

**MINUTES OF THE MEETING  
OF THE  
ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE ON LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS AND ELECTIONS**

**Seventy-Ninth Session  
February 7, 2017**

The Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections was called to order by Chairwoman Olivia Diaz at 1:35 p.m. on Tuesday, February 7, 2017, in Room 3142 of the Legislative Building, 401 South Carson Street, Carson City, Nevada. Copies of the minutes, including the Agenda ([Exhibit A](#)), the Attendance Roster ([Exhibit B](#)), and other substantive exhibits, are available and on file in the Research Library of the Legislative Counsel Bureau and on the Nevada Legislature's website at [www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/79th2017](http://www.leg.state.nv.us/App/NELIS/REL/79th2017).

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Assemblywoman Olivia Diaz, Chairwoman  
Assemblyman Nelson Araujo, Vice Chair  
Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson  
Assemblywoman Shannon Bilbray-Axelrod  
Assemblyman Skip Daly  
Assemblyman John Hambrick  
Assemblyman Ira Hansen  
Assemblyman Richard McArthur  
Assemblywoman Daniele Monroe-Moreno  
Assemblyman James Ohrenschall  
Assemblyman James Oscarson

**COMMITTEE MEMBERS ABSENT:**

None

**GUEST LEGISLATORS PRESENT:**

None

**STAFF MEMBERS PRESENT:**

Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst  
Kevin Powers, Committee Counsel  
Julianne King, Committee Secretary  
Gina Hall, Committee Secretary  
Terry Horgan, Committee Secretary  
Melissa Loomis, Committee Assistant



**OTHERS PRESENT:**

Barbara K. Cegavske, Secretary of State, Office of the Secretary of State  
Wayne Thorley, Deputy Secretary for Elections, Office of the Secretary of State  
Justus Wendland, HAVA Administrator, Office of the Secretary of State  
Bonnie McDaniel, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

[Roll was taken.] Welcome to my legislative colleagues and all of you here in Carson City. It is my distinct pleasure to be running the Assembly Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections.

First and foremost, I want to introduce myself to all of you. I am Assemblywoman Olivia Diaz, and this is my fourth legislative session. When I am not here helping shape the laws that govern our state, I am an elementary school teacher. I have been doing that since 2002. What I want to achieve this legislative session is to run a good committee. This means that we want to be expedient, yet thoughtful, make sure everyone's questions are addressed, and hear everyone's perspectives on what is going to be shaping legislative operations and elections procedures. I do believe that access to the polls and making sure that everyone's voice is heard at the booth are so important. We must make sure that everyone continues to participate more.

I am going to have every member on the Committee do a brief introduction so we will start with our Vice Chair.

**Assemblyman Araujo:**

My name is Nelson Araujo, and I represent Assembly District No. 3, which is in the northwest part of the Las Vegas Valley.

**Assemblyman Ohrenschall:**

I am James Ohrenschall representing Assembly District No. 12. I represent parts of Henderson and unincorporated Clark County. I have been privileged to serve on this Committee every session I have been a member of the Assembly. I was privileged to chair this Committee a couple of sessions ago. Assemblywoman Diaz, I think you are going to enjoy this Committee. It does very important work and helps ensure that all our constituents have an active voice in the process.

**Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:**

My name is Elliot T. Anderson, and this is my fourth session. I represent Assembly District No. 15 which is eastern, unincorporated Clark County and a bit of the city.

**Assemblyman Hansen:**

My name is Ira Hansen representing Assembly District No. 32. Assembly District No. 32 is 38,000 square miles of Nevada that covers seven Nevada counties including Washoe,

Humboldt, Pershing, Lander, Mineral, Esmeralda, and a big section of Nye County. There are 65,000 people in 38,000 square miles.

**Assemblyman Daly:**

My name is Skip Daly. I am the Assemblyman for District No. 31 which is entirely in Washoe County and includes parts of Sparks and parts of Reno. It is my third session after skipping the last session. I am happy to be here and look forward to a good committee.

**Assemblyman Hambrick:**

My name is John Hambrick. I have the privilege of representing Assembly District No. 2 in Clark County covering basically all of Summerlin. I am very excited to be on this particular committee. In past years, I was privileged to be one of the certifiers for the Clark County Election Department. I am looking forward to this.

