U.S. ELECTION ASSISTANCE COMMISSION

2016 Election Administration & Voting Survey

Statutory Overview

In order to better understand state laws governing Federal elections, the U.S. Election Assistance Commission, as part of its biennial Election Administration and Voting Survey, is collecting information on state election laws and procedures. These answers will help EAC to better understand the quantitative data relating to the 2016 general election that we are collecting from all U.S. states and territories.

EAC understands that responding to this Statutory Overview may require significant staff time on the part of your office. Please be assured that we have attempted to minimize the burden, and we appreciate your cooperation in this very important project.

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DIRECTIONS AND EXAMPLE

As appropriate, please provide your state's legal citation for the responses to the questions beginning on the following page.

Please answer each question to the best of your ability. If a term or concept is ambiguous, please explain why. If a question is not applicable to your state, please explain why. If a definition or term lacks statutory reference in your state but is widely used in practice, please explain. If election procedures vary at the local level within your state, please explain these variations to the best of your ability.

The Statutory Overview data collection document has two columns below each question.

- On the left, we have provided you with the answer your state provided for the 2014 Statutory Overview. If there has not been a change in your state's laws or legal citation in the response to a question, please mark the box labeled **No Change since 2014** at the top of the left column.

- If the response has changed since 2014 – or your state has not answered this question previously for some reason— please mark the box labeled **Changed since 2014** at the top of the right column and then provide the new answer in the text box provided. If your response is too long to fit in the box, please make a note in the text box and place your response in the "Notes" page at the end of the document. Additionally, if a law was repealed in full, please answer "repealed in full" in the box.

If any of your state laws are currently enjoined or otherwise blocked from enforcement by a state or federal court or by executive decision, please specify.

Example:

A1. How does your state define the following terms related to votes and ballots? Please provide your state's legal citation defining these terms, where applicable.

a) Over-vote

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

State code 1.11 - An attempt to vote for a larger number of candidates than is allowed.

b) Under-vote

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

This term has no legal definition.

State code 1.12 - An attempt to vote for a smaller number of candidates than is allowed.

SECTION A: GENERAL

A1. How does your state define the following terms related to votes and ballots? Please provide your state's legal citation defining these terms, where applicable.

a) Over-vote

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

NRS 293B.085 Several elective to same offices; effect of overvote.
A mechanical voting system must permit the voter to vote for as many persons for an office as he is lawfully entitled to vote for, but no more. If a voter casts more votes for an office than he is lawfully entitled, the counting device or electronic computer must be programmed so that those votes are not counted. The remainder of the voter's ballot must be counted if it is otherwise lawfully voted.

2016 Response:

b) Under-vote

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

NRS 293.119 "Undervote" defined. "Undervote" means a ballot that has been cast by a voter but shows no legally valid selection for any candidate for a particular office or for a ballot question.

2016 Response:

c) Blank ballot

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

While express lacking legal definition, it is widely understood in practice in Nevada that a blank ballot is a ballot that has no votes for any race on the ballot.

2016 Response:

d) Void/Spoiled ballot

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

NRS 293.107 "Spoiled ballot" defined. "Spoiled ballot" means a ballot defaced by a voter and exchanged for a new one.

2016 Response:

e) Provisional/Challenged ballot

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

See Appendix A

2016 Response:

f) Absentee

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

NRS 293.013 "Absent ballot" defined. "Absent ballot" means a ballot voted by a person who expects to be or is absent from the polling place for his precinct or district on election day.

2016 Response:

g) Early voting

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

NRS 293.3564 Permanent polling places for early voting.
1. The county clerk may establish permanent polling places for early voting by personal appearance in the county at the locations selected pursuant to NRS 293.3561.
2. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, any person entitled to vote early by personal appearance may do so at any polling place for early voting.
3. If it is impractical for the county clerk to provide at each polling place for early voting a ballot in every form required in the county, the county clerk may:
(a) Provide appropriate forms of ballots for all offices within a township, city, town or county commissioner election district, as determined by the county clerk; and
(b) Limit voting at that polling place to registered voters in that township, city, town or county commissioner election district.
NRS 293.3568 Period for early voting; hours for permanent polling places.
1. The period for early voting by personal appearance begins the third Saturday preceding a primary or general election and extends through the Friday before election day, Sundays

2016 Response:

h) Active Voter

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

NRS 293.017 “Active registration” defined. “Active registration” means a current registration of a voter in the official register, entitling such voter to vote in the manner provided by this title.

2016 Response:

i) Inactive Voter

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

NRS 293.530 (in part) Correction of statewide voter registration list; authority of county clerk to make investigations; county clerk to cancel registration of voter under certain circumstances; maintenance of records regarding notices of cancellation; designation of voter as inactive; regulations. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 293.541: 7. If a voter fails to return the postcard mailed pursuant to subsection 3 within 30 days, the county clerk shall designate the voter as inactive on his application to register to vote.
Section 3 reads:
3. A county clerk shall cancel the registration of a voter pursuant to this section if:
(a) He mails a written notice to the voter which the United States Postal Service is required to forward;
(b) He mails a return postcard with the notice which has a place for the voter to write his new address, is addressed to the county clerk and has postage guaranteed;
(c) The voter does not respond; and
(d) The voter does not appear to vote in an election before the

2016 Response:

j) Other terms (please specify) _____

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Nevada defines additional election terms. These definitions, because of their volume, will not be listed here, but may be found at NRS 293.010 through NRS 293.1275.

2016 Response:

A2. Please provide the legal citation for any *significant* changes to election laws or procedures that have been enacted or adopted since the previous Federal election. "Significant" does not include routine or technical changes (such as changes to election district boundaries or polling place changes). However, EAC would like to learn about any new identification requirements for voters or registrants; changes in eligibility for voting or registering; adoption of alternative voting methods; and other changes that you believe represent a significant change in the way your state runs its elections.

