegas would have 4; Henderson would have 2; and Boulder City 2.

Taking election years 1975 and 1979 for cost comparison based upon ballot positions, the City of Las Vegas costs would be approximately \$11,300.00 or approximately \$26,000.00 should there be annexation; North Las Vegas approximately \$3,000.00; Henderson approximately \$2,700.00; and Boulder City approximately \$1,000.00. The county cost at the high would be approximately \$142,000.00 or approximately \$127,000.00 if there were annexation. There are probably a number of formulas that can be adapted to compute costs to the County that fall in between the highs and lows indicated.

At the present time we can only safely say that the add-on cost to the county would range from approximately \$20,000.00 to \$127,000.00 and approximately \$50,000.00 to \$142,000.00.

Respectfully submitted,

STANTON B. COLTON  
Registrar of Voters

SBC/daw

As a postscript to this report it is interesting to note that should annexation occur along the presently proposed boundary lines, that there would only be 3428 registered voters living in the county while the remaining 116,000 would be within municipal areas. These figures are based upon the 1974 General Election registration totals.

It is also necessary to note that should county elections be held in conjunction with municipal elections that the time period presently allotted between the municipal primary and general elections would have to be expanded to allow sufficient time to handle the logistics of printing ballots, mailing sample ballots, and to properly conduct Absentee Ballot voting.



STATE OF NEVADA  
OFFICE OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL  
SUPREME COURT BUILDING  
CARSON CITY 89701

ROBERT LIST  
ATTORNEY GENERAL

January 30, 1975

Honorable Robert Heaney  
Nevada State Assemblyman  
Nevada State Legislature  
Carson City, Nevada 89701

Dear Bob:

I wish to draw your attention to a matter regarding Nevada's election laws. The 1973 Legislature, by passage of NRS 293.270, prohibited the write-in vote. This was done, apparently, because of the difficulty of providing for write-in votes on machine ballots. However, the elimination of the write-in vote puts two (2) Nevada election laws in jeopardy.

Recent United States Supreme Court decisions have emphasized the right of all persons to be candidates for office. While the state may impose reasonable restrictions upon persons seeking to qualify for the ballot, states are forbidden from absolutely prohibiting persons from qualifying for election. One of the means which the United States Supreme Court has fallen back on to show alternative means of candidates for getting on the ballot is the existence of a write-in provision in the state's law. Absence of a write-in provision, in the face of other statutory restrictions, have been utilized by the Supreme Court to strike down election laws which it considers as absolutely prohibiting a candidate from running for office.

For example, the Supreme Court emphasized the lack of a write-in provision, among other factors, in Ohio's laws which imposed impossible restrictions upon candidates for new parties seeking to run for office. This was done in the case William v. Rhodes, 393 U.S. 23 (1968). On the other hand, the Supreme Court upheld a five percent (5%) voter qualification petition in the case of Jeness v. Fortson,

403 U.S. 431 (1971), on the basis that, should a candidate not receive the proper amount of qualifying names on his petition, he could still run for election by virtue of the write-in provision which the State of Georgia permitted. Admittedly, the presence or absence of a write-in provision in those two (2) cases was not the sole determinative of whether those state's election laws were restrictive or not. Nevertheless, the presence or absence of such a write-in provision was considered an important factor in the court's decisions.

A case more directly on point and which definitely threatens the validity of at least one (1) Nevada law is the case of Lubin v. Panish, \_\_\_\_\_ U.S. \_\_\_\_\_, 94 S.Ct. 1315 (1974). This case arose out of a California election law. California, as does most of the states in the Union, including Nevada, requires candidates to pay a filing fee in order to place their names upon the ballot. Candidates who did not pay such a filing fee could not appear on the ballot. In addition, California prohibited write-in votes, unless write-in candidates filed an application with the California Secretary of State at least eight (8) days before the election and also paid the filing fee. Absent the payment of such a fee, no candidate was permitted to run as a write-in candidate.

This statute may be compared with Nevada's law which is even more restrictive in that write-in candidates are forbidden completely.

The issue presented to the Supreme Court was whether California, by means of its filing law, prevented indigent candidates from appearing on the ballot. The Court concluded that ". . . in the absence of reasonable alternative means of ballot access, a state may not, consistent with constitutional standards, require from an indigent candidate filing fees he cannot pay". Lubin v. Panish, supra, 1321.

