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## IN THE SUPREME COURT OF

THE STATE OF NEVADA

STATE OF NEVADA, DEPT. OF MOTOR VEHICLES Appellant,
vs.
WILLIAM JUNGE,
Respondent

Case No.: 49350
Motion for Leave to Allow Amicus ACLU of Nevada to File A Response to This Court's March 3, 2009 Order to Show Cause; and Response to Show Cause Order

## MOTION FOR LEAVE TO ALLOW AMICUS ACLU OF NEVADA TO FILE A RESPONSE TO THIS COURT'S MARCH 3, 2009 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

Pursuant to Rules 2 and 7 of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure, Amicus Curiae the American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada (ACLUN) hereby files: (1) its motion for leave to file a Response to this Court's March 3, 2009 Order to Show Cause; and (2) its Response to this Court's March 3, 2009 Order to Show Cause.


On June 13, 2008, this Court issued an order inviting the ACLUN to participate as Amicus Curiae in order to examine, inter alia, the constitutional free speech issues raised in this case. The ALCUN filed its brief on September 19, 2008, and Appellant State of Nevada filed a response brief on December 26, 2008.

On March 3, 2009, this Court issued an Order to Show Cause directing the Appellant State of Nevada, Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to advise the Court: (1) whether the license plate at issue in this matter is currently registered to respondent William Junge; and (2) if it is no longer registered to Mr. Junge, why this appeal should not be dismissed as moot.

Rule 27 of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure govern the filing of motions, and does not prohibit amicus curia from filing motions or responding to substantive motions or orders once authorized to participate in an appeal. In an abundance of caution, and in the absence of any language specifically authorizing amicus curia to file motions or responses to orders to show cause, the ACLUN seeks an order authorizing it to file a response to the March 3, 2009 Order to Show Cause. Rule 2 allows this Court to suspend the provisions of any Appellate Procedure Rule for good cause. Here, good cause exists to permit ACLUN to file a response to the Court's March 3, 2009 Order to Show Cause due to the important constitutional issues raised by this case and the fact that Respondent is no longer represented by counsel and is unable to brief the Court on these issues.

By accepting this Court's invitation to participate as amicus curiae, the ACLUN, in essence, is standing in as counsel for Respondent and is the only party able to challenge Appellant's legal arguments and offer an opposing analysis of the law. At this point, the ACLUN's participation is especially important because, as discussed in the Response that
follows, Appellant DMV has formally listed Mr. Junge's "HOE" personalized license plate as a "not suitable" personalized plate, and has made it unavailable solely on that basis.

The Court's March 3, 2009 Order to Show Cause seeks argument from Appellant as to why this appeal should not be dismissed as moot. The ACLU of Nevada is seeking to file a response in order to provide this Court with a balanced analysis and thorough examination of these issues, including an explanation as to why the instant appeal is not in any way moot. This Court has the power, under Rule 2 of the Nevada Rules of Appellate Procedure to permit amicus curiae to file a reply brief, and the ACLU of Nevada respectfully requests that it do so.

The ACLUN's response to this Court's March 3, 2009 Order to Show Cause follows this motion, and is filed conditioned upon this Court's grant of its foregoing motion for leave.

Respectfully submitted this 18th day of March, 2009


## CONDITIONAL RESPONSE

## TO MARCH 3, 2009 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE

## I. INTRODUCTION

The issues in this case are alive and well. The "HOE" personalized license plate at issue in this case remains registered to Mr. Junge, and therefore any concerns this Court has about mootness are allayed. Furthermore, even if this were not the case, the mootness doctrine would not apply due to (1) the public interest issues that are present; (2) the pending, ongoing concerns that affect both the DMV and Mr. Junge; (3) the fact that the challenged actions at issue are
capable of repetition, yet evading review; and (4) that the chilling effect of the DMV's actions produce a constitutional violation independent of the approval or denial of his personalized plate.

## II. FACTS AND PRODCEDURAL HISTORY

In 1999, Respondent Mr. Junge applied for and was granted a personalized license bearing the word "HOE." In 2006, while applying to renew the plate, a supervisor at the DMV office decided that the plate might be inappropriate and asked the DMV's Special Plate Committee to vote to revoke it, which it did. (DMV App. p. 6, 11. 4-28.) Mr. Junge then received a letter stating that the "HOE" plates were being recalled because "these special plates are unsuitably (sic) and inappropriate." (DMV App. p. 39, Petitioner's Exhibit A.) Mr. Junge appealed the denial of his "HOE" vanity plate.

