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IN THE FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT COURTANN 24 PM 1: 28
OF THE STATE OF NEVADA IN AND FOR CARSON CITY

DONNA WASHINGTON, an individual; COALITION FOR PARENTS AND CHILDREN, a Political Action Committee.

Plaintiffs,

VS.

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FRANCISCO V. AGUILAR, in his official capacity as NEVADA SECRETARY OF STATE.

Defendant.

and

NEVADANS FOR REPRODUCTIVE FREEDOM, a Political Action Committee,

Intervenor-Defendant.

Case No.: 23 OC 00149 1B

Dept. No.: I

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

This matter came before this Court following Intervenor-Defendant Nevadans For Reproductive Freedom ("Intervenor-Defendant" or "Proponent") filing a motion to dismiss Plaintiffs Donna Washington and Coalition For Parents And Children ("Plaintiffs") complaint. The complaint, filed on December 28, 2023, pursuant to NRS 295.061, challenges the legal sufficiency of the proposed initiative petition known as Nevada Constitutional Initiative C-05-2023, the Nevada Reproductive Rights Amendment (the "Petition"). The Petition was filed with the Nevada Secretary of State on or about December 6, 2023, by Caroline Roberson, on behalf of Proponent.¹

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On January 8, 2024, the parties stipulated to allowing Intervenor-Defendant Nevadans For Reproductive Freedom to intervene in this litigation.

Plaintiffs filed an opposition to the motion to dismiss, and Proponent filed a reply.

The Court, having reviewed the papers and pleadings on file, considered the matter, being fully advised, and good cause appearing, finds, concludes, and orders as follows:

FINDINGS OF FACT AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW2

A. FINDINGS OF FACT

On December 6, 2023, Caroline Roberson, on behalf of Intervenor-Defendant, filed the Petition with the Secretary. The Petition seeks to add a new section to Article I of the Nevada Constitution establishing a fundamental, individual right to abortion.

The Petition includes a description of effect as required by NRS 295.009(1)(b), which reads, in full:

If enacted, this initiative would add a new section to Article 1 of the Nevada Constitution establishing a fundamental, individual right to abortion. This initiative enables individuals to make and carry out decisions about matters relating to abortion without interference from state or local governments. If this measure is enacted, the State still may regulate provision of abortion after fetal viability, which is defined in the measure, except where necessary to protect the life or health of the pregnant individual.

Pursuant to NRS 295.061, Plaintiffs initiated this action by filing a complaint on December 28, 2023, and Plaintiffs contend that the Petition is invalid under the Nevada Constitution and pertinent state statutes for two reasons. First, Plaintiffs argue that the Petition's description of effect is inadequate. And secondly, Plaintiffs argue that the Petition contains an unfunded mandate in violation of Article 19, Section 6 of the Nevada Constitution. Proponent filed a motion to dismiss on January 9, 2024, and Plaintiffs filed an opposition to the motion to dismiss, and Proponent filed a reply in support of the motion to dismiss.

² Any findings of fact which are more appropriately considered conclusions of law shall be treated as such, and any conclusions of law which are more appropriately considered findings of fact shall be treated as such.

B. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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The Petition's description of effect is legally adequate

Under NRS 295.009(1)(b), every initiative must "[s]et forth, in not more than 200 words, a description of the effect of the initiative or referendum if the initiative or referendum is approved by the voters." The purpose of the description is to "prevent voter confusion and promote informed decisions." Nevadans for Nev. v. Beers, 122 Nev. 930, 939, 142 P.3d 339, 345 (2006). Thus, "[t]he importance of the description of effect cannot be minimized, as it is what the voters see when deciding whether to even sign a petition." Coal. for Nev.'s Future v. RIP Com. Tax, Inc., No. 69501, 2016 WL 2842925 at *2 (2016) (unpublished disposition) (citing Educ. Initiative PAC v. Comm. to Protect Nev. Jobs, 129 Nev. 35, 37, 293 P.3d 874, 876 (2013)). "[T]he description of effect may hold even more impact with respect to a referendum, since merely gathering sufficient signatures to place a referendum on the ballot guarantees a change to the law regardless of the election's outcome." Id. (citing Nev. Const. art. 19, § 1(3) (providing that, if the voters approve the referendum, the statute "shall stand as the law of the state and shall not be amended, annulled, repealed, set aside, suspended or in any way made inoperative except by the direct vote of the people," and if the voters disapprove the statute or resolution, it is rendered void)).

