

CHAPTER.....

AN ACT relating to elections; establishing requirements relating to the purchase of ballots and return envelopes used in elections in this State; revising requirements for the form of all envelopes and return envelopes for mail ballots; revising certain requirements relating to electioneering; revising provisions relating to recounts and contests of presidential elections; revising provisions relating to risk-limiting audits; revising provisions relating to tampering or interfering with certain election equipment or computer programs; revising the definition of uniformed-service voter; delaying the effective date of certain provisions relating to automatic voter registration; making an appropriation to the Office of the Secretary of State to enter into a contract or contracts for the purchase of ballots and return envelopes; providing a penalty; and providing other matters properly relating thereto.

Legislative Counsel’s Digest:

Existing law requires the Secretary of State to prescribe: (1) the form of all mail ballots; and (2) the placement and listing of all offices, candidates and measures upon which voting is statewide, which must be uniform throughout the State. (NRS 293.250) **Sections 1.5 and 4** of this bill require the form of all envelopes in which mail ballots are sent to voters and all return envelopes for mail ballots to, with certain exceptions, be uniform throughout the State. **Sections 1.5 and 4** also require the Secretary of State to prescribe a method for distinguishing the return envelopes of each county or city, as applicable.

Section 1.1 of this bill authorizes the Secretary of State to enter into one or more contracts for the purchase of all ballots and return envelopes used in any statewide and local election held in this State. **Section 1.1** provides that if such a contract or contracts requires the vendor to distribute mail ballots on behalf of a county or city clerk, the contract or contracts must require the vendor to deposit the mail ballots for mailing at a location within this State. **Section 5.3** of this bill makes an appropriation to the Office of the Secretary of State to enter into such a contract or contracts.

Section 1.1 further authorizes each board of county commissioners and governing body of an incorporated city to elect to use the ballots and return envelopes purchased by the Secretary of State for all statewide and local elections held in a given year by notifying the Secretary of State in writing not less than 8 months before the date of a presidential preference primary election in a presidential election year or primary election in any other election year. **Section 5.5** of this bill provides that a board of county commissioners or governing body of an incorporated city that elects to use the ballots purchased by the Secretary of State for all elections held in 2024 must notify the Secretary of State 6 months before the date of the presidential preference primary election in 2024.

Existing law requires a county clerk and city clerk to keep continuously posted certain signs and notices which indicate that electioneering is prohibited between the boundary marked by the sign and the entrance to a polling place. (NRS 293.361, 293.740, 293C.361) **Sections 2, 3 and 5** of this bill require the county clerk and



city clerk to ensure that any signs and notices posted are: (1) at least 17 inches by 11 inches in size; (2) placed on a window or door of the polling place or freestanding; and (3) visible to a person approaching the boundary marked by the sign.

Existing law defines “electioneering” to include buying, selling, wearing or displaying any badge, button or other insignia which is designed or tends to aid or promote the success or defeat of any political party or a candidate or ballot question to be voted upon at an election. (NRS 293.740) **Section 3** revises this definition to provide instead that “electioneering” includes buying, selling, wearing or displaying any badge, button or other insignia which expressly refers to any political party or a candidate or ballot question to be voted upon at that election.

Existing law requires each county clerk to conduct a risk-limiting audit of the results of an election prior to the certification of the results of the election. (NRS 293.394) **Section 2.5** of this bill removes the requirement to conduct such an audit prior to the certification of the results.

Existing law provides a penalty for a person who tampers or interferes or attempts to tamper or interfere with any computer program used to count ballots. (NRS 293.755) **Section 3.5** of this bill instead prohibits a person from tampering or interfering or attempting to tamper or interfere with any computer program used to conduct an election.

Existing law authorizes uniformed-service voters and certain other voters to vote in an election using a system of approved electronic transmission, a federal postcard application or the federal write-in absentee ballot. (Chapter 293D of NRS) **Section 5.1** of this bill revises the definition of “uniformed-service voter” to include a member of the active or reserve component of the Space Force of the United States who is on active duty.

Beginning on January 1, 2024, existing law expands the agencies which provide automatic voter registration services and establishes certain requirements for an automatic voter registration agency to transmit certain voter registration information to the Secretary of State and county clerks. (Chapter 555, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 3849) **Section 5.2** of this bill delays the effective date of these provisions until January 1, 2025.