The result of this holding would be to place NRS 293.177 in jeopardy. This statute provides that no person may be a candidate unless he pays the filing fees required by NRS 293.193. This latter statute sets up a schedule of fees. Accordingly, under Nevada Law, if a candidate cannot or refuses to pay such filing fees, he cannot appear on the ballot nor, as a result of NRS 293.270 which prohibits the write-in vote, may such a person run as a write-in candidate. This statute runs directly against the principle enunciated

in the case of Lubin v. Panish. In fact, this problem actually arose in the last election. An indigent candidate in Churchill County desired to run for the job of sheriff of Churchill County. He refused to pay a filing fee on the basis that (1) he was an indigent and could not afford to do so and (2) being an indigent he was not required under the case of Lubin v. Panish, to pay such a filing fee. In light of Lubin v. Panish, this office recommended to the county clerk of Churchill County that he accept that candidate's declaration of candidacy upon submission of a notarized declaration of indigency.

We would note that this was the only instance in the last election in which an indigent was able to appear on the ballot without paying filing fees. At the same time, however, the State of California was virtually inundated by indigent candidates running for the office of governor under the basis of Lubin v. Panish. It is my belief that the State of Nevada was spared a similar onslaught only by virtue of the fact that Lubin v. Panish received very little publicity in the state. This state of affairs cannot be expected to last by the next election.

The principles enunciated in Lubin v. Panish would also appear to directly threaten two (2) other Nevada statutes. NRS 293.176 provides that no person may be a candidate for a party nomination in any primary election if he has changed the designation of his political party affiliation on an official affidavit of registration in the State of Nevada or any other state since September 1st prior to the closing date for such election. NRS 293.200 provides that no person may run as an independent candidate unless he states under oath that he has not been registered as a member of any political party since the date of the last primary election immediately preceding the filing date of the certificate. This would be a date in September prior to the filing date of the certificate. The effect of these two (2) statutes is to insure, in the absence of a write-in provision, that any candidate affected by those provisions is absolutely prohibited from running for any office in the State of Nevada during that particular election year.

The principle enunciated by both the majority and concurring opinions in Lubin v. Panish clearly indicate that while the court feels that a state has a legitimate interest in restricting the ballot only to serious candidates, such



Honorable Robert Heaney  
January 30, 1975  
Page Four

108

an interest ". . . must be achieved by a means that does not unfairly or unnecessarily burden either a minority party's or an individual candidate's equally important interest in the continued availability of political opportunity". Lubin v. Panish, supra, 1320. The court felt that the right to vote is "heavily burdened" if the vote may be cast only for one of two candidates at a time when other candidates are trying to get on the ballot. All the opinions filed in the case of Lubin v. Panish indicated that the one factor which troubled the Supreme Court the most was the lack of a realistic alternative access to the ballot. Under these circumstances, it is my opinion that Nevada's lack of a write-in provision would be considered unconstitutional by the United States Supreme Court as absolutely denying a person his right to run in an election. It presents no reasonable alternative access to the ballot.

Accordingly, please find attached a proposed draft law which would permit write-in votes on Nevada's ballots. The statute does not go into detail as to how this is to be accomplished, as it would appear that this could be best done by the Rules and Regulations of the Secretary of State.

Sincerely,

ROBERT LIST  
Attorney General

By: 

Donald Klasic  
Deputy Attorney General

DK:rmf

Enclosure

PROPOSED LEGISLATION FOR INTRODUCTION BY ELECTIONS 109  
COMMITTEE

AN ACT relating to elections; providing for additional definitions; amending the procedure for conducting recounts; expanding the responsibility of the Secretary of State to provide certain information to county clerks and registrars of voters; establishing criteria for determination of rejected ballots; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

The PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows;

SECTION 1. Chapter 293 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the following new sections which shall read as follows:

"Abstract of votes" defined. "Abstract of votes" is a statement of votes cast for a particular candidate by office and by precinct.

"Canvas" defined. "Canvas" is a review of the election results by the board of county commissioners or justices of the supreme court, as the case may be, by which any errors within the election results are officially noted and the official election results are declared.

"Certificate of election" defined. "Certificate of election" is a certificate prepared by the county clerk or governor, as the case may be, for the person having the highest number of votes for any district, county, township, state or statewide office as official notice of such person's election to office.

"Contest" defined. "Contest" means an adversary proceeding, or suit, between a candidate certified as elected and one not certified for the purpose of determining the validity of an election.