**Assemblyman Oscarson:**

My name is James Oscarson, and I represent Assembly District No. 36. It includes a large component of the rural areas. I am happy to be here and look forward to the discussions.

**Assemblywoman Monroe-Moreno:**

My name is Daniele Monroe-Moreno. This is my first session. I am recently retired after serving over 27 years with the City of North Las Vegas Police Department. I represent Assembly District No. 1, which is in North Las Vegas. It includes everything north of Craig Road all the way up to the Sheep Mountain Range between Decatur Boulevard and Clayton Street. I am very happy to be here.

**Assemblywoman Bilbray-Axelrod:**

My name is Shannon Bilbray-Axelrod. I am proud to represent Assembly District No. 34. My colleague, Assemblyman Hambrick, has said that he has all of Summerlin. I have a little sliver of that up at the north end so we share a border. I am especially happy to serve on this Committee. This is the most important part of our system. I am happy to be here.

**Assemblyman McArthur:**

My name is Richard McArthur. I represent Assembly District No. 4 which is in the northwest part of Las Vegas. I am semi-new. I was here for two sessions and then skipped a couple, but I am back again. I am glad to be on this Committee.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

Thank you to all the members of the Committee. Now I would like to extend this opportunity to the people who will be behind the scenes making sure that we run smoothly every Tuesday and Thursday. I will have the Committee's legal counsel introduce himself, and then we will go from there.

**Kevin Powers, Committee Counsel:**

My name is Kevin Powers, and I am the Chief Litigation Counsel of the Legal Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau (LCB). I am in my twenty-first year with the LCB Legal

Division. When I am not with the Committee, I am actively litigating cases on behalf of the Legislature which keeps me very busy.

**Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst:**

My name is Carol Stonefield, and I am the committee policy analyst. I have been with LCB for 15 years. This is my fourth session doing Legislative Operations and Elections, with two sessions spent working with the Assembly and two with the Senate. Before that, I staffed the education committees.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

Although she is not here, I want to recognize Sylvia Dominguez-Curry, our committee manager. She does double duty in my office as my personal attaché and the Legislative Operations and Elections committee manager. Could the committee secretary and then the committee assistant briefly introduce themselves?

**Julianne King, Committee Secretary:**

My name is Julianne King, and I am the committee secretary. It is my first session, and I am excited to be here. I think I will learn a lot.

**Melissa Loomis, Committee Assistant:**

My name is Melissa Loomis. I am the committee assistant. This is my first session with the Assembly, and I look forward to serving the Committee.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

Before we get started, I would like to remind everyone that this meeting is being recorded. If for some reason you cannot make it, you can always access it later. In addition, this meeting is also being broadcast live on the Internet both in audio and visual formats. For those of you who would like to listen to the meetings on the Internet, just Google "Nevada Legislature," go to the website, click on the link "Calendar of Meetings," and you will find the appropriate meeting on its corresponding day. Then select "View."

The Assembly Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections will be meeting every Tuesday and Thursday at 1:30 p.m. It is the expectation that we all will be here promptly to start our business. I honor everyone's time. It is important. For your information, the Senate Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections will be meeting Mondays and Wednesdays at 3:30 p.m. If we ever coordinate a joint meeting, we will make the arrangements, notify every member, and post the meeting times.

If you wish to testify, please provide the committee secretary with your business card prior to the beginning of the meeting. Please also place your name on the sign-in sheet. This is very useful information in order for us to acknowledge testifiers when it comes time to testify.

We prefer you turn off your phones or at least set them on silent mode. All laptops and handheld devices should be muted. It is common courtesy to step out of the committee room when taking phone calls. We know that sometimes there are those calls that everyone must

attend to immediately but just please step out and take it in the hallway. Please also take all private conversations out of the committee room, as it might be difficult for the committee secretary to keep up with the interactions of the Committee members and the people at the table.