Existing federal law requires a certificate of ascertainment of appointment of presidential electors to be issued and transmitted to the Archivist of the United States not later than 6 days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, which is the first Tuesday after the second Wednesday in December. (3 U.S.C. §§ 5, 7) Existing state law authorizes a candidate defeated at any election to demand and receive a recount within 3 working days after the canvass of the vote. For purposes of demanding a recount in a general election, “canvass” means: (1) the canvass by the Supreme Court of the returns for a candidate for a statewide office; or (2) the canvass of the board of county commissioners of the returns for any other candidate. (NRS 293.403) The canvass by: (1) a board of county commissioners must be completed on or before the 10th day following the election; and (2) the Supreme Court is the 4th Tuesday of November after each general election. (NRS 293.387, 293.395) Each recount must be commenced within 5 days after demand, and completed within 5 days after it begins. (NRS 293.405) Existing state law further authorizes, with certain exceptions, a candidate or registered voter to contest an election by filing a statement of contest not later than 5 days after a recount is completed, and not later than 14 days after the election if no recount is demanded. (NRS 293.407, 293.413) If an election contest is filed, the court is required to set the matter for hearing not less than 5 days and not more than 10 days after the filing of the statement of contest. (NRS 293.413)



Section 1.3 of this bill establishes a different timeline for filing a recount or an election contest that applies only to the election of presidential electors. Specifically, **section 1.3** provides that a candidate for the office of presidential elector may demand and receive a recount if, on or before the 13th day following the election, the candidate files the written demand to and deposits the estimated costs of the recount with the Secretary of State. Any such recount must be: (1) commenced within 1 day after the demand is filed; and (2) completed within 5 days after the recount begins. **Section 1.3** further authorizes a candidate or any registered voter to contest the election of a candidate to the office of presidential elector not more than 2 working days after the canvass of the returns by the Supreme Court. Such an election contest must be: (1) scheduled for a judicial hearing not more than 5 days after the filing of the statement of contest; and (2) decided before the deadline to issue and submit the certificate of ascertainment pursuant to federal law.

Pursuant to **section 1.3**, for purposes of the 2024 General Election, which will be held on November 5, 2024, the deadline: (1) to demand a recount for the office of presidential elector is November 18, 2024; (2) to begin a recount for the office of presidential elector is November 19, 2024; (3) to complete a recount for the office of presidential elector is November 24, 2024; (4) to contest the election for the office of presidential elector is December 2, 2024; and (5) for the court to set any such contest for hearing is December 7, 2024. Further, the deadline under federal law to issue and transmit the certificate of ascertainment is December 11, 2024, so, pursuant to **section 1.3**, the court must determine the result of any election contest of the office of presidential elector before December 11, 2024.

Sections 2.6-2.85 and 3.7 of this bill make conforming changes to reflect the changes in **section 1.3** to the schedule for filing a demand for a recount or an election contest for the office of presidential elector.

EXPLANATION – Matter in *bolded italics* is new; matter between brackets ~~omitted material~~ is material to be omitted.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEVADA, REPRESENTED IN
SENATE AND ASSEMBLY, DO ENACT AS FOLLOWS:

Section 1. Chapter 293 of NRS is hereby amended by adding thereto the provisions set forth as sections 1.1 and 1.3 of this act.

Sec. 1.1. 1. *The Secretary of State may enter into one or more contracts for the purchase of all ballots, including, without limitation, mail ballots, and return envelopes for use in any statewide and local election held in this State pursuant to title 24 of NRS. Such a contract is subject to the provisions of chapter 333 of NRS.*

2. Each board of county commissioners and governing body of an incorporated city in this State may elect to use the ballots, including, without limitation, mail ballots, and return envelopes purchased by the Secretary of State in accordance with the contract or contracts entered into pursuant to this section for all statewide and local elections held in a given year in this State pursuant to title 24 of NRS by notifying the Secretary of State in writing not less than 8 months before the date of the presidential



preference primary election in a presidential election year or the date of the primary election in any other election year.

3. If a contract or contracts entered into pursuant to this section requires the vendor to distribute mail ballots on behalf of a county or city clerk, the contract or contracts must require the vendor to deposit the mail ballots for mailing at a location within this State.