"Punchcard ballot" defined. "Punchcard ballot" is a card-type ballot designed for use in connection with a vote recorder device and punch which said ballot is counted by an electronic computer or tabulator.

"Recount" defined. "Recount" means a retabulation of the ballots in the same manner as in the original count of said ballots in any primary or general election.

SECTION 2. NRS 293.403 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.403. After the canvass of the vote in any election, not involving an automatic recount, any candidate defeated at such election may demand and receive a recount of the vote for the office for which he is a candidate if:

1. Such demand is made within 5 days after the [certification of the abstract of votes] canvass of votes by either the board of county commissioners as provided for in NRS 293.387 or by the justices of the supreme court as provided for in NRS 293.395; and

2. Such candidate pays in advance [a fee of \$50] an amount equal to the estimated costs of such a recount as determined by [to] the county clerk or secretary of state. Such amount shall be paid to the county clerk or secretary of state, as the case may be. The secretary of state shall define the term "costs" as used in this section by appropriate regulation.

SECTION 3. NRS 293.404 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.404. 1. Where a recount is demanded pursuant to the provisions of NRS 293.403, the county clerk of each county affected by the recount shall employ a recount board to conduct the recount in the county, and shall act as chairman of the recount board unless the recount is for the office of county clerk, in which case the chairman of the board of county commissioners shall act as chairman of the recount board. At least one member of the board of county commissioners shall be present at the recount. Each candidate for the office affected by the recount may be present in person or by an authorized representative; but shall not be a member of the recount board.

2. The recount of paper ballots or punchcard ballots shall include a count and inspection of all ballots, including rejected ballots, and shall determine whether such ballots are marked as required by law. The county clerk shall have authority to unseal and give to the recount board all ballots to be counted.

3. In the case of a demand for a recount affecting more than one county, the demand shall be made to the secretary of state, who shall notify the county clerks to proceed with the recounts.

4. In counties where the ballots were originally counted by electronic tabulators using punchcard ballots, the recount shall be conducted in the same manner as the original count of the votes provided, however, that such recount shall include a visual comparison of all duplicated ballots with the original ballots.

SECTION 4. NRS 293.405 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.405 1. If the candidate who demanded the recount does not prevail, and it is found that the [fee] amount paid was less than the cost of the recount, such candidate shall, [upon demand] within 10 days, pay the deficiency to the county clerk or secretary of state, as the case may be. If the [sum] amount deposited is in excess of the cost, the excess shall be refunded to him. If the candidate who demanded the recount does prevail, then the amount which he advanced pursuant to NRS 293.403 shall be refunded to him.

2. Each recount shall be commenced within 3 days after demand, and shall be completed within 3 days after it is begun. Sundays and holidays shall not be excluded in determining each 3-day period.

SECTION 5. NRS 293.247 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. The secretary of state shall promulgate rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the election laws of this state, for the conduct of primary and general elections in all counties.

2. Such regulations shall prescribe:

- (a) The duties of election boards;
- (b) The type and amount of election supplies;
- (c) The manner of printing ballots and the number of such ballots to be distributed to precincts and districts;
- (d) The method to be used in distributing ballots to precincts and districts;

- (e) The method of inspection and the disposition of ballot boxes;
- (f) The form and placement of instructions to voters;
- (g) The recess periods for election boards;
- (h) The size, lighting and placement of voting booths;
- (i) The amount and placement of guardrails and other furniture and equipment at voting places;
- (j) The disposition of election returns; and
- (k) Such other matters as determined necessary by the secretary of state.

3. The secretary of state shall prepare and distribute to county clerks the election officer's digest and instructions for election boards.

4. The secretary of state shall provide to the county clerks and registrars of voters, copies of any attorney general opinions and state or federal court decisions which affect state election laws or rules and regulations, whenever such opinions and decisions become known to the secretary of state.

SECTION 6 NRS 293.367 is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. The basic consideration in determination of whether or not to count a particular ballot shall be whether any distinguishing mark appears on the ballot which, in the opinion of the election board, constitutes an identifying mark such that there is a good faith and reasonable belief that said ballot has been tampered with in such manner as would prejudice or otherwise affect the outcome of the election.

2. Regulations for counting ballots shall include, whenever applicable, the following:

[1] (a) No ballot which lacks the proper watermark may be counted, but such ballots shall be preserved and returned with the other ballots.

