
CHAPTER 6

VOTER REGISTRATION

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Authorized Methods of Registering to Vote	248
Online Voter Registration	248
Nevada Voter Registration Application	248
Military and Overseas Voters	249
Changes to Current Registration	249
Pre-registration for 17 Years of Age	249
Same-day Registration	250
Common Examples of Nevada Tribal IDs	251
Front and back examples:	251
Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribe	251
Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe	251
Fort Mojave Indian Tribe	251
Summit Lake Paiute Tribe	252
Timbisha Shoshone Tribe	252
Front only examples:	252
Lovelock Paiute Tribe	253
State & County Responsibilities	254
Voter Registration Drives	255
Voter Registration Agencies	256
Cost of Printing	256
Field Registrars	257
Voter Registration Verification Process	259
Voter Challenges	260
Written Challenges	260
Oral Challenge Reasons	262
Oral Challenge Steps	263
Voter Registration Statuses	265
Voter Registration Statistics	266
Statewide Voter Registration List	267
Mail Ballot Distribution, Return, and Status	268
Voter Registration List Maintenance	269
List Maintenance Sources	270
Bases for Updating Registration Lists	271
Deceased Voters	271
Voter's Change in Residency	272

Removal Due to a Felony Conviction:.....	273
Re-Registration After Cancellation:	273
Felony Convictions in Other States or in Federal Court:.....	273
Eligibility Status for Individuals with Prior Felony Convictions:	273

VOTER REGISTRATION

Authorized Methods of Registering to Vote

Nevada provides some of the most progressive methods to register to vote. There are multiple ways to register to vote including online and automatically during most transactions at the Department of Motor Vehicles. Online and DMV transactions are the most common and account for over half of voter registrations updates to an existing voter registration record in the state. The following lists each method available to register to vote and updates an existing voter registration record and provides a description about that method.

Online Voter Registration

Online voter registration is now available for residents of all Nevada counties. Eligible voters can register to vote and update their voter registration information online, including change of address and party affiliation. A DMV issued Driver's License or ID is required. The official online website is www.RegisterToVoteNV.gov.

NOTE: Third-party online voter registration sites may provide the ability to register to vote in Nevada, however, the State cannot guarantee if or how the information will be provided to the correct election official.

Nevada Voter Registration Application

The Nevada Voter Registration Application is prescribed by the Secretary of State pursuant to NRS 293.507. The Nevada Voter Registration Application is the standard form for individuals when applying to register to vote or preregister to vote in the State of Nevada.

To register to vote complete the fillable [Voter Registration Form](#) and follow the steps below:

- Answer all eligibility questions.
- Enter your personal information into the spaces provided and select Generate Voter Registration Form.
- Print out the form and do not forget to sign it.
- Mail or deliver the form in person to the [county clerk or registrar of voters](#) in your county.

Military and Overseas Voters

The Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), or the application's electronic equivalent, is prescribed by the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act or UOCAVA. 52 U.S.C. § 20301(b)(2). The FPCA is available to all uniformed service members, their spouses or dependents who are on active duty and absent from their voting residence, and citizens residing overseas. For additional information visit the Federal Voting Assistance Program's website at www.FVAP.gov or <https://www.fvap.gov/fpca-privacy-notice>.

A Uniformed and Overseas Citizen Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA) voter who is not already registered in Nevada can both register and request an absentee ballot by completing and sending the Federal Post Card Application (FPCA) form to their local county clerk/register of voters.

UOCAVA voters may also register to vote online. Voters using this method of registration will have to request an absentee ballot separately, at which time they will provide the county clerk/ registrar of voters their current overseas or military mailing address.

Note: UOCAVA voters must reaffirm their eligibility every election cycle (biennially). To reaffirm eligibility as a UOCAVA voter, a FPCA should be resubmitted to their election official's office. FPCAs that are submitted for a primary election also function as a request for subsequent federal elections during that election cycle.

The Nevada's Effective Absentee System for Elections (EASE) is available for use by active members of the United States Armed Forces, their spouses and dependents, and Nevada voters who reside outside of the country. For more information about EASE, the online resource which integrates voter registration, electronic ballot delivery and marking, please visit the EASE Overview page by clicking [here](#).

If you are eligible to vote using EASE the system can be accessed at NVEASE.gov to complete your Federal Post Card Application (FPCA), registering to vote, and marking and returning your election ballot.

Changes to Current Registration

If you've moved, changed your name, want to change party affiliation, or otherwise have to update your voter registration status, you can update your current voter registration information online at RegisterToVoteNV.gov or by submitting a new voter registration application to your local election official.

Pre-registration for 17 Years of Age

Nevada law allows U.S. citizens who are 17 years old but less than 18 years old to preregister to vote. A person can preregister to vote using any of the means available for a person to register to vote, including online at www.RegisterToVoteNV.gov. A person who has preregistered to vote is automatically deemed registered to vote on his or her 18th birthday unless the person's preregistration is cancelled.

Same-day Registration

Nevada law allows a voter to register for the first time or update their existing registration on the same day they vote. While this process is convenient, there are some vital details to understand.

If you wish to utilize the same-day registration process you must have a valid Nevada driver's license/ID or acceptable Tribal ID card [NRS 237.200](#) and you must vote in-person at a polling location. Any other form of identification, including a military ID or passport, cannot be used for same-day registration to prove your identity. At the polling location you will present your Nevada driver's license/ID or acceptable Tribal ID card to the election official and be provided the opportunity to register or update your existing registration. If your Nevada driver's license/ID or Tribal ID card does not have your current residential address, you will also need to present valid proof of residence.

The following items can be used as proof of residence:

- A military identification card;
- A utility bill, including, a bill for electric, gas, oil, water, sewer, septic, telephone, television, etc.;
- A bank or credit union statement;
- A paycheck;
- An income tax return;
- A statement concerning the mortgage, rental, or lease of a residence;
- A motor vehicle registration;
- A property tax statement; or
- Any other document issued by a governmental agency.

An elector who is registering to vote may provide his or her current and valid tribal identification card as proof of his or her identity and residency.

As many tribal lands cross state lines, if a tribal voter presents an "out-of-state" tribal ID with a Nevada address, the tribal ID is to be accepted for in-person same day voter registration.