The Administrative Law Judge ruled as a conclusion of law that (under NAC 482.320, the regulation governing review of license plate content, hereinafter "DMV Regulation") the DMV has authority to prohibit any personalized license plate that is "determined by the Department to be inappropriate" as well as any plates that may be offensive or inappropriate, and the that the "HOE" plate was inappropriate. (DMV App. p. 72, Findings of Fact, Conclusions of Law and Decision, Sept. 18, 2006.) Mr. Junge appealed.

On March 27, 2007, the Eighth Judicial District Court of Nevada then reversed the Administrative Law Judge's decision (DMV App. p. 87-88, Decision and Order, Case No. A529007) because "the word 'Hoe' means a gardening tool" and therefore was not inappropriate. (Transcript of Dist. Crt. Proceedings, Case No. A-529007, Feb. 28, 2007, p. 17.) The DMV appealed.

On June 13,2008 , this Court issued an order inviting the ACLUN to participate as Amicus Curiae in order to examine, inter alia, the constitutional free speech issues raised in this
case. The ALCUN filed its brief on September 19, 2008 ("ACLU Brief"), and Appellant State of Nevada filed a response brief on December 26, 2008 ("Response"). On January 27, 2009, this Court granted ACLUN's motion for leave to file a reply to Appellant's Response brief, and on February 11, 2009, the ACLUN filed its reply.

On March 3, 2009, this Court issued an Order to Show Cause directing the Appellant State of Nevada, Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) to advise the Court: (1) whether the license plate at issue in this matter is currently registered to respondent William Junge; and (2) if it is no longer registered to Mr. Junge, why this appeal should not be dismissed as moot.

It was recently discovered that the DMV has formally listed Mr. Junge's "HOE" plate as a "not suitable" personalized plate, and has made it unavailable solely on that basis. See Affidavit of Judy Cox in Support of Motion for Leave to Respond to March 3, 2009 Order to Show Cause, and Response to Show Cause Order ("Cox Affidavit"), $\uparrow \uparrow \uparrow 7,8$, attached hereto and incorporated herein. The ACLUN has recently verified the plate at issue in this appeal is still registered to Mr. Junge. Id. at ${ }^{9} 9 .{ }^{1}$

## III. THE ARGUMENT

A. The Instant Appeal Is Not Moot Because the License Plate at Issue is Still Registered to Mr. Junge.

The "HOE" personalized license plate at issue in this appeal appears to still currently registered to Mr. Junge: he recently received a renewal form from the DMV showing that his current registration is in full effect. See Cox Affidavit, $\uparrow 9$.

This Court asked whether Mr. Junge still had this license plate registered to him, and if he did not, whether the instant appeal was moot. Because Mr. Junge does indeed still have the

[^0]plate registered him, there are no mootness concerns. However, as discussed below, even if the plate were no longer registered to Mr. Junge, the instant appeal would still not be mooted.

## B. Even if the Plate At Issue Were Not Registered to Mr. Junge, the Mootness Doctrine Would Still Be Inapplicable.

## 1. The Mootness Doctrine Does Not Apply Here Because of the Public Interest Exception.

Any application of the mootness doctrine in this case is overridden by the fact that this case concerns important constitutional issues of great public interest. The ACLUN feels that this case implicates important constitutional free speech issues. The United State Supreme Court made clear that license plate messages implicate the First Amendment rights of the vehicle owner. See Wooley v. Maynard, 430 U.S. 705, 715 (1977) (established that messages on license plates may be considered speech by the vehicle owner); see also Arizona Life Coalition v. Stanton, 515 F.3d 956 (9th Cir. 2008) (holding that privately crafted messages on specialized license plates constitute primarily private speech subject to First Amendment protections, with the plate's message being attributable to the vehicle owner, not the issuing state.) The DMV is exercising unbridled discretion in approving or denying personalized expression contained in individualized license plates in violation of the First Amendment to the United States Constitution. In addition, the DMV's recent actions increase the urgency and necessity that this Court render a ruling in this case: it has "upped the ante" by contemptuously ignoring and violating the Eighth Judicial District Court's March 27, 2007 order reversing of the Administrative Law Judge's decision. (DMV App. p. 87-88). The DMV has now listed the "HOE" language in its records and on the DMV website as a "not suitable" personalized plate. See Cox Affidavit, $\mathbb{T q 7 7}$ 8. Thus, the DMV has shown that its violation of First Amendment expression has significance beyond Mr. Junge and knows no boundaries: the DMV does not
even respect the rulings of Nevada's district courts. This Court apparently agrees that this case raises important constitutional issues, because it sua sponte invited the ACLUN to participate as amicus curiae in this appeal.