Sec. 1.3. *For the purposes of an election to the office of presidential elector:*

1. The following requirements apply to a demand for a recount:

(a) A candidate for the office of presidential elector may demand and receive a recount of the vote to determine the number of votes received for the candidate and the number of votes received for the person who won the election if, on or before the 13th day following the election, the candidate who demands the recount:

(1) Files in writing a demand with the Secretary of State; and

(2) Deposits in advance the estimated costs of the recount with the Secretary of State, as determined by the Secretary of State, in accordance with regulations adopted by the Secretary of State defining the term "costs."

(b) A recount conducted pursuant to this subsection must be commenced within 1 day after the demand is filed and must be completed within 5 days after the recount is begun.

2. The following requirements apply to a contest of an election:

(a) A candidate for the office of presidential elector or any registered voter of this State may contest the election of a candidate to the office of presidential elector. To contest the election, the candidate or registered voter, as applicable, must file with the clerk of the district court a written statement of contest not more than 2 working days after the canvass of the returns by the Supreme Court.

(b) The statement of contest must be prepared in accordance with NRS 293.407.

(c) The court shall set the matter for a hearing not more than 5 days after the filing of the statement of contest and must determine the results of the contest before the deadline to issue and submit the certificate of ascertainment pursuant to 3 U.S.C. § 5. Election contests take precedence over all regular business of



the court in order that results of elections shall be determined as soon as practicable.

(d) The court may refer the contest to a special master in the manner provided by the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, and such special master shall have all powers necessary for a proper determination of the contest.

Sec. 1.5. NRS 293.269913 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.269913 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, NRS 293.269911 and chapter 293D of NRS, the county clerk shall send to each active registered voter by first-class mail, or by any class of mail if the Official Election Mail logo or an equivalent logo or mark created by the United States Postal Service is properly placed:

- (a) A mail ballot;
- (b) A return envelope;
- (c) An envelope or sleeve into which the mail ballot is inserted to ensure its secrecy; and
- (d) Instructions.

2. In sending a mail ballot to an active registered voter, the county clerk shall use an envelope that may not be forwarded to an address of the voter that is different from the address to which the mail ballot is mailed.

3. The return envelope must include postage prepaid by first-class mail if the active registered voter is within the boundaries of the United States, its territories or possessions or on a military base.

4. Before sending a mail ballot to an active registered voter, the county clerk shall record:

- (a) The date the mail ballot is issued;
- (b) The name of the voter to whom the mail ballot is issued, his or her precinct or district and his or her political affiliation, if any, unless all the offices on the mail ballot are nonpartisan offices;
- (c) The number of the mail ballot; and
- (d) Any remarks the county clerk finds appropriate.

5. *The Secretary of State shall prescribe:*

(a) The form of all envelopes in which mail ballots are sent to voters and return envelopes, which must, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), be uniform throughout the State; and

(b) A method for distinguishing the return envelopes of each county which must be prominently displayed on the outside of the return envelope.



Sec. 2. NRS 293.361 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.361 1. During the time a polling place for early voting is open for voting, a person may not electioneer for or against any candidate, measure or political party in or within 100 feet from the entrance to the voting area.

2. During the period of early voting, the county clerk shall keep continuously posted:

(a) At the entrance to the room or area, as applicable, in which the polling place for early voting is located a sign on which is printed in large letters "Polling Place for Early ~~["Voting"; and]~~ *Voting.*"

(b) At the outer limits of the area within which electioneering is prohibited, ~~["a]~~ *at least one* sign on which is printed in large letters "Distance Marker: No electioneering between this point and the entrance to the polling place." *The county clerk shall ensure that any sign posted pursuant to this paragraph is:*

(1) At least 17 inches by 11 inches in size;

(2) Placed on a window or door of the polling place or a freestanding sign; and

(3) Visible to a person approaching the outer limits of the area within which electioneering is prohibited.

3. Ropes or other suitable objects may be used at the polling place to ensure compliance with this section. Persons who are not expressly permitted by law to be in a polling place must be excluded from the polling place to the extent practicable.

4. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 2.5. NRS 293.394 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.394 1. The Secretary of State shall adopt regulations for conducting a risk-limiting audit of an election, which may include, without limitation:

(a) Procedures to conduct a risk-limiting audit;

(b) Criteria for which elections must be audited; and

(c) Criteria to determine the scope of the risk-limiting audit.

2. In accordance with the regulations adopted by the Secretary of State pursuant to this section, each county clerk shall conduct a risk-limiting audit of the results of an election . ~~["prior to the certification of the results of the election pursuant to NRS 293.395.]"~~

3. As used in this section, "risk-limiting audit" means an audit protocol that:

(a) Makes use of statistical principles and methods; and

(b) Is designed to limit the risk of certifying an incorrect election outcome.



Sec. 2.6. NRS 293.403 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.403 1. ~~[A]~~ *Except as otherwise provided in section 1.3 of this act, a* candidate defeated at any election may demand and receive a recount of the vote for the office for which he or she is a candidate to determine the number of votes received for the candidate and the number of votes received for the person who won the election if, within 3 working days after the canvass of the vote and the certification by the county clerk or city clerk of the abstract of votes, the candidate who demands the recount:

(a) Files in writing a demand with the officer with whom the candidate filed his or her declaration of candidacy; and

(b) Deposits in advance the estimated costs of the recount with that officer.

2. Any voter at an election may demand and receive a recount of the vote for a ballot question if, within 3 working days after the canvass of the vote and the certification by the county clerk or city clerk of the abstract of votes, the voter:

(a) Files in writing a demand with:

(1) The Secretary of State, if the demand is for a recount of a ballot question affecting more than one county; or

(2) The county or city clerk who will conduct the recount, if the demand is for a recount of a ballot question affecting only one county or city; and

(b) Deposits in advance the estimated costs of the recount with the person to whom the demand was made.

3. The estimated costs of the recount must be determined by the person with whom the advance is deposited based on regulations adopted by the Secretary of State defining the term "costs."

4. As used in this section, "canvass" means:

(a) In any primary election, the canvass by the board of county commissioners of the returns for a candidate or ballot question voted for in one county or the canvass by the board of county commissioners last completing its canvass of the returns for a candidate or ballot question voted for in more than one county.

(b) In any primary city election, the canvass by the city council of the returns for a candidate or ballot question voted for in the city.

(c) In any general election:

(1) The canvass by the Supreme Court of the returns for a candidate for a statewide office or a statewide ballot question; or

(2) The canvass of the board of county commissioners of the returns for any other candidate or ballot question, as provided in paragraph (a).



(d) In any general city election, the canvass by the city council of the returns for a candidate or ballot question voted for in the city.

Sec. 2.7. NRS 293.404 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.404 1. Where a recount is demanded pursuant to the provisions of NRS 293.403 ~~§~~ *or section 1.3 of this act*, the:

(a) County clerk of each county affected by the recount shall employ a recount board to conduct the recount in the county, and shall act as chair of the recount board unless the recount is for the office of county clerk, in which case the registrar of voters of the county, if a registrar of voters has been appointed for the county, shall act as chair of the recount board. If a registrar of voters has not been appointed for the county, the chair of the board of county commissioners, if the chair is not a candidate on the ballot, shall act as chair of the recount board. If the recount is for the office of county clerk, a registrar of voters has not been appointed for the county and the chair of the board of county commissioners is a candidate on the ballot, the chair of the board of county commissioners shall appoint another member of the board of county commissioners who is not a candidate on the ballot to act as chair of the recount board. A member of the board of county commissioners who is a candidate on the ballot may not serve as a member of the recount board.

(b) City clerk shall employ a recount board to conduct the recount in the city, and shall act as chair of the recount board unless the recount is for the office of city clerk, in which case the mayor of the city, if the mayor is not a candidate on the ballot, shall act as chair of the recount board. If the recount is for the office of city clerk and the mayor of the city is a candidate on the ballot, the mayor of the city shall appoint another member of the city council who is not a candidate on the ballot to act as chair of the recount board. A member of the city council who is a candidate on the ballot may not serve as a member of the recount board.

2. Each candidate for the office affected by the recount and the voter who demanded the recount, if any, may be present in person or by an authorized representative, but may not be a member of the recount board.