An elector whose driver's license or identification card issued by the Department of Motor Vehicles does not contain the current residential address of the elector may, in addition to the documents set forth in [NRS 293.5842](#) and [NRS 293.5847](#), may present a temporary identification card issued by the Department of Corrections or any other agency of this State, if the identification card contains a photograph of the elector and his or her current residential address.

Once you have provided the required identification and completed the registration process, you will be given a ballot. This ballot may be a provisional ballot. To view additional Same-Day Registration information visit the Secretary of States website [here](#).

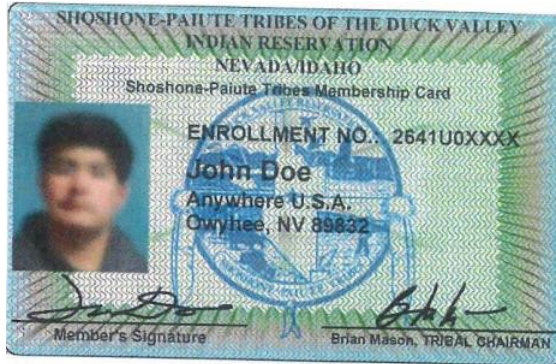
Common Examples of Nevada Tribal IDs

Please note: You may come across Tribal IDs that are not pictured in this file. These IDs are acceptable given they have a Nevada address listed. This file is merely to familiarize you with the format of some of Nevada's Tribal IDs.

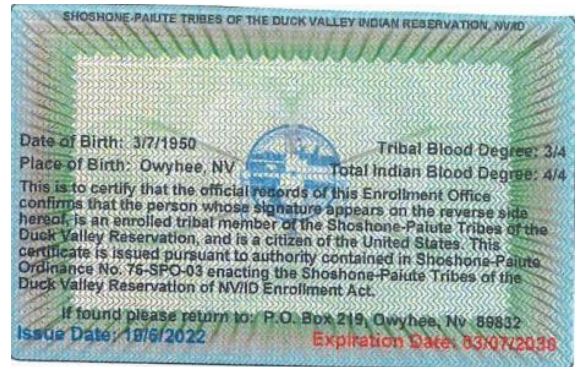
Front and back examples:

Duck Valley Shoshone-Paiute Tribe

Front:

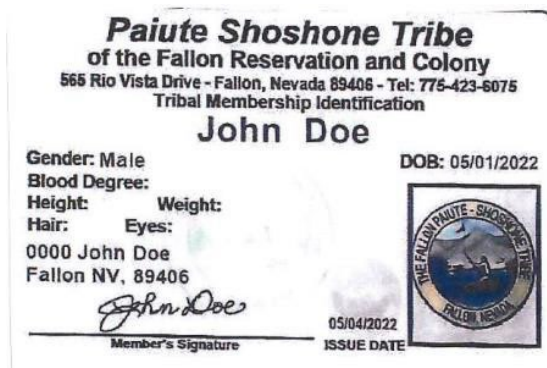


Back:



Fallon Paiute Shoshone Tribe

Front:

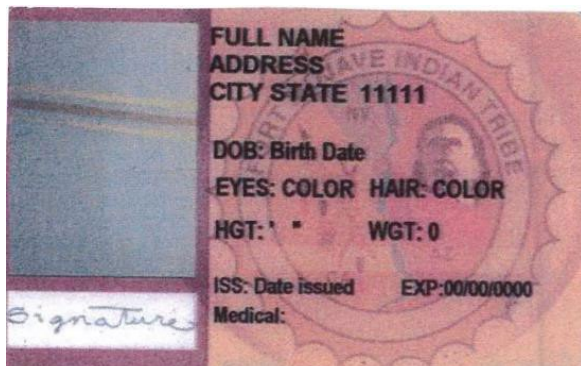


Back:



Fort Mojave Indian Tribe

Front:



Back:



Summit Lake Paiute Tribe

Front:

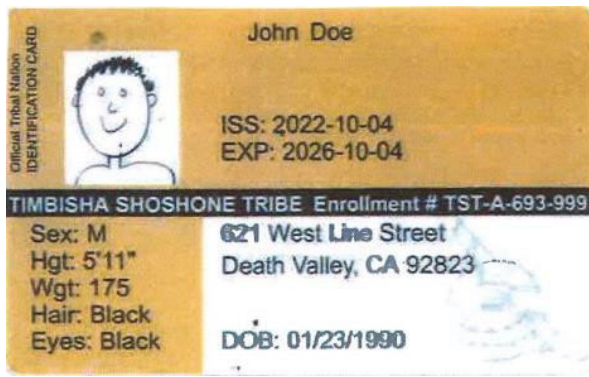


Back:



Timbisha Shoshone Tribe

Front:

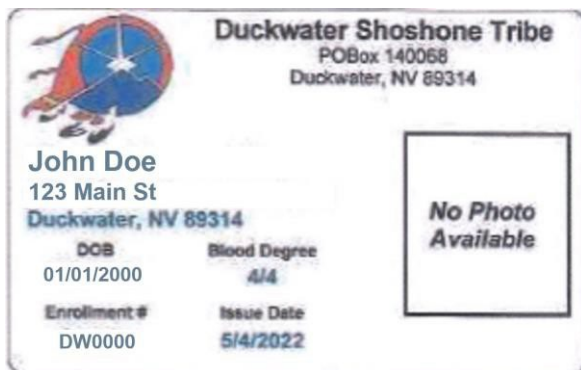


Back:

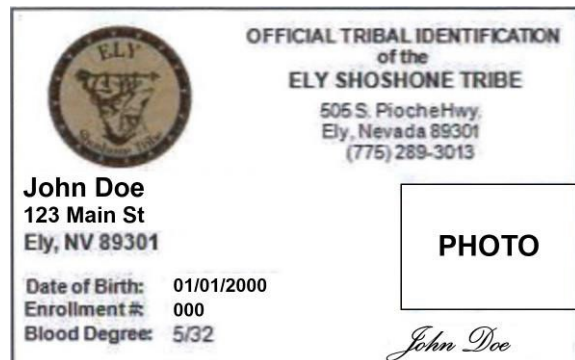


Front only examples:

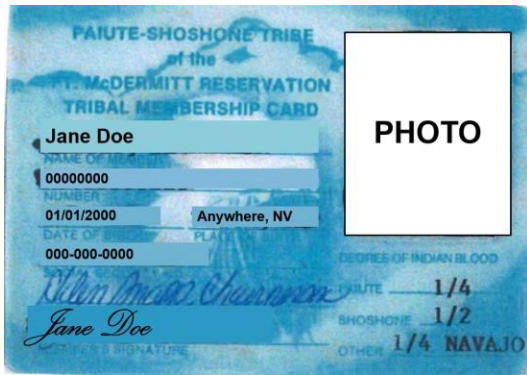
Duckwater Shoshone Tribe



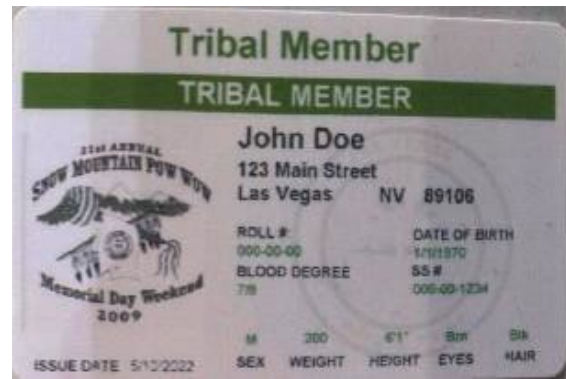
Ely Shoshone Tribe



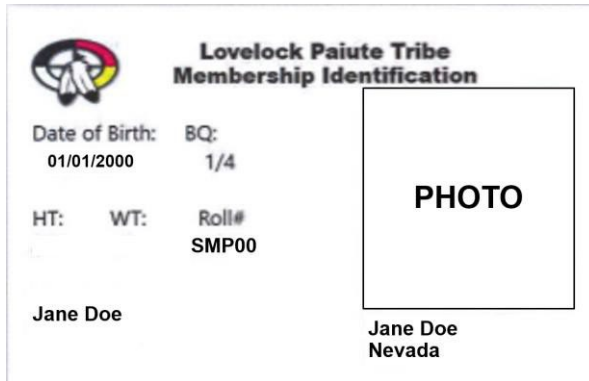
Fort McDermitt Paiute-Shoshone Tribe



Las Vegas Paiute Tribe



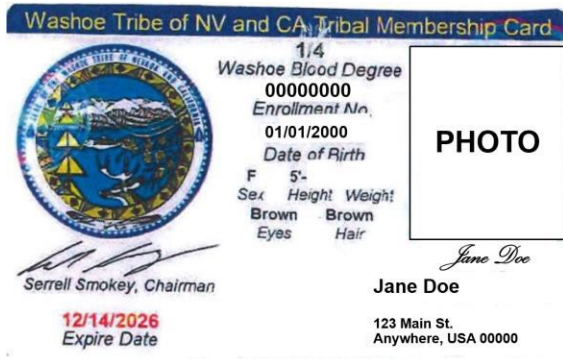
Lovelock Paiute Tribe



Pyramid Lake Paiute Tribe



Washoe Tribe of Nevada and California:



Walker River Paiute Tribe:



State & County Responsibilities

The Secretary of State has several responsibilities regarding the official voter registration form used in Nevada. For example, to ensure consistency and uniformity law requires the Secretary of State to prescribe a standard form and contents.

The following is a list of items required by law to be included on the form. The Secretary of State is also responsible for adopting regulations to carry out laws pertaining to the form. [NRS 293.507](#) and [NAC 293.420](#).

- Instructions for the applicant to complete the application
- A notice the applicant must be a U.S. citizen and at least 18 years of age on or before election day.
- Unique Control Number on the form and receipt assigned by the Secretary of State
- Applicant's full legal name
- Applicant's address or description of physical domicile, and notice a business address is not permitted
- Ability to provide an address at which an applicant receives mail, such as post-office box
- Applicant's Nevada Driver's License or Identification Card Number, or if the applicant has not been issued a NV DL/ID the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security Number, or if the applicant has not been issued an SSN the Unique Identification Number issued to the applicant.
- Ability for application to request a Sample Ballot in larger type
- Receipt for applicant to retain information about a person assisting with completion of the form

Pursuant to [NAC 293.420\(5\)](#) the local election office shall provide enough paper voter registration applications to meet the needs of the residents of the county. The local election official shall make the voter registration application available throughout the county at the following locations with a notice requesting persons to take no more than one form per person.

- United States Post Offices
- Public libraries
- Local offices of public utilities
- Financial institutions
- Community centers for aging persons
- Educational institutions
- Governmental offices
- Offices of county and state political central committees
- Union halls
- Offices of civic organizations
- Campaign headquarters of presidential, federal, and statewide candidates
- Places of worship
- Such other locations as the county clerk deems appropriate

If a group or person requests more than 50 applications, [NAC 293.425](#) requires each request for to be made on a request form prescribed by the Secretary of State. The prescribed form requires the person or group making the request to describe a plan for distribution of the forms, including, without limitation, identification of the county or counties with which the person or group plans to circulate and file the completed applications.

Voter Registration Drives

To ensure the integrity of the voter registration process, any individual or organization conducting a voter registration drive in Nevada must adhere to all relevant statutory regulations. It is the responsibility of an individual or organization conducting a voter registration drive to ensure all participants acting on behalf of such individual or organization are compliant with these requirements.

Whenever an individual or organization requests 50 or more voter registration applications, they must first submit a Mail-In Voter Registration Application Distribution Plan pursuant to [NAC 293.425](#).

The request must be made on a form prescribed by the Secretary of State. All voter registration applications are issued unique control numbers that are tracked by the Secretary of State's office and the County Clerk/Registrar of Voters.

You may download a copy of the Distribution Plan below [here](#) and return it to the office of the County Clerk/Registrar of Voters in the county you wish to conduct a voter registration drive.

On or before December 31 of each year, each county clerk shall submit to the Secretary of State for approval a plan for the upcoming year which indicates the public locations at which applications for registration by mail will be made available to the public. The plan must include a description of the method to be used to monitor the supply of forms at each such location. If no change is requested in the plan which was approved for the previous year, the county clerk may indicate that fact to the Secretary of State instead of submitting a new plan for the upcoming year.