The Nevada Supreme Court has repeatedly held that "a description of effect must be straightforward, succinct, and non-argumentative, and it must not be deceptive or misleading." Educ. Initiative PAC, 129 Nev. at 42, 293 P.3d at 879 (internal quotation marks and citation omitted). It must also "explain the [] ramifications of the proposed amendment" in order to allow voters to make an informed decision. Nev. Judges Ass'n v. Lau, 112 Nev. 51, 59, 910 P.2d 898, 903 (1996).

This Court finds that the Petition's description of effect meets the requirements of Nevada law. The Petition's description of effect describes the aims of

the proposed constitutional amendment, its terms, and its effects, with clarity. The Court finds that Plaintiffs fail to meet the burden of showing that the Petition's description of effect does not comply with NRS 295.009. The Petition's description satisfies Nevada's requirement as its plain language is straightforward, succinct, and non-argumentative.

2. The Petition does not contain an unfunded mandate

Article 19, section 2(1) of the Nevada Constitution provides that the initiative process is "subject to the limitations of Article 19, Section 6, which "does not permit the proposal of any statute or statutory amendment which makes an appropriation or otherwise requires the expenditure of money, unless such statute or amendment also imposes a sufficient tax, not prohibited by the constitution, or otherwise constitutionally provides for raising the necessary revenue." As the Nevada Supreme Court holds, Section 6 applies to all proposed initiatives. Rogers v. Heller, 117 Nev. 169, 173, 18 P.3d 1034, 1036 (2001). The primary purpose behind this requirement is to ensure that no initiative is presented to the voters without funding provisions when the initiative requires an appropriation or expenditure.

"[A]n appropriation is the setting aside of funds, and an expenditure of money is the payment of funds." Rogers v. Heller, 117 Nev. 169, 173, 18 P.3d 1034, 1036 (2001). "A necessary appropriation or expenditure in any set amount or percentage is a new requirement that otherwise does not exist." Id., 117 Nev. at 176. "[A]n initiative makes an appropriation or expenditure when it leaves budgeting officials no discretion in appropriating or expending the money mandated by the initiative—the budgeting official must approve the appropriation or expenditure, regardless of any other financial considerations." Herbst Gaming, Inc. v. Heller, 122 Nev. 877, 890, 141 P.3d 1224, 1233 (2006).

Here, this Court finds that Plaintiffs do not provide any evidence regarding the expected unfunded expenditures or costs they insist come along with the Petition.

1	The Court rejects Plaintiffs' argument that the Petition "would clearly require a
2	funding source" as it is unsupported by any evidence or by law. The Court finds that
3	Plaintiffs fail to meet the burden of showing that the Petition violates Article 19,
4	Section 6 of the Nevada Constitution.
5	ORDER
6	Based on the foregoing findings of fact and conclusions of law:
7	IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED and declared that Initiative Petition C-05-
8	2023's description of effect meets the requirements of Nevada law.
9	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED and declared that Initiative Petition C-05-2023
10	does not contain an unfunded mandate.
11	IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Plaintiffs' challenges to Initiative Petition
12	C-05-2023 are rejected, and Plaintiffs' complaint is dismissed with prejudice.
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14	Dated this 24 day of Jan, 2024.
15	District Court Judge
16	District Court Judge
17	Respectfully Submitted by:
18	Doll-
19	DRADIEUG GGURAGER EGO (GRAVIO
20	BRADLEY S. SCHRAGER, ESQ. (SBN 10217) DANIEL BRAVO, ESQ. (SBN 13078)
21	BRAVO SCHRAGER LLP 6675 South Tenaya Way, Suite 200
22	Las Vegas, Nevada 89113
23	Attorneys for Intervenor-Defendant
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25	3)
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

Pursuant to NRCP 5(b), I certify that I am an employee of the First Judicial District Court, and that on January ______, 2024, I deposited for mailing, postage paid, at Carson City, Nevada, a true and correct copy of the foregoing Order addressed as follows:

Jason D. Guinasso, Esq.
Hutchison & Steffen, PLLC
5371 Kietzke Lane
Reno, NV 89511

Bradley S. Schrager, Esq.
Daniel Bravo, Esq.
Bravo Schrager LLP
6675 South Tenaya Way, Suite 200
Las Vegas, NV 89113

Laena St. Jules Senior Deputy Attorney General 100 N Carson Street Carson City, NV 89701

Julie Harkleroad

Judicial Assistant, Dept. 1