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

During the 2013 legislative session two (2) bills were enacted that have a significant change to Nevada election law or procedure.
Assembly Bill No. 108 - AN ACT relating to elections; providing that a person is not ineligible to vote because he or she has been adjudicated mentally incompetent unless a court of competent jurisdiction makes certain specific findings concerning the person's mental capacity to vote; and providing other matters properly relating thereto. Text of AB 108 as enrolled is available online at:
http://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/77th2013/Bills/AB/AB108_EN.pdf
Assembly Bill No. 175 - AN ACT relating to elections; authorizing uniformed-service voters, their spouses and overseas voters to sign applications to register to vote, applications for military-overseas ballots and military-overseas ballots with digital signatures or electronic signatures; requiring the Secretary of State to prescribe by regulation certain duties of local elections officials; making various other changes to the Uniformed Military and Overseas Absentee Voters Act; and providing other matters properly relating thereto. Text of AB 175 as enrolled is available online at:
http://www.leg.state.nv.us/Session/77th2013/Bills/AB/AB15_EN.pdf
Assembly Bill No. 48 - AN ACT relating to elections; providing that a person who is not a qualified elector and who votes or attempts to vote knowing that fact, or a person who votes or attempts to vote using the name of another person, is guilty of a category D felony; revising certain nomination procedures; requiring county clerks to certify certain lists of candidates and nominees to the Secretary of State; extending the period in which a person may register to vote by computer; making various other changes relating to the administration and conduct of an election; expanding the definition of "campaign expenses"; amending reporting requirements relating to special elections; requiring persons and entities which make expenditures against candidates to report contributions and expenditures; eliminating a requirement that the Secretary of State obtain certain advice and consent of the Legislative Commission; making various other changes relating to campaign finance; providing penalties; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.
Text of AB 48 as enrolled is available online at:

2016 Response:

During the 2015 legislative session one (1) bill was enacted that includes somewhat important changes to to Nevada election law or procedure regarding requirements for federal elections.

Assembly Bill 462:
1) provides voters who are unable to sign their names in the roster due to physical limitations are now able to be identified by i) answering questions from the election board officer covering the personal data which is reported on the application to register to vote; ii) providing the election board officer, orally or in writing, with other personal data which verifies the identity of the voter; or iii) providing the election board officer with proof of identification as described in NRS 293.277/293C.270 other than the card issued to the voter at the time he or she is registered to vote.

2) Now includes electronic mail address as part of the information relating to a voter that is considered confidential.

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SECTION B: VOTER REGISTRATION

B1. Is your state's voter registration database system best described as a bottom-up, a top-down, or a hybrid? (Note: A bottom-up system generally uploads information retained at the local level and compiled at regular intervals to form the statewide voter registration list. A top-down system is hosted on a single, central platform/mainframe and is generally maintained by the state with information supplied by local jurisdictions. A hybrid is some combination of both systems described above.)

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
Nevada has a bottom-up voter registration database system.	

If your state uses a bottom-up or hybrid system, how often do local jurisdictions transmit registration information to the state list?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:	2016 Response:
Local jurisdictions transmit registration information to the state list on each business night.	

B2. Please describe the process used in your state to move voters from the active list to the inactive list, and from the inactive list to the active list. Is a different process used for UOCAVA voters?

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

NRS 293.530 states the procedure to move voters from the active list to the inactive list.
Note: UOCAVA voters are subject to the process identified in NRS 293.530.
NRS 293.530 Correction of statewide voter registration list; authority of county clerk to make investigations; county clerk to cancel registration of voter under certain circumstances; maintenance of records regarding notices of cancellation; designation of voter as inactive; regulations. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 293.541:
1. County clerks may use any reliable and reasonable means available to correct the portions of the statewide voter registration list which are relevant to the county clerks and to determine whether a registered voter's current residence is other than that indicated on his application to register to vote.
2. A county clerk may, with the consent of the board of county commissioners, make investigations of registration in the county by census, by house-to-house canvass or by any other method.

2016 Response:

(Description Change Only - legal process remains the same)

A record is classified as "inactive" if the registered voter failed to return a postcard mail pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 293.530.

A record is reclassified as "active" upon confirming that that voter record is still accurate (i.e. voter responds to election mailing, contacts local election official, appears to vote, requests an absent ballot, etc.)

NRS 293.530 applies uniformly to regular and UOCAVA records.

NRS 293.530 - Correction of statewide voter registration list; authority of county clerk to make investigations; county clerk to cancel registration of voter under certain circumstances; maintenance of records regarding notices of cancellation; designation of voter as inactive; regulations. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 293.541:
1. County clerks may use any reliable and reasonable means

B3. Please describe your state's process for removing voters from the voter registration rolls (not merely moving them from active to inactive). Please include information regarding notices and confirmations. Are these procedures the same for UOCAVA voters?

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Please see below for a list of circumstances in which Nevada's county clerks are required to cancel the registration of a voter. Please read Nevada's language of cancel to mean remove.
NRS 293.540 Circumstances in which county clerk is required to cancel registration of voter. The county clerk shall cancel the registration:
1. If the county clerk has personal knowledge of the death of the person registered, or if an authenticated certificate of the death of any elector is filed in the county clerk's office.
2. If the county clerk is provided a certified copy of a court order stating that the court specifically finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person registered lacks the mental capacity to vote because he or she cannot communicate, with or without accommodations, a specific desire to participate in the voting process.
3. Upon the determination that the person registered has been convicted of a felony unless:
(a) If the person registered was convicted of a felony in this State, the right to vote of the person has been restored pursuant to the provisions of NRS 213.090, 213.155 or

2016 Response:

(Description Change Only - legal process remains the same)

NRS 293.540 applies uniformly to regular and UOCAVA records.

Please refer to NRS 293.540 (following) regarding Nevada's process for classifying a record of voter registration as "canceled." Canceled records can be reactivated under certain conditions.