In addition, the plan must establish a procedure to account for each such form by its control number at each public location and a procedure for controlling the bulk distribution of the forms, including:

- The keeping of related records;
- The training of the persons who will be distributing the forms; and
- Plans for the contingent acquisition of forms in the event that the supply becomes depleted.

Voter Registration Agencies

The National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires states to designate state government agencies and offices that provide public assistance or services to people with disabilities as voter registration agencies, as well as other offices are required by state law.

Offices designated as a voter registration agency must offer the opportunity to register to vote with each application for service or assistance, and with recertification, renewal, or change of address form relating to such service or assistance. An application to register to vote must be provided with each application, even if the applicant declines to receive assistance when completing the voter registration application.

Agencies and offices currently designated as NVRA Voter Registration Agencies for Nevada are included in the [2023 Certification](#).

Voter registration employees of a Voter Registration Agency or local office should contact their Agency NVRA Coordinator with questions or for forms.

Cost of Printing

The cost to print voter registration application is the responsibility of the municipality, county, district, or State as the case may be. Subsequently, Nevada law provides for the jurisdiction to charge for requests of more than 50 applications to register to vote by mail in any 12-month period. The charge may not exceed the cost of printing the applications.

Field Registrars

Field Registrars are volunteers trained by the County Election Office to register qualified voters on behalf of the County Election Office. Although various voter registration duties may be assigned to a Field Registrar by a local election official, Field Registrars are usually dispatched to assist persons when registering to vote and is not able to do so due to good cause.

Good cause is defined as needing assistance to register to vote but is unable to do so due to illness or disability.

Field Registrars may be dispatched to a person's home, care facility, or receive assistance when registering to vote. Persons may make a request for assistance from a Field Registrar to a local election official in writing or by telephone.

Each county election official **shall** appoint at least one registered voter to serve as a field registrar of voters. Field Registrars must meet the following eligibility requirements.

- Be a registered voter
- Not be a candidate for nomination or election
- Not be laboring under any felony conviction or other loss of civil rights
- Have photo identification
- Successfully complete Field Registrar training
 - Policies, Procedures, and Restrictions
 - Deadlines
 - Custody and Submission of Completed and Blank Registration Materials

Strict laws apply to Field Registrars. For example, once a Field Registrar has five (5) or more completed applications, the completed applications must be submitted to the county election office, AND in no case is a Field Registrar able to have a completed application for more than ten (10) days. For more information about laws applicable to Field Registrars, see [NRS 293.505](#) and your local election official training for Field Registrars.

Field Registrars are prohibited from performing certain actions while performing their duties. Following is a list of the most common prohibited acts. For questions about what may be allowed or prohibited, please contact the local election office or Office of the Secretary of State.

Violations of prohibitions, whether federal or state, carry serious penalties most of which may be a Felony.

The most common prohibitions include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Persons must not intimidate, threaten, or coerce any other person for registering to vote, urging or aiding persons in registering to voting, for the purposes of interfering or influencing how a person chooses to vote or not vote, or to prevent a person from voting.
- Persons must not submit false information, such as a name, address, or period of residence.
- Persons must not falsely claim status as a citizen of the United States.
- Persons may not pay, offer to pay, or accept payment for voting, registering to vote, withholding their vote, or voting for or against any candidate or referenda.
- Refuse to register a person to vote on account of the registrant's political party affiliation.
- Solicit a vote for or against a candidate or ballot referenda.
- Speak to a registrant or voter about marking their ballot for or against a candidate or referenda.
- Distribute a petition or other material for or against a candidate or referenda.
- Knowingly register a person who is not qualified to register to vote, including providing false information to register to vote.
- Register a person who does not provide satisfactory proof of identification and residence.
- Retain an application for longer than permitted or not complete the registration receipt.
- Falsely claim to be or identify as a Field Registrar.
- Alter, deface, or destroy a voter registration application.
- Delegate duties as a Field Registrar to another person.

To inquire about being a Field Registrar or additional questions, contact the local election office or Office of the Secretary of State.

Voter Registration Verification Process

Below is the process followed by local election officials and the Secretary of State's office when an individual registers to vote in Nevada. This process is outlined in Nevada Revised Statutes [NRS 293.2725](#) and [NRS 293.5235](#), as well as [Section 303\(b\) of the Help America Vote Act \(HAVA\)](#).

- The information on the voter registration form is entered into the county voter registration system. This information is then sent to the Secretary of State's office during the nightly upload process where it is verified against the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV), the Social Security Administration (SSA), the Office of Vital Statistics, and existing records within the Statewide Voter Registration List.
- If the verification process is able to validate the information submitted on the voter registration form, the voter is put in "active" status and is eligible to vote in elections in Nevada. When the voter goes to the polls to vote for the first time in Nevada, the voter does not have to show any identification since the voter's identification information has already been matched against existing records pursuant to federal and state law (Help America Vote Act of 2002 and NRS 293.2725). Signature verification is still performed at the polling location.
- If the information submitted on the voter registration form matches an existing registration in the Statewide Voter Registration List, a notice is sent to the county that a potential duplicate registration exists, and the county (or counties) works to resolve the issue. This generally happens when a registered voter moves within the state (either intra-county or cross-county) and registers to vote at their new address.
- If the verification process is unable to validate the information on the voter registration form, the county reaches out to the person to make sure all the information they included on their voter registration was correct. Small typos, data entry errors, and sloppy handwriting can prevent the county from being able to authenticate the record. Similarly, bogus or fabricated information will prevent the local election official from authenticating the information provided. These voters are put in "active pending" status and are not allowed to vote until the information concerning their registration can be confirmed or they appear to vote in person and provide photo identification and proof of residency.
- If the voter registration form is missing critical eligibility information (e.g., affirmation the voter is eligible to vote, signature, Driver's License number, or Social Security Number), the county reaches out to the person to obtain the missing critical eligibility information. These voters are put in "fatal pending" status and are ineligible to vote until the critical eligibility criteria has been provided to the county. If a voter does not have a valid Nevada Driver's License/Identification Card or a Social Security Number, the voter must sign an affidavit attesting to this fact and provide alternate proof of identification and residency before being allowed to vote.