3. The recount must include a count and inspection of all ballots, including rejected ballots, and must determine whether all ballots are marked as required by law. All ballots must be recounted in the same manner in which the ballots were originally tabulated.

4. The county or city clerk shall unseal and give to the recount board all ballots to be counted.



5. The Secretary of State may adopt regulations to carry out the provisions of this section.

Sec. 2.8. NRS 293.405 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.405 1. If the person who demanded the recount does not prevail, and it is found that the sum deposited was less than the cost of the recount, the person shall, upon demand, pay the deficiency to the county clerk, city clerk or Secretary of State, as the case may be. If the sum deposited is in excess of the cost, the excess must be refunded to the person.

2. If the person who demanded the recount prevails, the sum deposited with the Secretary of State, county clerk or city clerk must be refunded to the person and the cost of the recount must be paid as follows:

(a) If the recount concerns an office or ballot question for which voting is not statewide, the cost must be borne by the county or city which conducted the recount.

(b) If the recount concerns an office or ballot question for which voting is statewide, the clerk of each county shall submit a statement of its costs in the recount to the Secretary of State for review and approval. The Secretary of State shall submit the statements to the State Board of Examiners, which shall repay the allowable costs from the Reserve for Statutory Contingency Account to the respective counties.

3. ~~Each~~ *Except as otherwise provided in section 1.3 of this act, each* recount must be commenced within 5 days after demand, and must be completed within 5 days after it is begun.

4. After the recount of a precinct is completed, that precinct must not be subject to another recount for the same office or ballot question at the same election.

Sec. 2.83. NRS 293.407 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.407 1. A candidate at any election, or any registered voter of the appropriate political subdivision, may contest the election of any candidate, except for the office of United States Senator or Representative in Congress.

2. Except where the contest involves the general election for the office of Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Assemblyman, Assemblywoman, State Senator, justice of the Supreme Court or judge of the Court of Appeals, a candidate or voter who wishes to contest an election, including election to the office of presidential elector, must, within the time prescribed in NRS 293.413 ~~or~~ *or section 1.3 of this act*, file with the clerk of the district court a written statement of contest, setting forth:



(a) The name of the contestant and that the contestant is a registered voter of the political subdivision in which the election to be contested or part of it was held;

(b) The name of the defendant;

(c) The office to which the defendant was declared elected;

(d) The particular grounds of contest and the section of Nevada Revised Statutes pursuant to which the statement is filed; and

(e) The date of the declaration of the result of the election and the body or board which canvassed the returns thereof.

3. The contestant shall verify the statement of contest in the manner provided for the verification of pleadings in civil actions.

4. All material regarding a contest filed by a contestant with the clerk of the district court must be filed in triplicate.

5. The contestant must notify the defendant that a statement of contest has been filed pursuant to this section.

Sec. 2.85. NRS 293.413 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.413 1. ~~The~~ *Except as otherwise provided in section 1.3 of this act, the* statement of contest provided for in NRS 293.407 shall be filed with the clerk of the district court no later than 5 days after a recount is completed, and no later than 14 days after the election if no recount is demanded. The parties to a contest shall be denominated contestant and defendant.

2. ~~The~~ *Except as otherwise provided in section 1.3 of this act, the* court shall set the matter for hearing not less than 5 days nor more than 10 days after the filing of the statement of contest. Election contests shall take precedence over all regular business of the court in order that results of elections shall be determined as soon as practicable.

3. The court may refer the contest to a special master in the manner provided by the Nevada Rules of Civil Procedure, and such special master shall have all powers necessary for a proper determination of the contest.

Sec. 3. NRS 293.740 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.740 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection ~~2.~~ 3, it is unlawful inside a polling place or within 100 feet from the entrance to the building or other structure in which a polling place is located:

(a) For any person to solicit a vote or speak to a voter on the subject of marking the voter's ballot.

(b) For any person, including an election board officer, to do any electioneering on election day.

↪ The county clerk or registrar of voters shall ensure that, at the outer limits of the area within which electioneering is prohibited,



notices are continuously posted on which are printed in large letters “Distance Marker: No electioneering between this point and the entrance to the polling place.”