[2] (b) No vote may be counted unless indicated by a cross in the appropriate square.

[3] (c) An error in marking one or more votes on a ballot shall not invalidate any votes properly marked on such ballot.

[4] (d) If more choices than permitted by the instructions are marked for any office or question, the vote for such office or question may not be counted.

[5] (e) If it is impossible to determine a voter's choice for any office or question, his vote or votes for such office or question may not be counted.

[6] (f) A soiled or defaced ballot may not be rejected if it appears that the soiling or defacing was inadvertent and was not done purposely to identify the ballot.

[7] (g) Only devices provided for in this chapter may be used in marking ballots.

[8] (h) It is unlawful for any election board officer to place any mark upon any ballot other than a spoiled ballot.

[9] (i) When an election board officer rejects a ballot for any alleged defect or illegality, such officer shall seal such ballot in an envelope and write upon the envelope a statement that it was rejected and the reason therefor.

(j) In counties where punchcard ballots are utilized, a superfluous punch into any ballot card will not be grounds for rejection of the ballot, unless in the opinion of the election board, such punch is sufficiently unusual in nature to constitute rejection as specified in subsection 1 hereof.

AN ACT relating to elections; permitting write-in voting; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. NRS 293.270 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.270. Voting at any primary or general election shall be upon printed ballots or voting machine ballot labels. [Voting shall be only upon candidates whose names appear upon the ballot or ballot labels prepared by the election officials, and no person may write in the name of an additional candidate for any office.] Write-in votes for candidates whose names do not appear upon printed ballots or voting machine ballot labels shall be permitted.

Section 2. NRS 293.293 is hereby amended as follows:

293.293. 1. Unless writing in the name of a candidate whose name does not otherwise appear upon the ballot, [T] t he voter shall mark his ballot in no other manner than by stamping a cross (X) in the square following the name of the candidate for whom he intends to vote for each office, except that in a general election, at which the names of candidates for President and Vice President of the United States are on the ballot, followed by the designation of their party, one vote for the party designated shall constitute a vote for such party's candidates for President and Vice President.

2. If a proposed constitutional amendment or other question is submitted to the registered voters, the cross shall be placed in the square following the answer which the voter chooses to give.

3. Before leaving the booth, the voter shall fold his ballot in such a manner that the watermark and the number of the ballot appear on the outside, without exposing how

he voted, and shall keep it so folded until he has delivered it to the officer from whom he received it, who shall announce the number of the ballot in an audible voice.

4. The election board officer who is in charge of the pollbook shall repeat the number, and mark in the column opposite the number the word "Voted," or a character indicating the word "Voted."

5. The election board officer who receives the voted ballot shall separate from the ballot the strip bearing the number and shall deposit the ballot in the ballot box in the presence of the voter.

6. No ballot may be deposited in the ballot box unless the watermark appears thereon, and until the slip containing the number of the ballot has been removed therefrom by the election board officer. The strip bearing the number shall be retained by the election board officer.



STATE OF NEVADA  
LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL BUREAU

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING  
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701



LEGISLATIVE COMMISSION <sup>AB87</sup>  
LAWRENCE E. JACOBSEN, Assemblyman, <sup>AJR4</sup> Chairman  
INTERIM FINANCE COMMITTEE  
FLOYD R. LAMB, Senator, <sup>116</sup> Chairman

ARTHUR J. PALMER, Director

PERRY P. BURNETT, Legislative Counsel  
EARL T. OLIVER, Legislative Auditor  
ARTHUR J. PALMER, Research Director

February 17, 1975

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Assemblyman Robert E. Heaney  
FROM: Andrew P. Grose, <sup>AG</sup> Chief Deputy Research Director  
SUBJECT: Recall Provisions in Other States

I have checked the election codes and constitutions of the 12 western states other than Nevada. We are very close to the others as you can see.

Alaska--Petition of 10 percent of the number who voted for the office in the last election.

Arizona--Petition of 25 percent of the number who voted for the office in the last election.

California--Petition of 20 percent of the number who voted for the office in the last election.

Hawaii--No provisions for recall.

Idaho--Petition of 20 percent of the number who voted for the office in the last election.

Montana--No provisions for recall.

Nebraska--Petition of 25 percent of the number who voted in the last general election for governor or president.

North Dakota--Petition of 30 percent of the number who voted in the last election for governor.

Oregon--Petition of 25 percent of the number who voted for supreme court justice in the last general election.