Nevada is a founding member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), a nonprofit organization assisting states to improve the accuracy of their voter rolls. Every 60 days, Nevada's voter registration records and DMV records are uploaded to ERIC and compared against data supplied by the other 20 participating ERIC states (including Washington, D.C.), the Social Security Death Index, and the U.S. Postal Service's National Change of Address database in an effort to identify deceased individuals and those registered to vote in more than one state.

Any potential duplications or deceased voters are reported to the Secretary of State's office and local election officials for further investigation and processing, and as appropriate, removal from or correction of the voter roll.

Voter Challenges

Nevada law allows a registered voter to challenge other registered voters for various reasons. Voter Challenge forms can be located on the Nevada Secretary of States website [here](#).

Written Challenges

STEP 1: A written challenge may be filed after the 30th day but not later than the 25th day before any election [NRS 293.547\(1\)](#).

- A written challenge must be submitted on the form provided by the Secretary of State
- Each form must not contain the name of more than one person whose right to vote is challenged.
 - The county clerk shall not accept any challenge which contains more than one such name on a form.
 - A challenger may submit multiple written challenges, but each challenge must be in a separate form, and each must be evaluated separately for compliance with the provisions of.
- The challenger must fill out all available information as indicated, and sign.
 - The challenger does not have to personally submit each form.
 - Other individuals besides the challenger (i.e., a third party) may gather multiple written challenges on form EL613 and submit them to the appropriate county clerk in a single submission.
- If a form is submitted late or without information required pursuant to [NRS 293.547](#) or [NAC 293.416](#), the form will not be considered timely or complete.
- If a form is submitted without complete information, the clerk is not required to contact the challenger to correct the form or to request additional information.
 - If the form does not include the phone number of the voter who is being challenged, the challenge must still be accepted.
- The challenger must be a registered voter from the same precinct as the challenged voter, and the basis of the challenge and statement of facts must be made upon personal knowledge.
- The challenge must be signed and verified by the registered voter.

The following are examples of what is NOT personal knowledge:

- Information obtained from another person or organization. For example, if someone
- other than the voter gives information that suggests a voter is ineligible, that information would not be firsthand knowledge.
- Information obtained from someone purporting to be a family member, roommate, or other person living at the voter's address.
- Information obtained solely from a database or data matching program. Such information adds nothing to the information already regularly provided to and used by local officials to conduct required list maintenance, such the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), election mail returned as undeliverable, other state and federal agency data.
- Information obtained from a newspaper or other media sources.

STEP 2: Upon receipt of a written challenge by the clerk, the following steps must be taken.:

- The clerk must first verify the information on the form.
 - The name, precinct, and address of the challenger must be first verified against the current county voter registration list.
 - If the name, precinct, or address is incorrect, the clerk may contact the challenger to re-submit the challenge with corrected information.
 - ◆ Any attempt to cure a challenge submitted pursuant to [NRS 293.547](#) must be conducted prior to the end of the 25th day before any election.
 - If the challenger is not registered in the same precinct as the challenged voter, the challenge process should stop.
 - Once verified, the first box on form EL613 next to "Verified by Clerk" should be checked.
 - The name, precinct, and address of the voter being challenged, as provided on the EL613 form bearing their name, must then be verified against the current county voter registration list.
 - If the voter being challenged has moved out of the precinct, updated their voter registration within the county, previously been inactivated, or previously been cancelled, then the challenge is not valid, and the challenge process should stop.
 - If the name, address, and precinct of the voter being challenged is valid and the voter's information matches what is on the current county voter registration list, then the second box on form EL613 next to "Verified by Clerk" should be checked.
 - If the voter being challenged has moved out of the precinct or within the county, previously been inactivated, or previously been cancelled, the clerk should write one of the following below the empty "Verified by Clerk" box:
 - ◆ If a voter moves to another precinct within the county.
 - ◆ Invalid voter address provided by challenger Voter updated registration and is a valid voter.
 - ◆ Voter registration was inactivated.
 - ◆ Voter registration was cancelled.

- Once the information of both the challenger and the voter being challenged has been validated, the clerk must file a copy of the challenge to the challenged registration in the roster.
- Upon the filing of a challenge in the registrar of voters register, the clerk should immediately notify the district attorney with a copy of the challenge accompanying the notice.
- Within five days after a challenge is filed, the clerk must mail a notice in the manner set forth in [NRS 293.530](#) to the person whose right to vote has been challenged pursuant to [NRS 293.547](#) informing the person of the challenge. A copy of the challenge and information describing how to resolve the challenge, properly reregister, or update the voter's registration must accompany the notice.
 - The notice to the voter being challenged must be mailed within five days of receipt of the written challenge, not within five days of the challenge period.
 - The notice to the voter being challenged must comply with the requirements of [NAC 293.418](#) which states:
 - Even though your right to vote has been challenged, you are still registered and eligible to vote. Please contact this office immediately for information concerning how you may respond to the challenge. A failure to respond to this notice could result in your voter registration being inactivated or cancelled [NRS 293.547\(5\)](#).
- If the person fails to respond or appear to vote within the required time by [NRS 293.530\(c\)](#), the county clerk shall cancel the person's registration. Further, if the district attorney causes proceedings to be instituted and prosecuted in a court of competent jurisdiction, and the court orders the voter's registration to be canceled, the county clerk shall cancel the person's registration.
- If a voter who was successfully challenged under the provisions of [NRS 293.547](#) appears at a polling location with information indicating they are eligible to vote pursuant to Article 2, Section 1 of the Nevada Constitution, then that voter must be allowed to cast a ballot.

If a challenger fails to meet any of the below criteria, the challenge shall be rejected, and no further action shall be taken with respect to the challenge.

Clerks who receive a challenge pursuant to [NRS 293.547](#) should submit their finalized lists to the Secretary of State no more than 30 days after each election.

Oral Challenge Reasons

- 2(a): Challenged person does not belong to the political party designated upon the roster.
- 2(b): The roster does not show that the challenged person designated the political party to which he or she claims to belong.
- 2(c): Challenged person does not reside at the residence for which the address is listed in the roster.
- 2(d): Challenged person previously voted a ballot for the election.
- 2(e): Challenged person is not the person he or she claims to be.