Nevada maintains a public interest exception to the mootness doctrine, where this Court will consider an otherwise moot case where important constitutional issues are raised. See Kirkpatrick v. Eighth Judicial Dist. Court, 119 Nev. 66, 68, 64 P.3d 1056, 1057 (2003) (where 15 year old New Mexican received Nevada district court authorization to marry in Nevada despite her marriage at that age being illegal in New Mexico, this Court entertained her case based on the "important constitutional issue raised" despite the fact that it was mooted by her having turned 16 and obtaining a marriage license in New Mexico); see also Jason S. v. Valley Hosp. Med. Ctr. (In re L.S.), 120 Nev. 157, 166, fn. 24, 87 P.3d 521, 526, fn. 24 (2004) (sua sponte hearing of an issue mooted by not being raised in the lower court because it was an important constitutional issue).

This Court's decision to decision to invite the ACLUN to participate as amicus curiae, as well as the DMV's continued flagrant First Amendment Violation and contempt of the Eighth Judicial District Court's order show beyond a doubt that the public interest exception to the mootness doctrine applies here.
2. Mootness Cannot Be Found in this Case Even If the Plate at Issue is not Registered to Mr. Junge, or if Mr. Junge Himself Failed to Renew His Registration.

Even if the "HOE" plate was not currently registered to Mr. Junge, or if he failed to renew the registration of the plate, this fact would still be insufficient to invoke the mootness doctrine. Mr. Junge could seek reinstatement of his registration for this personalized plate, and if this Court had dismissed this appeal based on mootness, the issue would be revived and
unresolved. Moreover, because Mr. Junge prevailed in the district court, the DMV would still be restrained in its actions by the district court's ruling without the benefit of a final resolution or legal determination from this Court. It is both Mr. Junge's and the DMV's interests that are thus implicated and which prevent a finding of mootness, and which militate in favor of this Court making a final determination as to the issue on appeal in this case.

This situation parallels the one addressed by the U.S. Supreme Court in City of Erie $v$. Pap's A.M., 529 U.S. 277 (2000). In Erie, the state court enjoined the enforcement of the city's anti-nudity ordinance, but the nude dancing club that brought the challenge had closed by the time the case reached the Supreme Court, and the proprietor submitted an affidavit stating that he did not intend to resume the business. The Supreme Court found that the case was not moot for two reasons. First, the Supreme Court reached that conclusion in part because the business "could again decide to operate." Id. at 287. Likewise here, if Mr. Junge had for some reason allowed his registration of the "HOE" plate to lapse, he could again decide to register it. Second, and equally applicable here, the Erie Court based its refusal to apply the mootness doctrine on the fact that the respondent club owner sought "to have the case declared moot" after the business had "prevailed below," obtaining a judgment that invalidated the city's ordinance. Id. at 288. The Erie Court went on to note that had they declared Erie moot, the defendant city would have been saddled with an "ongoing injury," i.e., the judgment invalidating its law. Id. Here, the DMV is in a similar position: if this Court declares the DMV's appeal moot, the DMV will be subject to the district court's judgment invalidating its review process for personalized plates, without the benefit of a ruling from this Court to finally dispose of the issue one way or the other. Thus, the posture of this case forecloses any finding
of mootness, even if the "HOE" plate is no longer registered to Mr. Junge, and even if he himself is responsible for the registration lapsing.
3. The Question of Whether the License Plate is Currently Registered to Mr. Junge is Irrelevant Because the Challenged Action is Capable of Repetition Yet Evading Review

Even if this license plate is not currently registered to respondent Junge, the appeal should not be dismissed as moot, because the "capable of repetition, yet evading review" exception to the mootness doctrine would apply. The general formula applicable to non-class action cases is found in Weinstein v. Bradford, 423 U.S. 147, 149 (1975) (per curiam), where it was held that an injury is capable of repetition, yet evades review if: (1) the challenged action was of limited duration, too short to be fully litigated prior to its cessation or expiration; and (2) there is a reasonable expectation that the same complaining party will be subjected to the same action again.

Nevada has adapted this rule to hold that a court may decide a technically moot case when otherwise "an important question of law could never be decided because of the nature of its timing." See State v. Washoe Co. Public Defender, 105 Nev. 299, 301, 775 P.2d 217, 218 (1989). This exception to the mootness doctrine applies when the duration of the challenged action is "relatively short," and there is a "likelihood that a similar issue will arise in the future." Traffic Control Servs. v. United Rentals, 120 Nev. 168, 171-72, 87 P.3d 1054, 1057 (2004); see also Del Papa v. Board of Regents, 114 Nev. 388, 401, 956 P.2d 770, 779 (Nev. 1998) (where Board of Regents engaged in a non-public vote concerning the issuance of an press release that was ultimately not issued, mootness doctrine did not apply to question of whether this act violated the Open Meeting Law because the act was capable of repetition, yet evading review).