Assemblyman Heaney  
February 17, 1975  
Page 2

Utah--No provisions for recall in the constitution--no code available.

Washington--Petition of 25 percent of the number who voted for the office in the last election.

Wyoming--No provisions for recall.

APG/jd



# Washoe County

Courthouse  
Reno, Nevada 89505

Robert E. Rose  
District Attorney

January 2, 1975

Mr. Dave Howard  
Voter Registrar  
Washoe County Courthouse  
Reno, Nevada

Re: Report from Management Information Services re  
General Election Recount Discrepancies

Dear Dave:

Please find enclosed copy of correspondence received from Mr. Joe Fletcher, Director of Management Information Services regarding the above matter. As you know, the procedures and problems connected with the General Election Recount were handled primarily by Bob Heaney and Chan Griswold of this Office.

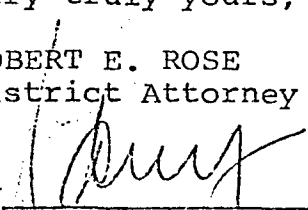
As I recall, you were contemplating requesting the Nevada Legislature to revise its laws concerning election recounts when the counting was originally done by computer. The enclosed material concerning the number and type of errors experienced in the 1974 General Election Recount should be helpful in this regard.

If you need any further assistance or have any questions on the enclosed Report, please advise immediately.

Very truly yours,

ROBERT E. ROSE  
District Attorney

By

  
LARRY D. STRUVE  
Deputy District Attorney

LDS:ph

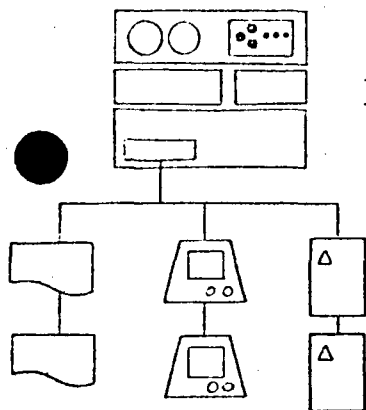
Encl.

cc: Bob Heaney

WASHOE COUNTY  
MANAGEMENT INFORMATION SERVICES

119

ADMINISTRATION BUILDING  
1205 MILL STREET  
RENO, NEVADA 89502  
PHONE: 785-6131



*To Larry  
Sturwe*

December 26, 1974

Mr. Chan Griswold  
Chief Deputy District Attorney  
District Attorney's Office  
Reno, Nevada 89502

Dear Mr. Griswold:

Attached hereto is a copy of the General Election recount discrepancies. Summarily there were 46 precincts in which there was a difference between the computer count and the hand recount. Forty-six of them were attributable to errors in the hand recount. Fifteen of them were attributable to rejects by the computer or errors in the hand count. Some can definitely be attributable to rejects by the computer, and there were fifteen that could not be determined except by an examination of the ballots which are sealed.

If you have any questions or find this data unsatisfactory in any way, please feel free to bring them to my attention.

Sincerely,

Joe Fletcher  
Director of M.I.S.

JF/cd

Copy to: Jack Jordan, Management Analyst

TO : JOE FLETCHER, DIRECTOR  
 FROM : E. HENSLIN, SYSTEMS ANALYST  
 DATE : 12-23-74  
 SUBJECT: GENERAL ELECTION RECOUNT DISCREPANCIES

120

IN COMPARING THE RESULTS OF THE HAND-RECOUNT AGAINST THE ABSTRACT AND COMPUTER I/O PRINTOUT, THERE WAS FOUND TO BE 46 PRECINCTS IN WHICH THERE WERE DIFFERENCES. OF THESE DIFFERENCES, 24 OF THEM CAN BE CONTRIBUTED TO ERRORS IN THE HAND COUNT; 15 OF THEM COULD BE ERRORS IN THE HAND COUNT OR TO REJECTS BY THE COMPUTER; 7 CAN BE CONTRIBUTED TO REJECTS BY THE COMPUTER. THE 15 DIFFERENCES, THAT COULD BE CONTRIBUTED TO EITHER THE HAND COUNT OR COMPUTER, CANNOT BE RESOLVED EXCEPT BY EXAMINATION OF THE BALLOTS WHICH ARE SEALED.