Now I will discuss format and instructions for amendments and exhibits. We are starting our fourth session using the Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System (NELIS). All presenters, including legislators and legislative staff, are expected to provide exhibits such as testimony, handouts, and amendments before the meeting. It is our request that you provide these materials to the committee manager one full day before the hearing, so we can upload them to NELIS and have them readily accessible for everyone who wants to view what we are viewing. Please continue to bring at least 30 hard copies for the public's use. The committee secretary will not make copies for you. Copy machines are available to the public in locations throughout the building. Please be aware that proposed amendments must be submitted electronically in PDF format to the committee manager no later than the day before the meeting. The proposed amendment must include the bill or resolution number, a statement of intent, and the name and contact information of the amendment's sponsor. All of this information is on the Committee's Agenda ([Exhibit A](#)), including the email address.

As part of our organizational meeting, we will adopt the Assembly Legislative Operations and Elections Committee Policies that will govern us through this session ([Exhibit C](#)). As most of you know, the Assembly's committee rules are incorporated into the Assembly Standing Rules, which we adopted yesterday on Opening Day. Our committee policies are similar to those that have been adopted by Legislative Operations and Elections and other Assembly committees in previous sessions, so there are no curve balls. I just wanted to reinforce what the expectations are so we can all work together seamlessly. The policies seemed to work well in previous sessions, so we just want to express our intention to maintain decorum. I think decorum is very important as we consider business before this Committee. Members, you have a copy of these policies for the 2017 Legislative Session. All of us know the policies, so I will just hit the highlights.

It is the intention of the Committee to create an atmosphere of courtesy, professionalism, and equal interest in all persons testifying. Any kind of discourteous remarks or personal attacks will not be tolerated.

We kindly appreciate that you let the committee manager know of requests for equipment such as laptops, projection screens, et cetera, no later than 12 p.m. on the business day prior to your presentation.

The Chair may request additional information on an exhibit from the person submitting the exhibit prior to allowing its inclusion in the record.

We need to know if there is a request to videoconference from the Grant Sawyer State Office Building in Las Vegas to Carson City. If there is a need for videoconferencing, it is very helpful if that need is communicated to us, so we can make those arrangements.

During hearings, members of the Committee should give their full attention to the people testifying. It is hard nowadays because most of us do our business by looking at information and following exhibits on the laptop, but let us try to give our due deference and respect to the people who are here before us.

Lastly, lobbyists and members of the public shall not be permitted on the dais before, during, or after meetings. If you need to speak to one of us, we will go away from the dais to have those side conversations. Are there any questions from the Committee members about the policies? [There were none.] I do not see any comments or questions so I am ready for a motion.

ASSEMBLYMAN DALY MADE A MOTION FOR ADOPTION OF THE  
ASSEMBLY LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS AND ELECTIONS  
COMMITTEE POLICIES.

ASSEMBLYMAN ARAUJO SECONDED THE MOTION.

THE MOTION PASSED UNANIMOUSLY.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

Next we will have our committee policy analyst, Carol Stonefield, present the Committee Brief of the Assembly Committee on Legislative Operations and Elections ([Exhibit D](#)) and an overview of the work we will likely encounter in the Committee this session.

**Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst:**

Our purpose is to give you some background information on what this Committee has done in the past, and what you can expect to consider for legislation during this session. In past sessions, the Committee has been referred measures that address elections and related issues. These include the Nevada Legislature itself and its operations including proposed interim studies, ethics in government, and constitutional amendments, including both those proposed to amend the *United States Constitution* as well as the *Nevada Constitution*.

On page 2 of the brief ([Exhibit D](#)), you can see the summary of the legislation that was considered by this Committee in 2015. There were 61 measures. Of the 45 bills, 20 were ultimately passed by both houses and reported to the Governor. Of the 16 resolutions, 10 were filed with the Secretary of State. There were no vetoes on legislation from this Committee in 2015. There were also three joint resolutions that this Committee considered that proposed to amend the *Nevada Constitution*. They are listed for you on page 3 ([Exhibit D](#)). If these resolutions pass again in this session, they will be on the 2018 general election ballot. Assembly Joint Resolution 8 of the 78th Session relates to requiring a vote of two-thirds of the people on any ballot question that would increase revenue through a tax, fee, assessment, or rate. Assembly Joint Resolution 10 of the 78th Session proposes the creation of a Citizens' Commission on Compensation for Certain Elected Officers.