The DMV's annual registration requirement and its sole and exclusive power to cancel registrations fulfill the first element of the Weinstein test. See Weinstein, 423, U.S., at 149 (mootness doctrine inapplicable where the challenged action was of limited duration, too short to be fully litigated prior to its cessation or expiration.) The DMV exercises its unbridled discretion regarding the approval or denial of personalized expression contained in individualized license plates-which violates the First Amendment to the United States Constitution-on an annual basis. This one-year period does not provide sufficient time to address the challenged violation, because each year will be a separate act of violation of Mr. Junge's right to freedom of expression. See Traffic Control Servs., 120 Nev. 168, 171-72, 87 P.3d 1054, 1057 (2004) (finding that the term of a one-year non-competition covenant was sufficiently short to invoke the exception). The DMV can approve or deny the "HOE" personalized plate at its whim, making the fact of yearly registration of the plate to Mr. Junge too short of a time frame to support a mootness determination. This is especially apparent in this case, where the DMV has directly violated the district court order requiring the DMV to permit Mr. Junge to have the "HOE" plate registration, putting Mr. Junge in the impossible position of not ever being able to know with certainty when this latest violation of Mr. Junge's First Amendment rights actually occurred. Does this contemptuous behavior by the DMV apply to the original registration attempt in 2006 , or to subsequent registrations? Moreover, the application of the exception to mootness based on this short time frame is supported by the fact that the DMV can escape any consequences for its unconstitutional actions by simply changing its determination as to the approval or denial of certain plates from year to year.

The second element of the Weinstein test is also met here. See Weinstein, 423, U.S., at 149 (mootness doctrine inapplicable where there is a reasonable expectation that the same
complaining party will be subjected to the same action again. $)^{2}$ The DMV has disregarded the Eighth Judicial District Court's March 27, 2007 order requiring the DMV to reinstate Mr. Junge's "HOE" tag (DMV App. p. 87-88, Decision and Order, Case No. A529007), and its finding that "the word 'Hoe' means a gardening tool" and therefore was not inappropriate. (Transcript of Dist. Crt. Proceedings, Case No. A-529007, Feb. 28, 2007, p. 17.) The DMV has shown quite plainly that Mr. Junge continues to be subject to the DMV's violation of his right to expression, and that he will continue to be subject to this abuse. Moreover, even if Mr. Junge had for some reason let his registration lapse-such as being worn down by the DMV's dogged abuse of his right to expression-he could easily decide to re-register the "HOE" plate in the future. This certainly qualifies as the requisite "reasonable expectation" of recurrence found sufficient by the U.S. Supreme Court to avoid mootness. Honig v. Doe, 484 U.S. 305, 318-319, n. 6; see also Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 124-125 (1973) (challenge to abortion statute was held not moot eve though the woman who initiated the action was no longer pregnant, on the basis that she could possibly become pregnant at a later date.) Therefore, even if the "HOE"

[^1]personalized plate is no longer registered to Mr. Junge, the mootness doctrine is simply inapplicable.
4. Any Concerns About Mootness Are Overridden By the Need to Counteract the Chilling Effect Produced by the DMV's Disregard of Mr. Junge's Right to Expression and its Violation of the District Court's Order.

The chilling effect produced by the DMV's actions to date further demonstrates why the instant appeal is not moot in any manner. The First Amendment issues raised in this case invoke a public interest concern and collateral constitutional violations that eliminate any mootness and extend beyond Mr. Junge's individual claim.

A scheme that makes the ability to engage in constitutionally protected expression contingent upon having permission from the government, or its designee, constitutes a prior restraint. See Freedman v. Maryland, 380 U.S. 51, 58 (1965); FW/PBS, Inc. v. City of Dallas, 493 U.S. 215, 227 (1990). Unfettered discretion on the part of governmental agencies is an impermissible prior restraint. See City of Lakewood v. Plain Dealer Publishing Co., 486 U.S. 750, 770 (1988). The DMV's denial of Mr. Junge's protected expression via his personalized plate precluded him from disseminating his message, and thus has a chilling effect on his protected speech, as well as that of others like him who must deal with the DMV in seeking personalized plates. This is a constitutional violation independent of the DMV's inappropriate and standardless denial of Mr. Junge's plate. See Bd. of County Com'rs, Wabaunsee County, Kan. v. Umbehr, 518 U.S. 668, 674 (1996) (recognizing that a chilling effect is a "constitutional violation[ ] [that] may arise from the deterrent, or chilling, effect of governmental [efforts] that fall short of a direct prohibition against the exercise of First Amendment rights." (quoting Laird v. Tatum, 408 U.S. 1, 11 (1972)). Any concerns over mootness are thus superseded by this broader public concern that goes beyond Mr. Junge's individual case.