THE REASON FOR DIFFERENCES CONTRIBUTED TO THE COMPUTER ARE: 1 - THE CARD WAS REJECTED AND NOT READ BY THE COMPUTER OR 2 - THE BALLOT WAS NOT PROPERLY PUNCHED AND PART OF THE PUNCH WAS LEFT HANGING WHICH MAY HAVE CLOSED UP THE PUNCH WHEN THE CARD WAS READ BY THE COMPUTER CARD READER.

THE DIFFERENCES ATTRIBUTED TO THE HAND COUNT ARE VERY OBVIOUS FOR THE FOLLOWING REASONS: 1 - THEY ARRIVED AT A COUNT GREATER OR LESS THAN THE NUMBER OF ACTUAL BALLOTS. 2 - GIVING VOTES TO THE WRONG CANDIDATE WHICH IS WHEN ONE CANDIDATE GAINS A VOTE AND THE OTHER CANDIDATE DROPS A VOTE. THE BALLOTS SHOWN NOT READ BY THE COMPUTER WERE NOTED AND VERIFIED IN THE CANVAS.

FOLLOWING IS A LIST OF EACH PRECINCT IN WHICH THERE WAS A DIFFERENCE. THE ABSTRACT COUNT AND THE HAND COUNT ARE SHOWN AND POSSIBLE REASONS FOR THE DIFFERENCE NOTED. C = COMPUTER COUNT. H = HAND COUNT. THE COMPUTER NO VOTE IS NOT SHOWN ON THE ABSTRACT AND IS ARRIVED AT BY THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BALLOTS COUNTED FOR THE CANDIDATES AND TOTAL BALLOTS CAST IN THE PRECINCT.

PRECINCT NUMBER	TOTAL BALLOTS	DOYEE	LAXALT	REID	NO VOTE	POSSIBLE REASON
124 C	259	10	191	54	4	259 ACTUAL BALLOTS DID NOT COUNT A NO VOTE.
H	258	10	191	54	3	
125 C	188	5	134	47	2	BALLOT NOT PROPERLY PUNCHED FLAP MAY HAVE CLOSED-UP DURING READ.
H	188	5	134	48	1	
131 C	241	12	177	48	4	BALLOT IMPROPERLY READ DURING HAND COUNT.
201 C	159	12	95	51	1	BALLOT NOT READ BY COMPUTER
H	160	12	96	51	1	
212 C	195	7	116	69	3	BALLOT NOT READ BY COMPUTER
H	196	7	117	69	3	
217 C	172	16	109	44	3	BALLOT READ BY COMPUTER COUNTED AS NO VOTE BY HAND COUNT POSSIBLE LOOSE PUNCH
H	172	16	109	43	4	

PRECINCT NUMBER		TOTAL BALLOTS	DOYLE	LAXALT	REID	NO. VOTE	POSSIBLE REASON
225	C	133	8	96	29	0	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 LESS THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
	H	132	8	95	29	0	
302	C	141	12	79	47	3	3 BALLOTS NOT READ BY COMPUTER.
	H	144	12	81	48	3	
310	C	97	8	50	37	2	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP ON PUNCH.
	H	97	8	51	37	1	
316	C	215	20	113	76	6	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 BALLOT MORE THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
	H	216	20	114	76	6	
320	C	118	19	45	50	4	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER
	H	118	19	46	50	3	
328	C	187	9	101	76	1	HAND COUNT MISREAD A REID VOTE AS A LAXALT VOTE.
	H	187	9	102	75	1	
334	C	386	27	194	158	7	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 MORE BALLOT THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
	H	387	27	195	158	7	
402	C	148	6	49	85	8	HAND COUNT MISREAD A REID VOTE AND GAVE TO LAXALT.
	H	148	6	50	84	8	
404	C	132	16	70	45	1	BALLOT READ BY COMPUTER COUNTED AS 'NO' VOTE BY HAND COUNT, POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP ON PUNCH.
	H	132	16	69	45	2	
406	C	173	10	72	87	4	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 MORE BALLOT THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
	H	174	10	72	88	4	
414	C	116	5	61	46	4	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 LESS BALLOT THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
	H	115	5	60	46	4	
426	C	111	10	56	44	1	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 LESS BALLOT THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
	H	110	10	56	44	0	
501	C	215	22	119	70	4	HAND COUNT MISREAD A REID VOTE FOR LAXALT.
	H	215	22	120	69	4	
506	C	184	18	91	72	3	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 LESS BALLOT THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
	H	183	18	91	71	3	
507	C	181	3	101	74	3	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 LESS BALLOT THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
	H	180	3	101	73	3	
511	C	167	9	103	52	3	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP ON PUNCH OR MULTIPLE VOTE CAST AND NOT CAUGHT BY HAND COUNT
	H	167	9	104	52	2	
517	C	184	14	91	75	4	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP ON PUNCH OR MULTIPLE VOTE CAST AND NOT CAUGHT BY HAND COUNT.
	H	184	14	92	75	3	