NRS 293.540 Circumstances in which county clerk is required to cancel registration of voter. The county clerk shall cancel the registration:
1. If the county clerk has personal knowledge of the death of the person registered, or if an authenticated certificate of the death of any elector is filed in the county clerk's office.
2. If the county clerk is provided a certified copy of a court order stating that the court specifically finds by clear and convincing evidence that the person registered lacks the mental capacity to vote because he or she cannot communicate, with or without accommodations, a specific desire to participate in the voting process.
3. Upon the determination that the person registered has been

B4. Can your state's voter registration database (or equivalent) share information electronically with your state's driver's license agency (for example, to match records or trace changes in address)? Can your voter registration database be similarly linked with databases in any other state or Federal agencies? Please describe these links, including any use of database matching to verify voter registration applications.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

See Appendix A

2016 Response:

B5. Please describe how your state uses National Change of Address (NCOA). What has been your state's experience with NCOA?

☐ **No Change since 2014** ☒ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

The use of the National Change of Address is found in NRS 293.5303:
NRS 293.5303 Data concerning change of address of registered voter: Agreement with United States Postal Service or other authorized person for use of data by county clerk. In addition to the methods described in NRS 293.530, the county clerk in each county may enter into an agreement with the United States Postal Service or any person authorized by it to obtain the data compiled by the United States Postal Service concerning changes of addresses of its postal patrons for use by the county clerk to correct the portions of the statewide voter registration list relevant to the county clerk. Nevada uses the National Change of Address as updated information to send letters to correct the portions of the statewide voter registration list relevant to the county clerk. It is important to note that the change of addresses provided to the clerks aren't automatically entered as a voter's new address, but rather as a place to send correspondence to confirm a change of address has been made.

2016 Response:

The Secretary of State's Office receives NCOA information from participation in multi-state organization that provides assistance improving the accuracy of voter registration records. In coordination with Nevada's local election officials, NCOA information is used to perform routine list maintenance.

Additionally, Nevada's local election official can use NCOA information pursuant to NRS 293.5303 (following).

NRS 293.5303 Data concerning change of address of registered voter: Agreement with United States Postal Service or other authorized person for use of data by county clerk. In addition to the methods described in NRS 293.530, the county clerk in each county may enter into an agreement with the United States Postal Service or any person authorized by it to obtain the data compiled by the United States Postal Service concerning changes of addresses of its postal patrons for use by the county clerk to correct the portions of the statewide voter registration list relevant to the county clerk. Nevada uses the National Change of Address

B6. Please describe your state's voting eligibility requirements as they relate to individuals with a felony conviction. (For example, are convicted felons allowed to vote while in prison or while on parole or probation? Are voting rights automatically restored or does the individual have to apply for a pardon, certificate of eligibility or other similar certificate? Does an individual whose voting rights have been restored have to produce documentation of his/her status when registering to vote?)

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

In 2003, the Nevada Legislature passed Assembly Bill 55, which restored, among other things, the right to vote for persons convicted of certain felonies. Pursuant to NRS 213.155, persons convicted of certain felonies and have been discharged honorably are immediately restored the right to vote. NRS 213.157 provides that persons convicted of certain felonies who have served out their sentence are immediately restored the right to vote. Persons who may have had their civil rights restored pursuant to NRS 213.155 may present either: (1) an official document of the honorable discharge; or (2) a court order restoring the right to vote. Persons who may have had their civil rights restored pursuant to NRS 213.157 may present either: (1) an official document of release from prison; or (2) a court order restoring the right to vote. The documentation may be provided at the time of

2016 Response:

B7. Does your state currently use the Internet in any way to facilitate voter registration? If yes, please describe how your state allows voters to use the Internet in the registration process (e.g., entire registration completed online; completed online but then must be printed, signed, and mailed by voter, etc.).

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

In 2012 Nevada implemented statewide online voter registration and online updates to voter registration information. Voter information obtained online is transmitted to the applicable county election office to be confirmed and merged into the county list of registered voters.

Additionally, our office has the State's voter registration form on our website as a fillable PDF which a voter may complete, print, sign and return.

Lastly, our office now allows UOCAVA voters to register to vote by transmission over the Internet pursuant to NRS 293.320 and 293.501. This is also a complete, print, sign and return procedure.

2016 Response:

SECTION C: ELECTION ADMINISTRATION

C1. Please describe how all votes cast at a place other than the voter's precinct of registration are tabulated (for example, please include descriptions of such votes as absentee ballots, mail-in ballots, votes cast at vote centers, provisional ballots, early voting locations, etc.).

a. Are the votes counted centrally or at the precincts?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Votes are counted at a central counting place. See, NRS 293.3625.

2016 Response:

b. If centrally tabulated, are the votes redirected to the appropriate precinct for reporting in the canvass?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

No, in Nevada, as soon as the returns from all the precincts and districts in any county have been received by the board of county commissioners, the board shall meet and canvass the returns. See, NRS 293.387.

2016 Response:

c. Are the absentee, mail, etc., votes reported separately for each precinct, or are they added to the in-precinct results and reported as just a single number?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

If paper ballots are used, the results of the absent ballot vote in each precinct must be certified and submitted to the county clerk who shall have the results added to the regular votes of the precinct. The returns of absent ballots must be reported separately from the regular votes of the precinct, unless reporting the returns separately would violate the secrecy of a voter's ballot. See, NRS 293.385.

2016 Response:

d. How are UOCAVA ballots counted and reported?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

UOCAVA ballots are counted and reported in the same manner that other absentee ballots are reported.

2016 Response:

C2. Does your state require a reason for voting absentee, or does your state allow no-excuse absentee voting? (If a reason is required, please provide the legal citation.)

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Nevada allows no-excuse absentee voting as long as the voter is registered. See, NRS 293.313.

2016 Response:

C3. Does your state provide for in-person early voting? If so, how is early voting defined? When early voting is used, are the ballots counted at the precinct or at a central location? How are these votes reported?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Yes, Nevada provides for in-person early voting. Early voting is defined as voting by personal appearance beginning the third Saturday preceding a primary or general election and extends through the Friday before election day, Sundays and holidays excepted. See, NRS 293.3568. Ballots are counted at a central location. These votes are reported separately.