Senate Joint Resolution 17 of the 78th Session will start in the Senate, and if it passes there, it will probably be considered by this Committee.

The other topics that were considered in the 2015 Legislative Session include election procedures, sample ballots, campaign and expense reporting, and the nominating process. On the topic of legislative operations, Assembly Bill 273 of the 78th Session addressed what is commonly known as the revolving door concept and reporting from lobbyists and legislators. This Committee also gets internal legislative business, and Assembly Bill 495 of the 78th Session related to the bill drafting process.

On page 4 ([Exhibit D](#)), you can see the bills that have been referred to this Committee already in 2017. This morning, Assembly Bill 104 was referred, so this list is already outdated. In addition to other issues you are likely to hear, perhaps not in this Committee because it might go to the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means, is legislation relating to the aging election equipment and its financing. We might also consider a presidential preference primary. That was another issue that was important in the 2015 Legislature, along with voter identification (ID) and candidate residency requirements.

On page 5 ([Exhibit D](#)), I have listed three policy and program reports that were prepared by the Research Division of the Legislative Counsel Bureau. One relates to elections, another to ethics, and the third one to the Legislature itself. Yesterday we adopted the 120-day calendar. I should note for you that the attached calendar is not the one that was modified by the Legislature yesterday. The important date for you to remember in this Committee is April 14. It is the deadline for committee passage from the first house. Any bill or resolution that is not passed out of committee by April 14 can no longer have any action taken on it.

One of the most useful parts of this brief starts on page 6 ([Exhibit D](#)). It is a list of contacts. You have the contact information for the Secretary of State and the Deputy Secretary for Elections from the Office of the Secretary of State. On pages 6 and 7 is the contact information for the county clerks and registrars of voters. At some point during the session, you will need to contact someone, and this will serve as a handy directory for you.

On page 8 ([Exhibit D](#)) are the members of the Commission on Ethics. You will note that there is one vacancy. It is a legislative appointment. Unless there are any questions, that is all I have.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

Are there any questions or comments from the Committee members? [There were none.] The Secretary of State serves as the Chief Officer of Elections for Nevada. It is my distinct pleasure to invite Secretary of State Cegavske and her staff who are here today to the table to provide us with an overview of how the operations of elections work out of her office.

**Barbara K. Cegavske, Secretary of State, Office of the Secretary of State:**

I would like to introduce my staff here with me today. This is Scott Anderson, Chief Deputy; Wayne Thorley, Deputy Secretary for Elections; Justus Wendland, HAVA Administrator; and Katie Siemon-Martin, Elections Program Officer. Also with us today are Sue Merriwether, Carson City Clerk-Recorder; Kathy Lewis, Douglas County Clerk-Treasurer; and Luanne Cutler, Washoe County Registrar of Voters.

One thing I found out during campaigning is that there are few people who understand what the Secretary of State does. The Secretary of State is the third ranking constitutional officer in the State of Nevada [slide 2, ([Exhibit E](#))]. I have a staff of 137 people including the chief deputy and four division deputies. The Elections Division is made up of my elections deputy and seven other employees. Two positions in the Elections Division are federally funded through HAVA [Help America Vote Act of 2002] grants although this funding is anticipated to be exhausted at the end of the current fiscal year.

Our main office is in the Capitol Building in Carson City, but we also have employees in two buildings nearby and in the Grant Sawyer State Office Building in Las Vegas. Almost all election functions are handled in our Capitol Building offices.

The duties of the Secretary of State are varied, and there are many divisions and programs housed within the Office of the Secretary of State. The Office serves as the State's official record keeper, but we also have an Elections Division, a Commercial Recordings Division, a Securities Division, and a Notary Division. The Secretary of State's Office also licenses and oversees document preparation services, accepts domestic partnership registrations, houses the state's business portal called SilverFlume, and maintains a free online repository of advanced medical directives called the Living Will Lockbox.

In addition, the Secretary of State serves on numerous boards and commissions, including the State Board of Examiners, the Governing Board of the Tahoe Regional Planning Agency, the Board of Economic Development, and the Board of State Prison Commissioners. The Secretary of State serves as the chair of the State Records Committee [Committee to Approve Schedules for the Retention and Disposition of Official State Records].