PRECINCT NUMBER	TOTAL BALLOTS	DOYLE	LAXALT	REID	NO. VOTE	POSSIBLE REASON
526 C H	194 194	12 12	83 84	95 95	4 3	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP OR MULTIPLE VOTE NOT CAUGHT BY HAND COUNT.
625 C H	206 207	20 20	108 108	76 77	2 2	BALLOT NOT READ BY COMPUTER.
634 C H	136 137	14 14	63 63	56 57	3 3	BALLOT NOT READ BY COMPUTER.
643 C H	171 171	15 15	64 67	91 88	1 1	HAND COUNT MISREAD 3 REID VOTES AS LAXALT VOTES.
648 C H	159 158	9 9	66 66	83 82	1 1	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 LESS BALLOT THAN ACTUAL BALLOTS.
653 C H	161 160	10 10	68 67	83 83	0 0	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 LESS BALLOT THAN ACTUAL BALLOTS.
704 C H	219 219	7 7	173 174	35 35	4 3	COMPUTER READ AS 'NO' VOTE POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP OR MULTIPLE VOTE NOT CAUGHT BY HAND COUNT.
707 C H	220 219	13 13	154 153	52 52	1 1	HAND COUNTED 1 LESS BALLOT THAN THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
713 C H	146 147	11 11	80 80	54 55	1 1	BALLOT NOT READ BY COMPUTER.
717 C H	347 357	26 36	189 189	127 127	5 5	HAND COUNT COUNTED 10 MORE BALLOTS THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS. COUNTED NAMES IN SIGNATURE BOOK FOR VERIFICATION.
720 C H	191 192	11 11	146 147	33 33	1 1	BALLOT NOT READ BY COMPUTER.
724 C H	232 232	12 12	159 159	57 56	4 5	VOTE COUNTED BY COMPUTER POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP ON PUNCH.
729 C H	184 184	14 14	125 126	44 44	1 0	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP ON PUNCH OR MULTIPLE VOTE NOT CAUGHT BY HAND COUNT.
735 C H	262 262	30 30	84 84	142 143	6 5	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP ON PUNCH OR MULTIPLE VOTE NOT CAUGHT BY HAND COUNT.
813 C H	269 269	19 19	140 142	103 103	7 5	2 VOTES NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER. POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP OR MULTIPLE VOTE NOT CAUGHT BY HAND COUNT.


MEMO TO J. FLETCHER

12-23-74

PAGE 4

123\*

PRECINCT NUMBER	TOTAL BALLOTS	DOYLE	LAXALT	REID	NO. VOTE	POSSIBLE REASON
826 C	161	3	111	44	3	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER. POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP OR MULTIPLE VOTE NOT CAUGHT BY HAND COUNT.
H	161	4	111	44	2	
827 C	285	20	200	60	5	HAND COUNT COUNTED 2 MORE BALLOTS THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
H	287	20	200	61	6	
829 C	149	14	79	54	2	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 MORE BALLOT THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
H	150	14	80	54	2	
830 C	229	15	117	93	4	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER. POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP OR MULTIPLE VOTE NOT CAUGHT BY RECOUNT.
H	229	15	117	94	3	
833 C	144	7	77	56	4	HAND COUNT MISREADS
H	144	8	78	55	3	
835 C	171	18	110	36	7	VOTE NOT COUNTED BY COMPUTER. POSSIBLE LOOSE FLAP OR MULTIPLE VOTE NOT CAUGHT BY RECOUNT.
H	171	18	110	37	6	
838 C	66	2	27	37	0	HAND COUNT 1 BALLOT SHORT OF ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOTS.
H	65	2	27	36	0	
852 C	335	43	145	143	4	HAND COUNT COUNTED 1 BALLOT MORE THAN ACTUAL NUMBER OF BALLOT
H	336	43	145	144	4	

  
SYSTEMS ANALYST

\* Next page number is 130