The fact that the DMV has now officially listed Mr. Junge's personalized plate as "not appropriate" in its records and on its website in violation of the district court's order further emphasizes the fact that the concerns and issues in this case extend far beyond Mr. Junge individually. See Cox Affidavit, 99 . This Court needs to address the DMV's ability to exercise unbridled discretion in approving or denying personalized plates, because the DMV apparently has no intention of pulling back its inappropriate restraints on expression in relation to Mr . Junge or anyone else. Therefore, even if the plate at issue is no longer registered to Mr. Junge, the instant appeal remains a live cause and is not in any way mooted.

## IV. CONCLUSION

For the reasons set forth above, the ACLUN respectfully request that the instant appeal be allowed to continue so that the important issue at stake in this matter can be fully addressed by this Court.

Respectfully submitted this 18 th day of March, 2009.


## CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I certify that on the 18th day of March, 2009, I served a copy of the Motion for Leave to Allow Amicus ACLU of Nevada to File A Response to This Court's March 3, 2009 Order to Show Cause; and Response to Show Cause Order, on all parties by mailing, postage prepaid, a true copy thereof, addressed to:

WILLIAM JUNG
5409 CONTERA COURT
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89102

CATHERINE CORTEX MASTO
OFFICE OF NEVADA ATTORNEY GENERAL 100 N. CARSON STREET
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89701

CAROLYN L. WATERS
TRANSPORTATION DIVISION
555 EAST WASHINGTON AVE
SUITE 3900
LAS VEGAS, NEVADA 89101


# AFFIDAVIT OF JUDY COX IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO RESPOND TO MARCH 3, 2009 ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE, AND RESPONSE TO SHOW CAUSE ORDER 

State of Nevada )
) ss.
County of Clark )
Affiant, Judy Cox, Esq., being first duly sworn upon oath, deposes and state as follows:

1. I am an attorney and a member in good standing of the State Bar of Nevada (admitted in October, 2008), and am an attorney for the American Civil Liberties Union of Nevada ("ACLUN"). The ACLUN is a statewide organization devoted to the protection of civil rights and civil liberties of all Nevadans.
2. On June 13, 2008, this Court issued an order inviting the ACLUN to participate as Amicus Curiae in State of Nevada, DMV v. Junge, Case no: 49350, in order to examine, inter alia, the constitutional and free speech issues raised in this appeal. I have received and reviewed a copy of the March 3, 2009 Nevada Supreme Court's Order to Show Cause why the appeal would not be moot if the "HOE" plate is no longer registered to Mr. Junge.
3. Based on the district court's ruling that the "HOE" plate was not offensive and could not be revoked because it was "inappropriate," I assumed that if Mr. Junge no longer had the "HOE" plate, then it would be available for another person to choose, so I went to the Nevada DMV website to see if the "HOE" plate was available.
4. The Nevada DMV website has an online personalized plate search which lets a person verify whether their choice of letter and/or number combinations for a personalize license plate is available. A true and correct copy of this webpage is attached as Exhibit A.
5. The webpage states "You can choose any personalized combination that is not offensive or in bad taste, has not already been issued to someone else and does not conflict with any standard-issue Nevada numbering system."
6. I clicked on the "personalized plate search" link which took me to an interactive page in which I could type any personalized plate letter/number combination that I wished. A true and correct copy of this webpage is attached as Exhibit B.
7. I typed in HOE into the search box and hit "submit." The result message stated that HOE was not available (N/A) because:

## "HOE is not suitable and cannot be ordered. You may enter a different combination and try again."

A true and correct copy of this webpage result is attached as Exhibit C.
8. I thought might be the standard message for all unavailable personalized plates, so I also tried another offensive plate message ("PIMP") and a non-offensive popular plate message ("REBEL"). The result for the PIMP plate stated "PIMP is not suitable and cannot be ordered" whereas the result for REBEL simply stated that "REBEL is unavailable." True and correct copies of these webpage results for PIMP and REBEL are attached as Exhibit D.
9. On March 17, 2009, our office received a copy of the registration renewal form for Appellee William Junge's "HOE" personalized license plate which he received from Appellant Nevada DMV. The form indicates that Mr. Junge's registration of this plate is current and due to expire on April 10, 2009. A true and correct copy of the renewal form is attached hereto as Exhibit E.

Further affiant sayeth naught.

SUBSCRIBED and SWORN to before me
 this 18th day of March, 2009.


NOTARY PUBLIC in and for said County and State


EXHIBIT A


## Personalized Plates

## On This Page

- Costs \& Application
- What Plate Numbers Are Available?
- How Do I Order Custom Plates?
- How Do I Order Plates as a Gift?
- Complaints


## What's Related

- License Plates Home Page
- Registration Home Page
- Circa 1982 Replica Plates
- Fire Fighter Plates
- Charitable and Collegiate
- Organizational Plates
- Veterans \& Military
- Classic Vehicles
- Proposed Specialty Plates
- Sample and Souvenir Plates
New! Check Personalized Plate Numbers Onlinell See how your plates will look

Flat Most Nevada license plates are no longer stamped or embossed. They do not Plates have raised lettering. The DMV has transitioned to digitized license plate manufacturing that is more efficient and costs less than older methods.