2016 Response:

C4. Do any jurisdictions in your state use a vote-by-mail system to replace (and not merely supplement) at-the-precinct voting in any elections?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Nevada utilizes mailing precincts.
NRS 293.343 Eligibility of certain voters to vote by mail; effect of county clerk designating precinct as mailing precinct; designation of polling place at which voters entitled to vote in mailing precincts may vote in person.
1. A registered voter who resides in an election precinct in which there were not more than 200 voters registered for the last preceding general election, or in a precinct in which it appears to the satisfaction of the county clerk and Secretary of State that there are not more than 200 registered voters, may vote at any election regulated by this chapter in the manner provided in NRS 293.345 to 293.355, inclusive.
2. Whenever the county clerk has designated a precinct as a mailing precinct, registered voters residing in that precinct may vote at any election regulated by this chapter in the manner provided in NRS 293.345 to 293.355, inclusive.
3. In a county whose population is 100,000 or more, whenever a registered voter is entitled to vote in a mailing

2016 Response:

C5. Please list each of the situations that require a provisional ballot in your state. Please provide the relevant legal citation for each situation.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Situations that require a provisional ballot in Nevada may be found in NRS 293.3081.
NRS 293.3081 Casting of provisional ballot: General conditions; declaration or application. A person at a polling place may cast a provisional ballot in an election to vote for a candidate for federal office if the person complies with the applicable provisions of NRS 293.3082 and:
1. Declares that he has registered to vote and is eligible to vote at that election in that jurisdiction, but his name does not appear on a voter registration list as a voter eligible to vote in that election in that jurisdiction or an election official asserts that the person is not eligible to vote in that election in that jurisdiction;
2. Applies by mail or computer, on or after January 1, 2003, to register to vote and has not previously voted in an election for federal office in this State and fails to provide the identification required pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 293.2725 to the election board officer at the polling place; or
3. Declares that he is entitled to vote after the polling place would normally close as a result of a court order or other order extending the time established for the closing of polls pursuant to a law of this State in effect 10 days before the

2016 Response:

C6. Does your state count provisional ballots of voters who are registered in different precincts, or are those ballots automatically rejected? Please describe the process used by local election officials in determining whether to count a provisional ballot.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Nevada does count provisional ballots of voters who are registered in different precincts, but not different jurisdictions. Regardless, provisional ballots are not automatically rejected.
After a provisional ballot is cast, a voter has until the Friday after the Tuesday election to provide proof of residence. A clerk or registrar of voters will use this, as well as other research, to determine if the voter's ballot may lawfully be counted.
The process local election officials use in determining whether to count a provisional ballot are found in NRS 293.3085.
NRS 293.3085 Canvass and counting of provisional ballots.
1. Following each election, a canvass of the provisional ballots cast in the election must be conducted pursuant to NRS 293.387 and, if appropriate, pursuant to NRS 293C.387.
2. The county and city clerk shall not:
(a) Include any provisional ballot in the unofficial results reported on election night; or
(b) Open any envelope containing a provisional ballot before 8 a.m. on the Wednesday following election day.
3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a provisional ballot must be counted if:
(a) The county or city clerk determines that the person who cast the provisional ballot was registered to vote in the election, eligible to vote in the election and issued the appropriate ballot for the address at which the person resides;
(b) A voter who failed to provide required identification at the polling place or with his or her mailed ballot provides the required identification to the county or city clerk not later than 5 p.m. on the Friday following election day; or
(c) A court order has not been issued by 5 p.m. on the Friday following election day directing that provisional ballots cast pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 293.3081 not be counted, and the provisional ballot was cast pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 293.3081.
4. A provisional ballot must not be counted if the county or city clerk determines that the person who cast the provisional ballot cast the wrong ballot for the address at which the person resides.
NAC 293.270 General requirements; voter appearing at incorrect polling place. (NRS 293.124, 293.247)
1. A person who completes the written affirmation required by NRS 293.3082 must be provided with a provisional ballot, regardless of whether the person is at the wrong polling place or precinct.
2. If an election official becomes aware that a person appearing to vote is a registered voter who has appeared to vote in the wrong polling place, the election official must

2016 Response:

C7. Please describe your state's laws regarding post-election audits, if any. A post-election audit refers to hand-counting votes on paper records and comparing those counts to the corresponding vote counts originally reported, as a check on the accuracy of election results, and resolving discrepancies using accurate hand counts of the paper records as the benchmark.

If your state has post-election auditing, consider including in your response information such as the unit being audited (e.g., precincts, machines); the sampling method (e.g., fixed percentages); whether there is a specific trigger for the audit; the location of the random selection (e.g., state, county); and the races that can be audited.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Nevada has a post-election audit and/or test of the voter-verifiable paper trail, and mechanical recording devices.
NAC 293.255 Postelection certification audits of VVPATs. (NRS 293.124, 293.247)
1. After each election, a county clerk shall conduct a postelection certification audit of VVPATs randomly selected pursuant to subsection 3 or 4, as applicable, to ensure that the paper record produced by a VVPAT accurately records all votes cast by voters on a mechanical recording device.
2. A county clerk must conduct a postelection certification audit of a VVPAT by comparing each vote cast for each candidate and on each measure which was electronically recorded on the mechanical recording device to each vote cast for each candidate and on each measure which was recorded on the attached VVPAT. Such comparison may be conducted manually or by a mechanical device determined by the Secretary of State to be capable of accurately reading the votes cast and printed and otherwise qualified for use in the State pursuant to applicable state and federal law.
3. The county clerk of a county whose population is 100,000 or more must randomly select a number of mechanical recording devices equal to 2 percent of the number of mechanical recording devices with attached VVPATs used in the election, or not less than 20 mechanical recording devices, whichever is greater, for the postelection certification audit.
4. The county clerk of a county whose population is less than 100,000 must randomly select a number of mechanical recording devices equal to 3 percent of the number of mechanical recording devices with attached VVPATs used in the election, or not less than four mechanical recording devices, whichever is greater, for the postelection certification audit.
5. The county clerk shall transmit the results of the audit to the Secretary of State within 7 working days after the date of the election.
6. Any member of the public who observes the postelection certification audit shall not interfere with the conduct of the audit.
NRS 293B.165 Tests required before and after counting of ballots; certification of tests by accuracy certification board

2016 Response:

C8. Please describe any state requirements for poll worker training.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Pursuant to NRS 293.227(3), the county or city clerk shall conduct or cause to be conducted a school to acquaint the members of an election board with the election laws, duties of election boards, regulations of the Secretary of State and with the procedure for making the records of election and using the register for election boards.