Oral Challenge Steps

Step 1: Challenger may orally challenge a registered voter upon various grounds that the person is not entitled to vote as claimed or that the person has voted before at the same election [NRS 293.303](#).

- The challenger must submit the Affirmation of Challenger (form EL612), filling out the required information, and sign under penalty of perjury.
- The challenger must be a registered voter from the same precinct. This must be verified by the poll worker and form EL612 must be initialed (in box labeled “Verified”) by the confirming poll worker.
- The challenger must select the type of challenge.
- The challenger must provide a written statement of facts setting forth the basis of the challenge.
- Challenger must provide any documentation or evidence supporting the facts upon which each ground for the challenge is based.
- The basis of challenge and statement of facts must be made based on personal knowledge.

The following are examples of what is NOT personal knowledge:

- Information obtained from another person or organization. For example, if someone other than the voter gives information that suggests a voter is ineligible, that information would not be firsthand knowledge.
- Information obtained from someone purporting to be a family member, roommate, or other person living at the voter’s address.
- Information obtained solely from a database or data matching program. Such information adds nothing to the information already regularly provided to and used by local officials to conduct required list maintenance, such the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC), election mail returned as undeliverable, other state and federal agency data.
- Information obtained from a newspaper or other media sources.

If a challenger fails to meet any of the above criteria, the challenge shall be rejected, and no further action shall be taken with respect to the challenge.

Step 2: Challenged person must be given the affirmation to sign under penalty of perjury.

- The challenged voter must complete the Affirmation of Challenged Voter (form EL610) and “swear or affirm” based on the type of challenge.
- If the challenged voter executes form EL610 and the challenge is NOT based on 2(e), he or she shall be issued a ballot.
- If the challenged voter refuses to execute form EL610, he or she must not be issued a ballot, except as otherwise noted, and the election board officer must indicate in the roster “Challenged” by the voter’s name.

If voter challenged on basis of 2(a) or 2(b) – Party Affiliation:

- If the challenged voter executes form EL610, the voter shall be issued a ballot of the appropriate political party.
- If the challenged voter refuses to execute form EL610, the election board officers shall issue the voter a nonpartisan ballot.

If voter challenged on basis of 2(c) – Residency:

- If the challenged voter executes form EL610, the voter shall not be issued ballot UNTIL he or she furnishes “satisfactory identification which contains proof of the address at which the person actually resides.”
 - If the challenged voter has moved within the county (from one precinct to another), then [NRS 293.525](#) controls and the voter is NOT required to additionally furnish “satisfactory identification” to receive a full ballot. The challenged voter ONLY needs to orally or in writing affirm their current address within the county to receive a full ballot (form EL610; voter to check last box).
- If the challenged voter refuses to execute form EL610, the voter can ONLY vote in the manner provided in [NRS 293.304](#) (i.e., Special Polling Place).
 - The Special Polling Place requires separate ballots that allow the challenged voter to only vote on races and ballot questions that everyone in the county may vote.

If voter challenged on basis of 2(d) – Already Voted at this Election:

- If the challenged voter executes form EL610, the voter shall be issued a ballot.
- If the challenged voter refuses to execute form EL610, the voter shall NOT be issued a ballot.

If voter challenged on basis of 2(e) (Identity):

- If the challenged voter executes form EL610, the voter shall not be issued a ballot UNTIL he or she furnishes:
 - Official identification that contains a photograph of the person; OR
 - Brings a person, who is at least 18 years of age, to swear or affirm to the identity of voter [NRS 293.303\(8\)\(b\)](#).
- If the challenged voter executes form EL610 but cannot prove identification, he or she may cast a provisional ballot as provided in [NRS 293.3081](#) through [NRS 293.3086](#), inclusive.
- If the challenged voter refuses to execute form EL610, the voter shall NOT be issued a ballot.

If voter currently lives in a different precinct within your county:

- If a voter has changed residence within the county since the last general election but has not updated their registration, the voter must vote in their prior, registered precinct after he or she executes form EL610 pursuant to [NRS 293.525](#).
 - The voter must mark the last box on the form and write in his or her current address within the county.
- If the voter refuses to execute form EL610, then the voter can ONLY vote in the manner provided in [NRS 293.304](#) (i.e., Special Polling Place).
 - The Special Polling Place requires separate ballots that allow the challenged voter to only vote on races and ballot questions that everyone in the county may vote.

Final note: All challenges must be recorded on the challenge list and include the name of the challenged person, the name of the registered voter who made the challenge, and the result of the challenge [NRS 293.303\(9\)](#).

Voter Registration Statuses

Nevada uses classification statuses to identify voter registration. Although most are used for administrative purposes, the following statuses are used to define whether a person is first registered to vote, and second, a registrant's eligibility to vote once registered.

Active Registration/Voter - any registered voter that is legally entitled to vote. This status includes new registrants who have provided all critical eligibility criteria but are missing additional non-critical information from their applications (previously "active pending"), as well as existing registered voters whose records are being updated/changed.

Inactive Registration/Voter - an inactive voter is a registered voter who is eligible to vote so long as they continue to meet all other legal requirements. A voter may be moved to inactive status when 1) the elections office receives a returned residency confirmation mailing without a forwarding address within the same county; or 2) information obtained through the United States Postal Service National Change of Address (NCOA) database or the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) reports indicates that a voter has moved outside the county. An inactive voter can restore their active voter status if they contact their elections office or otherwise update their voter registration **OR vote in any election during the time spanning the next two federal general elections after they were made inactive.**

Conditionally Registered: A voter who 1) completes a voter registration application, 2) appears to vote in person during the period beginning the Thursday before Election Day, including Election Day, and 3) has provided acceptable proof of identity and residence, but verification of the elector's identity and residence remains to be completed by the local election office. Conditionally Registered voters are required to vote by provisional ballot, which is not tabulated and is kept separate from all other ballots until verification is completed. Upon final verification of the application for registration, the voter will be issued a registration card. Steps for Final Verification and Counting of Provisional Ballots issued to conditionally registered voters starts at [NRS 293.5827](#) and continues into subsequent sections.