You must have Acrobat Reader software to view and print PDF forms.
It's free and easy to install. See Forms Help or Download Reader.

| Personalized Plates Forms Help I Back |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Plate Image (Click for a larger picture) | Type | Standard initiallannual Fee | Motorcycle Initiouldnnual Fee | Availability |
|  | Personalized Plates Standard Nevada plate design with your choice of up to 7 custom letters/numbers. 6 letters/numbers maximum for motorcycles and small trailers. | \$36/\$20 | \$35.50/\$20 | CustomOrdered <br> Application sp66 |

Fees listed are in addition to all other applicable registration fees. Incomplete, illegible or incorrect applications will be returned.
Use our online Personalized Plate Search to look up available numbers.

## What Plate Numbers Are Available?

Back TOTOD
Personalized plates in the Sunset style can have up to seven characters. Specialty plates vary from four to seven characters as designated on each plate's application. You do not have to fill all available spaces. Punctuation and special symbols are not allowed.

Use our online Personalized Plate Search, e-mail or call to verify whether your choice is available. Please have three choices ready when you fill out the application.

You can choose any personalized combination that is not offensive or in bad taste, has not already been issued to someone else and does not conflict with any standard-issue Nevada numbering system. If your plate number is denied or recalled for any of these reasons, you may appeal the decision through the Office of Administrative Hearings.

Personalized plate numbers which have expired or been surrendered become available to any applicant 18 months after expiration. Individuals may transfer plate numbers if the original owner signs a form as the new owner's registration is completed at a DMV office.

## - How Do I Order Custom Plates?

You have the choice of ordering by mail, fax or in person. We suggest mail or fax if your vehicle is already registered in Nevada, if you are moving to Nevada in the near future or if you will be buying a vehicle in the near future. Order in person if you will be registering a vehicle or renewing the registration within the next 60 days. See Previously-issued Plate Numbers if you wish to order a specific standard plate number.

Application sp66-Personalized Plate
Application sp33 - Veterans
Application sp41-Professional Firefighters
Application sp62 - Volunteer Firefighters
Application sp49-Masons
Order by Mail or Fax. Check for three choices on our Personalized Plate Search. You may also email or call.

Download and complete the appropriate application for your plate. Mail the application and fees to the address on the application. Fees may be paid by check or money order payable to DMV or a Credit Card Authorization. For faxed orders, fax the completed application and a Credit Card Authorization to (775) 684-4797.

You can order plates even if you are moving to Nevada within the next 60 days but have not actually registered a vehicle here yet.

Personalized plates must be approved, manufactured and then shipped to the DMV or Assessor's office you chose on the application. If your application is rejected, your check will be returned.

When the DMV or Assessor receives your plates, the staff will send you a letter notifying you they are ready.

If your vehicle is currently registered in Nevada, bring the old plates to the DMV for surrender. If you wish to keep them, bring the rear plate only to surrender the decal.

If you choose to keep the same expiration date, we will issue a new registration slip and decal with your new plates. No emissions inspection or registration renewal is required.

You have the option of renewing your vehicle registration for a full year. Complete an emissions inspection if required and if the last test was completed more than 90 days ago. Your expiration date will change if the current expiration date is more than 35 days away. Credit will be given for the unused portion of your current Nevada registration.

If you have just purchased a vehicle or have already moved to Nevada, we encourage you to order in person at the same time you register your vehicle.

Order in Person. You can order your custom plates in person at the same time you register a vehicle or renew its registration at a DMV Full Service Office or at a County Assessor's Office which offers vehicle registration services. You may wish to use our online Personalized Plate Search in advance to help select your plate style and/or personalized numbering.

If you have just purchased a vehicle or are registering it in Nevada for the first time, see the full list of Registration Requirements or New Resident Guide and use our online Registration Fee Estimates. Bring all required documentation along with the appropriate license plate application. We will issue the vehicle registration slip, decal and a temporary movement permit. The plates will be mailed to you.

If your vehicle is currently registered in Nevada, bring the old plates to the DMV for surrender. If you wish to keep them, bring the rear plate only to surrender the decal.

If you choose to keep the same expiration date, we will issue a new registration slip, decal and a temporary movement permit. No emissions inspection or registration renewal is required. The plates will be mailed to you.