2. *The county clerk shall ensure that any notice posted pursuant to subsection 1 is:*

(a) *At least 17 inches by 11 inches in size;*

(b) *Placed on a window or door of the polling place or a freestanding sign; and*

(c) *Visible to a person approaching the outer limits of the area within which electioneering is prohibited pursuant to subsection 1.*

3. The provisions of ~~subsection~~ *subsections 1 and 2* do not apply to the conduct of a person in a private residence or on commercial or residential property that is within 100 feet from the entrance to a building or other structure in which a polling place is located. The provisions of subsection 1 are not intended to prohibit a person from voting solely because he or she is wearing a prohibited political insigne and is reasonably unable to remove the insigne or cover it. In such a case, the election board officer shall take such action as is necessary to allow the voter to vote as expediently as possible and then assist the voter in exiting the polling place as soon as is possible.

~~3.~~ 4. Any person who violates any provision of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

~~4.~~ 5. As used in this section, “electioneering” means campaigning for or against a candidate, ballot question or political party by:

(a) Posting signs relating to the support of or opposition to a candidate, ballot question or political party;

(b) Distributing literature relating to the support of or opposition to a candidate, ballot question or political party;

(c) Using loudspeakers to broadcast information relating to the support of or opposition to a candidate, ballot question or political party;

(d) Buying, selling, wearing or displaying any badge, button or other insigne which ~~is designed or tends to aid or promote the success or defeat of~~ *expressly refers to* any political party or a candidate or ballot question to be voted upon at that election; or

(e) Soliciting signatures to any kind of petition.

Sec. 3.5. NRS 293.755 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293.755 1. A person who tampers or interferes with, or attempts to tamper or interfere with, a mechanical voting system, mechanical voting device or any computer program used to ~~count ballots~~ *conduct an election* with the intent to prevent the proper



operation of that device, system or program is guilty of a category D felony and shall be punished as provided in NRS 193.130.

2. A person who tampers or interferes with, or attempts to tamper or interfere with, a mechanical voting system, mechanical voting device or any computer program used to ~~count ballots~~ *conduct an election* with the intent to influence the outcome of an election is guilty of a category B felony and shall be punished by imprisonment in the state prison for a minimum term of not less than 2 years and a maximum term of not more than 20 years.

3. The county or city clerk shall report any alleged violation of this section to the district attorney who shall cause appropriate proceedings to be instituted and prosecuted in a court of competent jurisdiction without delay.

Sec. 3.7. NRS 293B.400 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293B.400 1. Except as otherwise provided in this section, if a recount is demanded pursuant to the provisions of NRS 293.403 *or section 1.3 of this act* or if an election is contested pursuant to NRS 293.407 ~~or section 1.3 of this act~~, the county or city clerk shall ensure that each mechanical recording device which directly recorded votes electronically for the applicable election provides a record printed on paper of each ballot voted on that device.

2. In carrying out the requirements of this section, the county or city clerk shall:

(a) Print only the records required for the recount or contest; and

(b) Collect those records and deposit them in the vaults of the county or city clerk pursuant to NRS 293.391 or 293C.390.

Sec. 4. NRS 293C.26312 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293C.26312 1. Except as otherwise provided in subsection 2, NRS 293C.263 and chapter 293D of NRS, the city clerk shall send to each active registered voter by first-class mail, or by any class of mail if the Official Election Mail logo or an equivalent logo or mark created by the United States Postal Service is properly placed:

(a) A mail ballot;

(b) A return envelope;

(c) An envelope or sleeve into which the mail ballot is inserted to ensure its secrecy; and

(d) Instructions.

2. In sending a mail ballot to an active registered voter, the city clerk shall use an envelope that may not be forwarded to an address of the voter that is different from the address to which the mail ballot is mailed.



3. The return envelope must include postage prepaid by first-class mail if the active registered voter is within the boundaries of the United States, its territories or possessions or on a military base.

4. Before sending a mail ballot to an active registered voter, the city clerk shall record:

(a) The date the mail ballot is issued;

(b) The name of the voter to whom the mail ballot is issued, his or her precinct or district and his or her political affiliation, if any, unless all the offices on the mail ballot are nonpartisan offices;

(c) The number of the mail ballot; and

(d) Any remarks the city clerk finds appropriate.