The public most commonly associates the Secretary of State's Office with its role as the state's Chief Officer of Elections [slide 3, ([Exhibit E](#))]. In many ways, this is the Secretary of State's most important role. The ability of the Secretary of State's Office to maintain the integrity of a transparent and accessible elections system is what gives Nevadans a voice in their government and provides all with an opportunity to serve. If Nevadans lose confidence in the election process, they will lose confidence in the entire structure of government.

Today I would like to present the many areas of elections that are handled by the Elections Division and also provide some historical election data and information. At the conclusion, I will preview the elections-related legislation that is originating from the Secretary of State's Office.



I would like to start with what is called the fourth branch of government: the initiative and referendum petition process [slide 4, ([Exhibit E](#))]. Last election cycle we had a record number of petitions filed with our office, 13 total. Six were initiative petitions to amend the *Nevada Constitution*, two were initiative petitions to propose new law, and five were referendum petitions to either approve or disapprove of existing law.

Of the six initiative petitions filed to amend the *Nevada Constitution*, three were deemed insufficient due to failure to turn in the necessary number of signatures by the required deadline; one was withdrawn by the proponents of the petition; and two qualified for the 2016 general election ballot. These final two initiative petitions appeared on the ballot as Question 3 and Question 4, and both were approved by the voters. Since they propose to amend the *Nevada Constitution*, these initiative petitions will go back to the voters in 2018.

There were also two initiative petitions filed that sought to propose new statutes or amend existing statutes [slide 5, ([Exhibit E](#))]. One was deemed insufficient due to failure to turn in the necessary number of signatures by the required deadline and one garnered enough signatures and was certified by the Secretary of State's Office. This initiative petition, known as the Automatic Voter Registration Initiative, was transmitted to the Legislature and introduced yesterday as Initiative Petition 1.

Lastly, we had a number of referendum petitions filed last cycle, but none of them qualified for the ballot last November [slide 6, ([Exhibit E](#))]. One was deemed insufficient due to failure to turn in the necessary number of signatures by the deadline, one was withdrawn by the proponents of the petition, and three were denied pursuant to court orders.

Pursuant to the *Nevada Constitution*, the number of signatures required for a successful petition is 10 percent of the voters who voted at the last preceding general election. Because of the relatively high turnout last November, petitions for the upcoming election cycle will require 112,544 total signatures statewide, including at least 28,136 from each petition district [slide 7, ([Exhibit E](#))].

The important initiative and referendum petition dates for the upcoming cycle are August 1, 2017; September 1, 2017; and January 1, 2018. Once signatures have been gathered, referendum petitions and constitutional amendment initiative petitions must be submitted to the county clerks or registrars of voters for signature verification no later than June 19, 2018, in order to appear on the November 2018 general election ballot. Initiative petitions proposing new law or to amend existing law must be submitted for signature verification no later than November 13, 2018, and, if deemed sufficient, will be transmitted to the 2019 Legislature for consideration.

The Secretary of State's Office is responsible for ensuring that Nevada remains in compliance with the provisions of HAVA [slide 8, ([Exhibit E](#))]. The Help America Vote Act was passed by Congress to address many of the irregularities that occurred in the 2000 presidential election.

The Help America Vote Act of 2002 was developed to reform the electoral process by implementing requirements on the states in an attempt to create uniformity throughout the country. In order to achieve the goals of HAVA, the federal government distributed grant money to assist states in implementing and maintaining compliance with HAVA provisions. The State of Nevada has been a recipient of these federal funds and has expended the money on various activities and programs, including voting machines, a statewide voter registration system, voter education, training for election officers, and improved accessibility for voters with disabilities.

To date, Nevada has received approximately \$23 million in federal funds under HAVA; however, all remaining HAVA grant funds are anticipated to run out at the end of the current fiscal cycle. While many are hopeful that Congress will appropriate new funding to the states to assist them with ongoing HAVA requirements, there is no indication of future federal payments.

The two positions and programs currently supported by HAVA funds are vital to administering successful elections in Nevada, so we are extremely grateful that the Governor included ongoing state funding for HAVA activities in his proposed budget for the upcoming biennium. We are hopeful that you all will see the importance of this federal funding replacement and approve state funding for HAVA activities as recommended by the Governor.