Preregistration: Is the status shown for a voter who was under age 18 at the time his voter registration was submitted, but who will be 18 years old or older by Election Day and who has met all other legal requirements to vote.

Canceled: Status for a voter who is ineligible to vote.

Voided: Registration never valid.

Pending - Status for a voter who has submitted a voter registration application that is missing critical eligibility criteria. A voter on pend status is illegible to vote until the missing critical eligibility criteria are submitted.

Critical Eligibility Criteria - Voter Information that, if missing, renders a person ineligible to vote. Such information includes: a person's name; a person's residence address; a person's age; whether the person is a United States citizen; whether the person is a convicted felon and if so, whether his civil rights have been restored; and whether the person is required to show identification upon voting because he did not provide the legally required identification at the time his voter registration application was submitted.

Voter Registration Statistics

The Office of the Secretary of State compiles statistics regarding the number and type of voter registrations. Statistics compiled include the total number of registrations by month dating back to 1950. To view Nevada's voter registration statistics, visit the Secretary of State's [website](#).

Additional breakdowns and requests for non-standard reports can be made by contacting the Secretary of State's Elections Division at NV_VoterList@SoS.NV.GOV or by contacting (775) 684-5705.

Voter registration statistics are compiled on the first business day of each month from the Statewide Voter Registration Database. Prior to December 2006, voter registration statistics were compiled from information provided by Nevada's County Clerks/Registrar of Voters.

The transmission of registration information between the counties and the statewide database does not take place in real time. Due to this turnaround time, the numbers reflected in this report may not duplicate registration numbers reflected in the county database at the precise moment a report is generated. The voter registration statistics on this webpage provide a snapshot of the number of registered voters at a particular point in time.

Additionally, States must report various voter registration information to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC), in response to the EAC survey, every two years. This includes the number of voter- registration applications by mail and from motor vehicle offices, public- assistance offices, offices providing state-funded programs primarily serving persons with disabilities, Armed Forces recruitment offices, and other state-designated offices and agencies. Likewise, States must report voter registration list maintenance information in response to the EAC survey every two years.

Statewide Voter Registration List

Nevada provides access to the statewide list of registered votes online through [NevVoter](#). [NevVoter](#) is a centralized statewide voter registration system maintained by the Office of the Secretary of State. The system provides information relating to registered voters throughout the State of Nevada. The county clerks and registrars from Nevada's seventeen counties provide information relating to the registration status of all eligible citizens throughout the state. The submitted information is then compiled and verified by this office in accordance with state and federal election laws.

The statewide voter registration database is publicly accessible through this office and available in either hard copy or in a variety of electronic formats. [NevVoter](#) is accessible to the public; however, the Office of the Secretary of State retains full authority in granting, denying, or revoking access at any time, in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal law or regulations.

Requesting access to the Statewide Voter Registration List is a two-step process.

Step 1: The applicant must [create a web account](#) within the Nevada Secretary of State Online Services portal (see Additional Resources below for step-by-step account creation instructions).

Step 2: The applicant must download and submit an [Official Request for List of Registered Voters Form](#). This form must be completed, signed, and filed with the Secretary of State. Additionally, submissions can be made via email, fax, mail or by personal delivery during regular business hours.

Qualification of the applicant to access the statewide voter registration list will be verified upon the filing of a completed request form. Once access has been granted, the applicant will be notified via email. Depending upon the volume of pending requests, access may be granted the following business day, or up to seven (7) business days.

Per [NRS 293.440\(6\)\(b\)](#), any person, candidate, party, or organization who receives information requested on this form is prohibited from using such information for purposes not related to an election and from selling such information for any reason.

Any questions on the status of an order should be directed to nv_voterlist@sos.nv.gov. Once access has been granted, any technical inquiries should be directed to the Elections division at 775-684- 5705.

Additional Resources:

- [Nevada Statewide Voter Registration List – Account Creation](#)
- [Nevada Statewide Voter Registration List – Account Creation \(detailed\)](#)
- [Nevada Statewide Voter Registration List – Create Report](#)
- [Nevada Statewide Voter Registration List – Create Report \(detailed\)](#)
- [Nevada Statewide Voter Registration List – Available Fields](#)

Mail Ballot Distribution, Return, and Status

Nevada Administrative Code requires county clerks to electronically transfer certain information to the statewide voter registration list at least once each business day during certain periods.

When a county clerk electronically transfers such information to the statewide voter registration list, the information must be in the form and manner prescribed by the Secretary of State, including:

- Each registered voter that the clerk has sent a mail ballot;
- Each registered voter whose mail ballot has been received by the clerk;
- An indication of whether the clerk has completed the process for checking the signature on a mail ballot; and
- Whether the signature of a registered voter has been accepted and the mail ballot has been processed by the mail ballot central counting board.

Voter Registration List Maintenance

The National Voter Registration Act of 1993 (NVRA) requires States to implement procedures to maintain accurate and current voter registration lists. States comply with the Act by conducting a general voter registration list maintenance program that makes a reasonable effort to remove ineligible persons from the voter rolls by reason of the person's death, or a change in the residence of the registrant outside of the jurisdiction, in accordance with procedures set forth in the NVRA. The Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA) expanded the requirements of the NVRA by requiring that list maintenance of the statewide database on a regular basis in accordance with the requirements of the NVRA.

The NVRA limits when and how voters can be removed from the rolls. Under the NVRA, states and counties are permitted to remove a voter in just five circumstances: if the voter affirms the change; if state law requires, for a criminal conviction or mental incapacity; for the death of the voter; if the voter confirms a change of residence in writing; and based on other evidence of a change of residence, but only after the state sends a notice and the voter both fails to respond and fails to vote in the next two federal general elections.

Additionally, the NVRA limits when States can conduct a general list maintenance program. Under Section 8(c)(2), States must complete any program that systematically removes the names of ineligible voters from the official list of eligible voters **no later than 90 days before a primary election or general election for federal office**. This 90-day deadline applies to State list maintenance verification activities such as general mailings and door-to-door canvasses.