You have the option of renewing your vehicle registration for a full year. Complete an emissions inspection if required and if the last test was completed more than 90 days ago. Your expiration date will change if the current expiration date is more than 35 days away. Credit will be given for the unused portion of your current Nevada registration.

How Do I Order Plates As A Gift?
Back To Top
We encourage you to order by mail or fax as above, placing your name and address on the application and the recipient's name on the line labeled "Name of person plate will be registered to if other than applicant."

Personalized plates in the Sunset style can have up to seven characters. Specialty plates vary from four to seven characters as designated on each plate's application. You do not have to fill all available spaces. Punctuation and special symbols are not allowed. Use our online Personalized Plate Search to verify whether your choices are available.

When the DMV or County Assessor's office you chose on the application receives your plates, the staff will notify you by mail. The office will hold the plates for 60 days. We cannot release license plates which are not registered to a vehicle.

The registration will have to completed in person at a DMV or Assessor office as outlined above.

## - Plate Number Complaints

Forms Help I Back To Top
If you see a personalized plate number that you find offensive, you may ask the Department to review and possibly recall it. Please complete the following form and mail it to the address listed.

```
License Plate Complaint Form (SP 74)
```

The Department will consider recalling any personalized license plate that:

- Expresses contempt, ridicule, or superiority of race, ethnic heritage, religion, gender, or political affiliation.
- Contains any connotation that is sexual, vulgar, derogatory, profane, or obscene.
- Contains a direct or indirect reference to drug or drug paraphernalia, or a gang.
- Makes a defamatory reference to a person or group.
- Is determined by the department to be inappropriate.

| Driver License \| Registration | License Plates | Forms |
| :---: | :---: |
| Locations \| FAQs | Online Services | Site Map | Home |


-

EXHIBIT B


Personalized License Plate Availability Search
Please read the following information before you begin:
Combinations MAY NOT exceed the number of positions, including spaces, designed for each Specialty License Plate. Symbols and punctuation marks MAY NOT be used.
For the most part, Specialty License Plates are available for passenger and light duty vehicles only. Specialty License Plates are not available for motorcycles. In some instances a Specialty License Plate may be manufactured in the small trailer plate design. Please contact DMV as referenced below for more details on small trailer plates.
The department has the right to refuse any combination of letters and/or numbers that may carry connotations offensive to good taste and decency, or which would be misleading, or in conflict with any license plate series that has been issued.

The Department will reject requests for any personalized license plate that:

- Expresses contempt, ridicule, or superiority of race, ethnic heritage, religion, gender, or political affiliation.
- Contains any connotation that is sexual, vulgar, derogatory, profane, or obscene.
- Contains a direct or indirect reference to drug or drug paraphernalia, or a gang.
- Makes a defamatory reference to a person or group.
- Is determined by the department to


Ordering Special Personalized Plates online is currently unavailable. You may select one of the forms below to order your Special Personalized Plates or see also How to Order Custom Plates.

Application sp66-Personalized Plate
Application sp45-Circa 1982 Replica Plate
Application sp41-Professional Firefighters
Application sp62 - Volunteer Firefighters
Application sp49-Masons
Application sp33-Veterans be inappropriate.
Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for your personalized license plate to be manufactured.
You must have Acrobat Reader software to view and print PDF forms.
It's free and easy to install. See Forms Help or Download Reader.
DMV online services are normally available:
Monday:
24 Hours.
Tuesday - Friday:
From 2:00 am to midnight.
Saturday: $\quad$ From 2:00 am to $8: 00 \mathrm{pm}$.
Sunday \& Holidays:
From midnight to $9: 00 \mathrm{pm}$.

This schedule may vary due to maintenance.

## - Contact Us

Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles
555 Wright Way
Carson City, NV 89711-0725
E-mail: info@dmv.nv.gov
Call a customer service representative:

| Las Vegas Area | 486-4DMV (702) 486-4368 |
| :--- | :--- |
| Reno/Sparks/Carson City | $684-4 D M V(775) 684-4368$ |
| Rural Nevada | $1-877-368-7828$ |
| Fax | $(775) 684-4992$ |
| TDD (Hearing Impaired Only) | $(775) 684-4904$ |



## EXHIBIT C



## Personalized License Plate Availability Search

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Application sp45-Circa 1982 Replica Plate
Application sp41-Professional Firefighters
Application sp62-Volunteer Firefighters
Application sp49-Masons
Application sp33 - Veterans

Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for your personalized license plate to be manufactured.
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It's free and easy to install. See Forms Help or Download Reader.
DMV online services are normally available:

Monday:
Tuesday - Friday:

24 Hours.
From 2:00 am to midnight.

Saturday:
From 2:00 am to 8:00 pm.
Sunday \& Holidays:
From midnight to $9: 00 \mathrm{pm}$.
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## - Contact Us

Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles<br>555 Wright Way<br>Carson City, NV 89711-0725<br>E-mail: info@dmv.nv.gov<br>Call a customer service representative:<br>Las Vegas Area 486-4DMV (702) 486-4368<br>Reno/Sparks/Carson City 684-4DMV (775) 684-4368<br>Rural Nevada<br>Fax<br>TDD (Hearing Impaired Only)



EXHIBIT D


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- Makes a defamatory reference to a person or group.
- Is determined by the department to be inappropriate.