5. *The Secretary of State shall prescribe:*

(a) The form of all envelopes in which mail ballots are sent to voters and return envelopes, which must, except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b), be uniform throughout the State; and

(b) A method for distinguishing the return envelopes of each city which must be prominently displayed on the outside of the return envelope.

Sec. 5. NRS 293C.361 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293C.361 1. During the time a polling place for early voting is open for voting, a person may not electioneer for or against any candidate, measure or political party in or within 100 feet from the entrance to the voting area.

2. During the period of early voting, the city clerk shall keep continuously posted:

(a) At the entrance to the room or area, as applicable, in which the polling place for early voting is located, a sign on which is printed in large letters "Polling Place for Early ~~Voting~~; ~~and~~ **Voting."**

(b) At the outer limits of the area within which electioneering is prohibited, ~~fa~~ **at least one** sign on which is printed in large letters "Distance Marker: No electioneering between this point and the entrance to the polling place." **The city clerk shall ensure that any sign posted pursuant to this paragraph is:**

(1) At least 17 inches by 11 inches in size;

(2) Placed on a window or door of the polling place or a freestanding sign; and

(3) Visible to a person approaching the outer limits of the area within which electioneering is prohibited.

3. Ropes or other suitable objects may be used at the polling place to ensure compliance with this section. Persons who are not expressly permitted by law to be in a polling place must be excluded from the polling place to the extent practicable.



4. Any person who willfully violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 5.1. NRS 293D.090 is hereby amended to read as follows:

293D.090 “Uniformed-service voter” means an elector who is:

1. A member of the active or reserve components of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps, ~~or~~ Coast Guard *or Space Force* of the United States who is on active duty;

2. A member of the Merchant Marine, the Commissioned Corps of the Public Health Service or the Commissioned Corps of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration of the United States;

3. A member of the National Guard or state militia unit who is on activated status; or

4. A spouse or dependent of a person described in subsection 1, 2 or 3.

Sec. 5.2. Section 36 of chapter 555, Statutes of Nevada 2021, at page 3876, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 36. 1. This section becomes effective upon passage and approval.

2. Sections 32.3 and 32.7 of this act become effective on July 1, 2021.

3. Sections 1 to 32, inclusive, and 33, 34 and 35 of this act become effective:

(a) Upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and

(b) On January 1, ~~2024,~~ 2025, for all other purposes.

Sec. 5.3. 1. There is hereby appropriated from the State General Fund to the Office of the Secretary of State to enter into one or more contracts pursuant to section 1 of this act for the purchase of ballots, including, without limitation, mail ballots and return envelopes, the following sums:

For the Fiscal Year 2023-2024 \$7,805,011
For the Fiscal Year 2024-2025 \$3,902,506

2. Any balance of the sums appropriated by subsection 1 remaining at the end of the respective fiscal years must not be committed for expenditure after June 30 of the respective fiscal years by the entity to which the appropriation is made or any entity to which money from the appropriation is granted or otherwise transferred in any manner, and any portion of the appropriated money remaining must not be spent for any purpose after



September 20, 2024, and September 19, 2025, respectively, by either the entity to which the money was appropriated or the entity to which the money was subsequently granted or transferred, and must be reverted to the State General Fund on or before September 20, 2024, and September 19, 2025, respectively.

Sec. 5.5. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 1.1 of this act, a board of county commissioners or governing body of an incorporated city that elects to use the ballots, including, without limitation, mail ballots, and return envelopes purchased by the Secretary of State in accordance with the contract or contracts entered into pursuant to section 1.1 of this act for all statewide and local elections that are held in 2024 pursuant to title 24 of NRS shall notify the Secretary of State in writing not less than 6 months before the date of the presidential preference primary election held on February 6th, 2024.

Sec. 6. 1. This section and sections 1, 1.1 and 5.5 of this act become effective upon passage and approval.

2. Sections 1.3, 2.6 to 2.85, inclusive, 3.5, 3.7 and 5.1-5.3, inclusive, of this act become effective on July 1, 2023.

3. Sections 1.5, 2, 2.5, 3, 4 and 5 of this act become effective:

(a) Upon passage and approval for the purpose of adopting any regulations and performing any other preparatory administrative tasks that are necessary to carry out the provisions of this act; and

(b) On January 1, 2024, for all other purposes.