2016 Response:

SECTION D: ELECTION DAY ACTIVITIES

D1. Please describe your state's process for capturing "over-vote" and "under-vote" counts.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

The capture of over-votes is codified in NRS 293B.085. NRS 293B.085 Several elective to same offices; effect of overvote. A mechanical voting system must permit the voter to vote for as many persons for an office as he is lawfully entitled to vote for, but no more. If a voter casts more votes for an office than he is lawfully entitled, the counting device or electronic computer must be programmed so that those votes are not counted. The remainder of the voter's ballot must be counted if it is otherwise lawfully voted.
Also see, NRS 293.3677 (when counting a vote in an election, if more choices than permitted by the instructions for a ballot are marked for any office or question, the vote for that office or question may not be counted).
The capture of under-votes is also captured in the mechanical voting system, and will be counted. The ability of Nevada's mechanical voting machines to be able to perform this function is tested and verified in NRS 293B.385(2)(d) (Where multiple votes may be cast, the maximum number of votes permitted a voter cannot be exceeded without rejecting the vote for that selection, but any undervote will be counted).

2016 Response:

D2. What identification does your state require from voters in the following situations:

a. registering to vote;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

See Appendix A

2016 Response:

b. casting an in-person ballot;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

The identification requirements in regards to casting an in-person ballot are listed in NRS 293.277.
NRS 293.277 Conditions for entitlement of person to vote; forms of identification to identify registered voter.
1. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 293.541, if a person's name appears in the election board register or if he provides an affirmation pursuant to NRS 293.525, he is entitled to vote and must sign his name in the election board register when he applies to vote. His signature must be compared by an election board officer with the signature or a facsimile thereof on his original application to register to vote or one of the forms of identification listed in subsection 2.
2. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 293.2725, the forms of identification which may be used individually to identify a voter at the polling place are:
(a) The card issued to the voter at the time he registered to vote;
(b) A driver's license;
(c) An identification card issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles;
(d) A military identification card; or
(e) Any other form of identification issued by a governmental agency which contains the voter's signature and physical

2016 Response:

c. casting a mail-in or absentee vote;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

When the absent ballot central counting board has been appointed, when an absent ballot is returned by a registered voter to the county clerk through the mail, by facsimile machine or in person, the county clerk shall check the signature on the return envelope or facsimile against the original signature of the voter on the county clerk's register. See, NRS 293.325(2).
NRS 293.2725 Voter who registered to vote by mail or computer and has not previously voted in election for federal office in Nevada: Prerequisites to voting at polling place and to voting by mail; applicability of section; exceptions.
1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, in NRS 293.3081 and 293.3083 and in federal law, a person who registers by mail or computer to vote in this State and who has not previously voted in an election for federal office in this State:
(a) May vote at a polling place only if the person presents to the election board officer at the polling place:
(1) A current and valid photo identification of the person, which shows his or her physical address; or
(2) A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, or document issued by a governmental entity, including a

2016 Response:

d. casting a ballot under UOCAVA;

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

See Appendix A

2016 Response:

e. any other stage in registration or voting process in which identification is required (please specify).

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Pursuant to NAC 293.270(3)(i), another stage in the voting process in which identification is required is if a provisional ballot is cast, and the voter did not show proof of residence and identity at the time he registered to vote, the voter will have to provide official identification establishing residence and identity by 5 p.m. on the Friday following election day.

2016 Response:

D3. Please describe your state's laws regarding access to the polling place for election observers. Election observers are people allowed inside the polling place who are not poll workers, election officials or voters. If decisions on access to observers are left to local jurisdictions, please explain.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

Nevada's law regarding access to the polling place for election observers, as well as decisions on access to observers, is located in NRS 293.274 and NAC 293.245.
NRS 293.274 Members of general public allowed to observe conduct of voting at polling place; photographing or otherwise recording conduct of voting by members of general public prohibited.
1. The county clerk shall allow members of the general public to observe the conduct of voting at a polling place.
2. A member of the general public shall not photograph the conduct of voting at a polling place or record the conduct of voting on audiotape or any other means of sound or video reproduction.
3. For the purposes of this section, a member of the general public does not include any person who:
(a) Gathers information for communication to the public;
(b) Is employed or engaged by or has contracted with a newspaper, periodical, press association, or radio or television station; and
(c) Is acting solely within his or her professional capacity.
NAC 293.245 Observation of conduct of voting at polling place. (NRS 293.124, 293.247)
1. Subject to the provisions of subsections 2 to 8, inclusive, any person may observe the conduct of voting at a polling place.
2. Before observing the conduct of voting at a polling place pursuant to subsection 1, a person must sign an acknowledgment in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State stating that the person, during the time the person observes the conduct of voting:
(a) Acknowledges that he or she is prohibited from:
(1) Talking to voters within the polling place;
(2) Using a mobile telephone or computer within the polling place;
(3) Advocating for or against a candidate, political party or ballot question;
(4) Arguing for or against or challenging any decisions of county or city election personnel; and
(5) Interfering with the conduct of voting; and
(b) May be removed from the polling place by the county or city clerk for violating any provision of title 24 of NRS or any of the provisions of paragraph (a).
3. The county or city clerk may, at his or her discretion, remove from a polling place a person observing the conduct of voting pursuant to this section for violating any provision of title 24 of NRS or any of the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection 2.
4. A person observing the conduct of voting at a polling place

2016 Response:

SECTION E: OTHER

E1. Under HAVA, Section 402, states are required to establish and maintain administrative complaint procedures to remedy grievances. Has your state revised its administrative complaint procedures since they were first implemented? If so, how?

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

No, Nevada's administrative complaint procedures have not been revised since first implemented in 2004. Please see NAC 293.500 to 293.560.

2016 Response:

E2. Please add any additional comments or information about your state's election administration processes that would help to inform the EAC's interpretation of your data.