Choose a different plate background.


REBEL is not available. You may enter a different combination and try again.


Ordering Special Personalized Plates online is currently unavailable. You may select one of the forms below to order your Special Personalized Plates or see also How to Order Custom Plates.

Application sp66-Personalized Plate
Application sp45-Circa 1982 Replica Plate
Application sp41-Professional Firefighters
Application sp62 - Volunteer Firefighters
Application sp49-Masons
Application sp33 - Veterans

Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for your personalized license plate to be manufactured.
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It's free and easy to install. See Forms Help or Download Reader.

## DMV online services are normally available:

Monday:
Tuesday - Friday: From 2:00 am to midnight.
Saturday:

24 Hours.
From 2:00 am to 8:00 pm.


## Personalized License Plate Availability Search

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Please allow 4 to 6 weeks for your personalized license plate to be manufactured.
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## DMV online services are normally available:

Monday:
24 Hours.
Tuesday - Friday:

From 2:00 am to midnight.


EXHIBIT E


555 WRIGHT WAY CARSON CITY, NV 89711 Renofsparks/Carson city (775) 6A4-GDMV (4368) -as Vegas hrea (702) 4B6-4DMy (4368) Rural Nivada or But of State (877) 368-7820 neve dnenv. com

VEHICLE REGISTHATION RENEWA BOTICE

JUNGE WILLIAN CHARLES
5409 CONTERA CT
LAS VEGAS NV 89120-2062

SHOG-EMISSIONS CHECK - REQUCKED

ITEMIEED FEES

| 1982 REFLICA |  |
| :--- | ---: |
| REG FEE HOE | $\$ 33.00$ |
| BASIC GOV SVCS TAK | $\$ 26.00$ |
| SUPL GOV SYCS TAX | $\$ 6.00$ |

PERSONALIZED $\$ 20.00$
TOIAL FEES
$\$ 85.00$






Mandatory Insurance Verification
Ger NRS 485.185, every owner of a motor vehicle feyistered or required to be registered in chis State, shall continuously proyide insurance Eron nin insurance company licensed to do business in Hevada. Trailers are exempt.

Ghanged? If so, show correct addrass below.
SMOG-EMISSIONS CHECK :- REQUIRED
JUNGE WILI.TAM CHARLES
5409 CONTERA CT
LAS VEGAS NV 89120-2062.



[^0]:    ${ }^{1}$ An examination of the lower left portion of the DMV's recent registration renewal sent to Mr. Junge makes his reason for his choice of the "HOE" plate clear: he wanted a "HOE" plate for his 1999 Chevrolet "TAHOE". See Cox Affidavit, 49 , and its Exhibit E.

[^1]:    ${ }^{2}$ This element of the Weinberg test is in fact quite fluid and not a hard and fast rule: in many cases, the U.S. Supreme Court and Ninth Circuit Court of Appeals have simply ignored the necessity of determining whether there will likely be a repetition of the injury in question. See, e.g., Super Tire Engineering Co. v. McCorkle, 416 U.S. 115, 125-26 (1974) (strike over but action against strikers receiving welfare not moot because state policy is fixed; no discussion of probability of another strike against plaintiff-employer); Roe v. Wade, 410 U.S. 113, 125 (1973) (attack on abortion laws not moot despite plaintiff no longer being pregnant and giving no indication that she will again become pregnant and seek abortion); Dunn v. Blumstein, 405 U.S. $330,333 \mathrm{n} .2$, (1972) (even though plaintiff now eligible to vote, challenge to durational residency requirement allowed because others still affected); Moore v. Ogilvie, 394 U.S. 814, 816 (1969) (election over but challenge to nominating petition procedure will proceed because of "continuing controversy in the federal-state area"); Allen v. Monger, 583 F.2d 438, 440 (9th Cir. 1978) (action by now-discharged sailors who served aboard now moth-balled ship to enjoin regulation prohibiting petitioning of Congressmen not moot because "serious questions raised"), vacated, 444 U.S. 1063, 100 S. Ct. 1003, 62 L. Ed. 2d 745 (1980); Webster v. Mesa, 521 F.2d 442, 443 (9th Cir. 1975) (action against law prohibiting voter who has signed partisan candidate's petition from also signing independent's petition for same office not moot despite end of petitioning period).