This deadline also applies to list maintenance programs based on third-party challenges derived from any large, computerized data-matching process. However, the 90-day deadline does not preclude removal of a registrant's name at the request of that registrant, removal due to the death of the registrant, or removal due to a criminal conviction or mental incapacity of the registrant as provided by State law, nor does the deadline preclude the correction of a registrant's information. [52 U.S.C. § 20507\(c\)\(2\)\(B\)](#).

For more information, please consult the Department's NVRA Questions and Answers at <https://www.justice.gov/crt/national-voter-registration-act-1993-nvra>.

List Maintenance Sources

Nevada law authorizes clerks to use any “reliable and reasonable means” available to correct the portions of the statewide voter registration list which are relevant to the county clerks to determine whether a registered voter’s current residence is other than that indicated on the voter’s application to register to vote pursuant to [NAC 293.412, 293.414 and NRS 293.530 to 293.543](#).

The most reliable resource available for flagging outdated registrations is the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC). Nevada is proud to be one of the first seven states, pioneering ERIC’s formation. ERIC is governed and managed by its current twenty-four member states. ERIC is an innovative approach to list maintenance, which uses information from motor vehicle departments, Social Security Administration records and other databases to compare voter records within Nevada and in other member states. ERIC plays a critical role in the ability of counties to conduct regular list maintenance as new information about a voter becomes available through ERIC.

Information submitted by a third party does not constitute a “removal at the request of the registrant.

Before acting on any such information, clerks must obtain approval from their board of canvassers and must undertake an individualized investigation of 1) the reliability of this information, and 2) whether it is uniform and nondiscriminatory, and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965. law. It is strongly suggested the county request that the external party provide an affidavit explaining the basis for asserting that a voter has changed residence. It is also suggested that the county confirm information through independent sources, such as United States Postal Service change-of-address information.

Importantly, regardless of what sources clerks use, registrants identified as potentially ineligible must receive a written notice with a postage guaranteed return postcard that has a space for the voter to confirm eligibility and, if need be, update their address. If a registrant returns the postcard with updated information, a county clerk shall use that information to correct their voter registration list. If the information relates to a change of address, clerks must follow the procedure laid out below for changes of address. Beginning 90 days before a federal election, clerks must not systematically remove registrations, regardless of the source of their information.

Please note that certain information for list maintenance programs, such as ERIC, is confidential and protected from disclosure to the public. Media and public inquiries about these programs should be directed to the Secretary of State Public Information Officer by email at SOSPPIO@sos.nv.gov.

Bases for Updating Registration Lists

Deceased Voters

If the county clerk determines that a voter is deceased, the county clerk must cancel the registration of the voter in the county's computerized database of voters and in the statewide voter registration list.

The Secretary of States Office monitors the State Department of Health records, Social Security death index and ERIC files, comparing them with the voter registration computerized database and the statewide voter registration list, to determine if each county has updated the deceased voters registration within their county to cancelled, pursuant to [NRS 293.530](#).

If the Secretary of State locates a deceased file for a voter:

- The Secretary of State will notify the county clerk.
- Upon receipt of the notification described in paragraph (a), the county clerk shall determine whether the registered voter is deceased and, if so, indicate that the registration of the voter is cancelled in the computerized database established pursuant to [NAC 293.454](#) and in the statewide voter registration list.

Voter's Change in Residency

Another way counties maintain accurate voter rolls is to update voter registration records based on a change of address.

Counties receive information about a voter's change of address from a variety of sources. The National Change of Address (NCOA) "Safe Harbor" helps identify voters who have filed a change of address with the United States Postal Service (USPS) and matches those files with voter records. Other resources include the Nevada Department of Motor Vehicle records, returned mail, ERIC, voters who submit a change of address or request to cancel their registration due to a move.

Unless the voter confirms a move in writing or has moved within their jurisdiction, the National Voter Registration Act (NVRA) requires officials to send the voter a notice and, depending on their response, wait two federal election cycles before canceling their registration.

The following action will take place based on the voter's response:

Response/No Response	Action to be Taken
❖ Voter indicates address has not changed.	❖ Do not remove/cancel.
❖ Voter has moved within the jurisdiction.	❖ Do not remove/cancel; update the voter's address.
❖ Voter confirmed they moved to another jurisdiction or state.	❖ Remove/cancel the voter.
❖ Notice is undeliverable.	❖ Inactivate the voter not less than 33 days after the notice is mailed.
❖ Voter does not respond.	❖ Inactivate the voter not less than 33 days after the notice is mailed.

A county clerk may receive information about a voter's change of address through an external party. Before acting on that information, a county clerk must be assured that the information was obtained through "reliable and reasonable means" and must have the permission of their county commission to further investigate. The Secretary of State strongly suggests the county request that the external party provide an affidavit explaining the basis for asserting that a voter has changed residence. It is also suggested that the county confirm information through independent sources, such as United States Postal Service change-of-address information, which the Secretary of State can help coordinate.

Importantly, voters identified through this process must receive a written notice with a postage guaranteed return postcard that has a space for the voter to write in his or her new address. If a voter returns the postcard with updated information, a county clerk shall use that information to correct their voter registration list. But if a voter does not return the postcard within 33 days of its mailing, the county clerk shall designate the voter as inactive. Only if the inactive voter fails to vote for two general elections after the mailing of the notice and postcard shall a county cancel the voter's registration.

Removal Due to a Felony Conviction:

Nevada residents convicted of a felony and sentenced to a term of imprisonment lose their voting rights while incarcerated in prison. Their voting rights are immediately restored upon release from prison.

Re-Registration After Cancellation:

If an individual's voter registration was canceled due to a felony conviction, the individual may re-register to vote upon the individual's release from prison. The individual is not required to provide any documentation or other evidence at the time of re-registration to prove that the individual's voting rights have been restored.

Felony Convictions in Other States or in Federal Court:

The restoration of voting rights for Nevada residents applies automatically upon the individual's release from prison. It does not matter if the individual was convicted of a felony in another state or in a federal court. The automatic restoration of voting rights applies in all cases upon the individual's release from prison.

Eligibility Status for Individuals with Prior Felony Convictions:

Any Nevada resident who is not currently serving a term of imprisonment for a felony conviction is eligible to register to vote using any of the current voter registration methods.