☒ **No Change since 2014** ☐ **Changed since 2014**

2014 Response:

If the EAC has additional questions based up the answers provided, the Nevada Secretary of State's office will gladly provide expedited follow up and/or more detailed information.

2016 Response:

* The information collection associated with the Election Administration and Voting Survey is required for the EAC to meet its statutory requirements under the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) of 2002 (42 U.S.C. 15301), the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.), and the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voters Act (UOCAVA) (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). Respondent's obligation to reply to this information collection is mandatory as required under NVRA (42 U.S.C. 1973gg-1 et seq.) and UOCAVA (42 U.S.C. 1973ff-1). This part of the information collection is being requested to help the EAC to better understand state laws governing Federal elections. Respondents include the fifty states, the District of Columbia, and the U.S. Territories. This information will be made publicly available on the EAC website (www.eac.gov). According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, an agency may not conduct or sponsor, and a person is not required to respond to, a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB control number. The valid OMB control number for this information collection is OMB Control No. 3265-0006 (expires 04/30/2017). The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 59 hours per state response. This estimate includes the time for reviewing the instructions, gathering information, and completing the form. Comments regarding this burden estimate should be sent the U.S. Election Assistance Commission – 2014 Election Administration and Voting Survey, 1335 East West Highway, Suite 4300, Silver Spring MD, 20910.

NOTES – please place longer responses below

Appendix A – Nevada 2014 Responses

A1e. Provisional/Challenged ballot

NRS 293.082 "Provisional ballot" defined. "Provisional ballot" means a ballot voted by a person pursuant to NRS 293.3081 to 293.3086, inclusive.

NRS 293.3081 Casting of provisional ballot: General conditions; declaration or application. A person at a polling place may cast a provisional ballot in an election to vote for a candidate for federal office if the person complies with the applicable provisions of NRS 293.3082 and:

1. Declares that he or she has registered to vote and is eligible to vote at that election in that jurisdiction, but his or her name does not appear on a voter registration list as a voter eligible to vote in that election in that jurisdiction or an election official asserts that the person is not eligible to vote in that election in that jurisdiction;

2. Applies by mail or computer, on or after January 1, 2003, to register to vote and has not previously voted in an election for federal office in this State and fails to provide the identification required pursuant to paragraph (a) of subsection 1 of NRS 293.2725 to the election board officer at the polling place; or

3. Declares that he or she is entitled to vote after the polling place would normally close as a result of a court order or other order extending the time established for the closing of polls pursuant to a law of this State in effect 10 days before the date of the election.

NRS 293.3082 Casting of provisional ballot: Specific prerequisites; completion of written affirmation; contents of affirmation; provision of receipt; notation on roster; provisional ballot limited to purpose of voting for candidates for federal offices.

1. Before a person may cast a provisional ballot pursuant to NRS 293.3081, the person must complete a written affirmation on a form provided by an election board officer, as prescribed by the Secretary of State, at the polling place which includes:

(a) The name of the person casting the provisional ballot;

(b) The reason for casting the provisional ballot;

(c) A statement in which the person casting the provisional ballot affirms under penalty of perjury that he or she is a registered voter in the jurisdiction and is eligible to vote in the election;

(d) The date and type of election;

(e) The signature of the person casting the provisional ballot;

(f) The signature of the election board officer;

(g) A unique affirmation identification number assigned to the person casting the provisional ballot;

(h) If the person is casting the provisional ballot pursuant to subsection 1 of NRS 293.3081:

(1) An indication by the person as to whether or not he or she provided the required identification at the time the person applied to register to vote;

(2) The address of the person as listed on the application to register to vote;

(3) Information concerning the place, manner and approximate date on which the person applied to register to vote;

(4) Any other information that the person believes may be useful in verifying that the person has registered to vote; and

(5) A statement informing the voter that if the voter does not provide identification at the time the voter casts the provisional ballot, the required identification must be provided to the county or city clerk not later than 5 p.m. on the Friday following election day and that failure to do so will result in the provisional ballot not being counted;

(i) If the person is casting the provisional ballot pursuant to subsection 2 of NRS 293.3081:

(1) The address of the person as listed on the application to register to vote;

(2) The voter registration number, if any, issued to the person; and

(3) A statement informing the voter that the required identification must be provided to the county or city clerk not later than 5 p.m. on the Friday following election day and that failure to do so will result in the provisional ballot not being counted; and

(j) If the person is casting the provisional ballot pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 293.3081, the voter registration number, if any, issued to the person.

2. After a person completes a written affirmation pursuant to subsection 1:

(a) The election board officer shall provide the person with a receipt that includes the unique affirmation identification number described in subsection 1 and that explains how the person may use the free access system established pursuant to NRS 293.3086 to ascertain whether the person's vote was counted, and, if the vote was not counted, the reason why the vote was not counted;

(b) The voter's name and applicable information must be entered into the roster in a manner which indicates that the voter cast a provisional ballot; and

(c) The election board officer shall issue a provisional ballot to the person to vote only for candidates for federal offices.

NRS 293.3083 Casting of ballot by mail to vote for candidate for federal office; treatment as provisional ballot under certain circumstances. A person may cast a ballot by mail to vote for a candidate for federal office, which must be treated as a provisional ballot by the county or city clerk if the person:

1. Applies by mail or computer to register to vote and has not previously voted in an election for federal office in this State;

2. Fails to provide the identification required pursuant to paragraph (b) of subsection 1 of NRS 293.2725 to the county or city clerk at the time that the person mails the ballot; and

3. Completes the written affirmation set forth in subsection 1 of NRS 293.3082.

NRS 293.3084 County and city clerks to establish certain procedures relating to provisional ballots. Each county and city clerk shall establish procedures to:

1. Keep each provisional ballot cast pursuant to NRS 293.3081 or 293.3083 separate from other ballots until it has been determined whether or not the voter was registered and eligible to vote in the election in that jurisdiction;

2. Keep each provisional ballot cast pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 293.3081 separate from all other provisional ballots; and

3. Inform a person whose name does not appear on a voter registration list as an eligible voter for a polling place or who an election official asserts is not eligible to vote at the polling place of the ability of the person to cast a provisional ballot.

NRS 293.3085 Canvass and counting of provisional ballots.

1. Following each election, a canvass of the provisional ballots cast in the election must be conducted pursuant to NRS 293.387 and, if appropriate, pursuant to NRS 293C.387.

2. The county and city clerk shall not:

(a) Include any provisional ballot in the unofficial results reported on election night; or

(b) Open any envelope containing a provisional ballot before 8 a.m. on the Wednesday following election day.

3. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 4, a provisional ballot must be counted if:

(a) The county or city clerk determines that the person who cast the provisional ballot was registered to vote in the election, eligible to vote in the election and issued the appropriate ballot for the address at which the person resides;

(b) A voter who failed to provide required identification at the polling place or with his or her mailed ballot provides the required identification to the county or city clerk not later than 5 p.m. on the Friday following election day; or

(c) A court order has not been issued by 5 p.m. on the Friday following election day directing that provisional ballots cast pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 293.3081 not be counted, and the provisional ballot was cast pursuant to subsection 3 of NRS 293.3081.

4. A provisional ballot must not be counted if the county or city clerk determines that the person who cast the provisional ballot cast the wrong ballot for the address at which the person resides.

NRS 293.3086 Free access system to provide information to voter casting provisional ballot.

1. The Secretary of State shall establish a free access system such as a tollfree telephone number or an Internet website to inform a person who cast a provisional ballot whether the person's vote was counted and, if the vote was not counted, the reason why the vote was not counted.

2. The free access system must ensure secrecy of the ballot while protecting the confidentiality and integrity of personal information contained therein.

3. Access to information concerning a provisional ballot must be restricted to the person who cast the provisional ballot.

B4. Nevada's voter registration database can share information electronically with our state's driver's license agency. Nevada's voter registration database is indirectly linked with databases of other state or federal agencies. The data is first sent to the Nevada DMV to match driver's license numbers, then once run through that agency, it is sent via the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators to the Social Security Administration to match social security numbers. Nevada's voter registration database is also checked against Nevada's Vital Statistics.

In 2012 Nevada implemented statewide online voter registration and online updates to voter registration information. User registering or updating voter registration information online must provide their Nevada Driver's License or Identification Card number and the last four digits of their social security number for the online system to verify and obtain a DMV signature image for the applicant. Voter information obtained online, including the DMV signature image, is transmitted to the applicable county election office to be confirmed and merged into the county list of registered voters. A Nevada Driver's License or Identification Card number is required to use the online application.

NRS 293.675 Establishment and maintenance of list; requirements pertaining to list; duties of county and city clerks; cooperative agreement with Department of Motor Vehicles; verification of information in

conjunction with Social Security Administration; agreements with state agencies to obtain information necessary for list; information may be requested from or provided to chief election officers of other states.

1. The Secretary of State shall establish and maintain an official statewide voter registration list, which may be maintained on the Internet, in consultation with each county and city clerk.

2. The statewide voter registration list must:

(a) Be a uniform, centralized and interactive computerized list;

(b) Serve as the single method for storing and managing the official list of registered voters in this State;

(c) Serve as the official list of registered voters for the conduct of all elections in this State;

(d) Contain the name and registration information of every legally registered voter in this State;

(e) Include a unique identifier assigned by the Secretary of State to each legally registered voter in this State;

(f) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 6, be coordinated with the appropriate databases of other agencies in this State;

(g) Be electronically accessible to each state and local election official in this State at all times;

(h) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 7, allow for data to be shared with other states under certain circumstances; and

(i) Be regularly maintained to ensure the integrity of the registration process and the election process.

3. Each county and city clerk shall:

(a) Electronically enter into the statewide voter registration list all information related to voter registration obtained by the county or city clerk at the time the information is provided to the county or city clerk; and

(b) Provide the Secretary of State with information concerning the voter registration of the county or city and other reasonable information requested by the Secretary of State in the form required by the Secretary of State to establish or maintain the statewide voter registration list.

4. In establishing and maintaining the statewide voter registration list, the Secretary of State shall enter into a cooperative agreement with the Department of Motor Vehicles to match information in the database of the statewide voter registration list with information in the appropriate database of the Department of Motor Vehicles to verify the accuracy of the information in an application to register to vote.

5. The Department of Motor Vehicles shall enter into an agreement with the Social Security Administration pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 15483, to verify the accuracy of information in an application to register to vote.

6. Except as otherwise provided in NRS 481.063 or any provision of law providing for the confidentiality of information, the Secretary of State may enter into an agreement with an agency of this State pursuant to which the agency provides to the Secretary of State any information in the possession of the agency that the Secretary of State deems necessary to maintain the statewide voter registration list.

7. The Secretary of State may:

(a) Request from the chief officer of elections of another state any information which the Secretary of State deems necessary to maintain the statewide voter registration list; and

(b) Provide to the chief officer of elections of another state any information which is requested and which the Secretary of State deems necessary for the chief officer of elections of that state to maintain a voter registration list, if the Secretary of State is satisfied that the information provided pursuant to this paragraph will be used only for the maintenance of that voter registration list.

D2a. Registering to vote

In registering to vote, Nevada law specifically identifies they type and when voter identification is required ion NRS 293.2725 and interprets official identification under NAC 293.395.

NRS 293.2725 Voter who registered to vote by mail or computer and has not previously voted in election for federal office in Nevada: Prerequisites to voting at polling place and to voting by mail; applicability of section; exceptions.

1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, in NRS 293.3081 and 293.3083 and in federal law, a person who registers by mail or computer to vote in this State and who has not previously voted in an election for federal office in this State:

(a) May vote at a polling place only if the person presents to the election board officer at the polling place:

(1) A current and valid photo identification of the person, which shows his or her physical address; or

(2) A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, or document issued by a governmental entity, including a check which indicates the name and address of the person, but not including a voter registration card issued pursuant to NRS 293.517; and

(b) May vote by mail only if the person provides to the county or city clerk:

(1) A copy of a current and valid photo identification of the person, which shows his or her physical address; or

(2) A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, or document issued by a governmental entity, including a check which indicates the name and address of the person, but not including a voter registration card issued pursuant to NRS 293.517.

 If there is a question as to the physical address of the person, the election board officer or clerk may request additional information.

2. The provisions of subsection 1 do not apply to a person who:

(a) Registers to vote by mail and submits with an application to register to vote:

(1) A copy of a current and valid photo identification; or

(2) A copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, paycheck, or document issued by a governmental entity, including a check which indicates the name and address of the person, but not including a voter registration card issued pursuant to NRS 293.517;

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection 3, registers to vote by mail or computer and submits with an application to register to vote a driver's license number or at least the last four digits of his or her social security number, if a state or local election official has matched that information with an existing identification record bearing the same number, name and date of birth as provided by the person in the application;

(c) Is entitled to vote an absent ballot pursuant to the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973ff et seq.;

(d) Is provided the right to vote otherwise than in person under the Voting Accessibility for the Elderly and Handicapped Act, 42 U.S.C. §§ 1973ee et seq.; or

(e) Is entitled to vote otherwise than in person under any other federal law.

3. The provisions of subsection 1 apply to a person described in paragraph (b) of subsection 2 if the voter registration card issued to the person pursuant to subsection 6 of NRS 293.517 is mailed by the county clerk to the person and returned to the county clerk by the United States Postal Service.

NAC 293.395 "Official identification" interpreted. (NRS 293.124**,** 293.247**,** 293.517**)**

For the purposes of NRS 293.517:

1. The Secretary of State interprets "official identification" to mean a governmentissued, or otherwise official, article or combination of articles, which establishes both the identity and residence of a person submitting an application to register to vote.

2. The following articles may be used to establish identity:

(a) A current and valid Nevada driver's license;

(b) A current and valid identification card issued by the Department;

(c) A current and valid identification card issued by a branch of the Armed Forces of the United States;

(d) A current and valid identification card issued by a sheriff of a Nevada county to an employee as a condition of employment by certain business enterprises;

(e) A current and valid identification card issued by an agency of the State of Nevada or political subdivision thereof or the United States, including, without limitation, a public school, college or university;

(f) A current and valid student identification card from an accredited private school, college or university;

(g) A current and valid United States passport;

(h) A current and valid insurance plan identification card which the county clerk determines, in his or her discretion, to be a reliable indication of the true name and identity of the person; or

(i) A current and valid tribal identification card.

3. The following articles may be used to establish residency if the current residential address of the applicant, as indicated on the application to register to vote, is displayed on the article:

(a) Any article set forth in subsection 2;

(b) A current and valid utility bill, including, without limitation, a bill for electricity, gas, oil, water, sewer, septic, telephone, cellular telephone or cable television;

(c) A current and valid bank or credit union statement;

(d) A current and valid paycheck;

(e) A current and valid income tax return;

(f) A current and valid statement concerning the mortgage, rental or lease of a residence;

(g) A current and valid motor vehicle registration;

(h) A current and valid document issued by a governmental agency;

(i) A current and valid property tax statement; or

(j) Any other official article which the county clerk determines, in his or her discretion, to be a reliable indication of the true residential address of the person.

D2d. Casting a ballot under UOCAVA

Nevada enacted Nevada Revised Stature Section 293D and Nevada Administrative Code 293D specific to UOCAVA Voters. Because ID is generally provided during registration, following is the Declaration required to be submitted by UOCAVA voters casting their ballot electronically.

NAC 293D.020 Declaration of covered voter. (NRS 293D.200**)**

1. The declaration that is required pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 293D.200, for use by a covered voter who indicates that he or she will return the military-overseas ballot by approved electronic transmission must be in the following form:

DECLARATION OF COVERED VOTER

I am a uniformed-service voter, a spouse or dependent of a uniformed-service voter, or an overseas voter pursuant to the provisions of chapter 293D of NRS.

I am a citizen of the United States.

I will be at least 18 years of age on election day.

I have not been adjudicated mentally incompetent, or if so, my right to vote has been restored.

I have not been convicted of treason or a felony, or if so, my right to vote has been restored.

I am not registered to vote in any other jurisdiction in the United States.

I have not applied, nor do I intend to apply, for a ballot from any other jurisdiction for the same election.

The information on this form is true and complete to the best of my knowledge.

I acknowledge that if I return my voted ballot by approved electronic transmission, I have waived my right to have my ballot kept secret. Nevertheless, I understand that, as with any absent voter, my signature will be permanently separated from my voted ballot to maintain its secrecy at the outset of the tabulation process and thereafter.

I understand that a material misstatement of fact in completing the document may be grounds for a conviction of perjury under the laws of the United States or this State.

I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and this State that the foregoing is true and correct.

(Signed)

.....

YOUR BALLOT CANNOT BE COUNTED UNLESS YOU SIGN THE ABOVE DECLARATION AND INCLUDE IT WITH YOUR BALLOT.

2. The declaration that is required pursuant to subsection 4 of NRS 293D.200, for use by a covered voter who indicates that he or she will return the military-overseas ballot by mail must be in the following form:

DECLARATION OF COVERED VOTER

I am a uniformed-service voter, a spouse or dependent of a uniformed-service voter, or an overseas voter pursuant to the provisions of chapter 293D of NRS.

I am a citizen of the United States.

I will be at least 18 years of age on election day.

I have not been adjudicated mentally incompetent, or if so, my right to vote has been restored.

I have not been convicted of treason or a felony, or if so, my right to vote has been restored.

I am not registered to vote in any other jurisdiction in the United States.

I have not applied, nor do I intend to apply, for a ballot from any other jurisdiction for the same election.

The information on this form is true and complete to the best of my knowledge. I understand that a material misstatement of fact in completing the document may be grounds for a conviction of perjury under the laws of the United States or this State. I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and this State that the foregoing is true and correct.

(Signed)

.....

YOUR BALLOT CANNOT BE COUNTED UNLESS YOU SIGN THE ABOVE DECLARATION AND INCLUDE IT WITH YOUR BALLOT.

Regarding overseas voters, Nevada law has provisions regarding an oath of the voter regarding their identification.