As a swing state with a vacant United States Senate seat, the 2016 presidential election brought a lot of attention to Nevada. This attention, as well as an increased desire to participate in the electoral process, caused Nevada's voter registration totals to far exceed those from the 2012 presidential election.

Slide 9 ([Exhibit E](#)) provides a snapshot of voter registration totals—by county and by party—as of February 1, 2017. You can always find these numbers, including additional statistical breakdowns on our website at [www.nvsos.gov](http://www.nvsos.gov). The numbers are updated on a monthly basis.

As of the first of the month, just over 1.5 million voters were actively registered in Nevada. Nevada's rolls also include just under 100,000 registered voters with an inactive status. For reference, there were only 1.2 million active registered voters at this time two years ago, so we have seen a significant increase in active registered voters in this state over the last several years.

We can see that while voter registration totals are at an all-time high, Nevada did not experience an all-time high in actual voter participation for the 2016 general election. Voter turnout last November was a respectable 76.7 percent [slide 10, ([Exhibit E](#))], but it was far less than the 2012 presidential election when 80.8 percent of active registered voters cast a ballot. Still, the 1.13 million people who voted last November was a record when looking at raw turnout and not a percentage of registered voters.

One of my goals as Secretary of State is to increase voter engagement and participation, and I believe this can be accomplished in a variety of ways. Specifically, I am a proponent of engaging kids through civics education, so they can understand early on in life the importance of their right to vote. Throughout the first two years of my term, I have partnered with various civics education groups and hosted a statewide student mock election. I plan to continue these partnerships and programs so that more and more young people become lifelong voters.

Slide 11 ([Exhibit E](#)) shows voter turnout for the 2016 primary election, which was the lowest for a primary election since 2008. Turnout is always lower in a primary election compared to a general election; however, the magnitude of the difference this year was stark. In total, 18.53 percent of active registered voters cast ballots in the 2016 primary election.

To help Nevadans verify their voter registration status, our website features a voter look-up tool called MyVoterFile [slide 12, ([Exhibit E](#))]. MyVoterFile allows individual voters to verify that they are registered to vote and confirm basic information in their voter record, including residential address and party affiliation. Voters can also use MyVoterFile to find their polling location, view their sample ballot, see their voter participation history, and look up their elected representatives.

For the 2016 general election, we again utilized MyVoterFile to comply with the federal Military and Overseas Voter Empowerment (MOVE) Act requirement to provide a free access system for military and overseas voters to determine that their absentee ballot was received by local election officials. Slide 13 ([Exhibit E](#)) shows the voting activity of Nevada's military and overseas voters. The data on this slide shows the number of military and overseas ballots transmitted, returned, and counted over the last several general elections.

State and federal law requires military and overseas ballots be mailed or made available to voters at least 45 days before an election. In addition, Nevada law allows military and overseas voters to receive and return voter registration and balloting materials electronically. The second graph [slide 13, ([Exhibit E](#))] demonstrates the manner in which these ballots were returned. As you can see, return of military and overseas ballots by email continues to grow in popularity because it is the most convenient method, particularly for our men and women serving overseas in locations with limited access to traditional mail services. The growth in the popularity of email for ballot returns correlates with an increase in the number of ballots issued that are ultimately returned on time and counted. Email has really made it easier for military and overseas voters to meet deadlines related to absentee voting.

At the 2013 Legislative Session, this body passed Assembly Bill 175 of the 77th Session that authorized military and overseas voters to use electronic and digital signatures on their registration and balloting materials. This enabling legislation, along with a grant from the Federal Voting Assistance Program, allowed the Secretary of State's Office to build and implement the Effective Absentee System for Elections (EASE).

The Effective Absentee System for Elections is a one-of-a-kind online tool that allows Nevada's military and overseas voters to register to vote, request a ballot, and receive and mark their absentee ballot, all in one single online session [slide 14, ([Exhibit E](#))]. The EASE system, in conjunction with state law, allows an eligible voter to submit his or her absentee ballot to their local election official without the assistance of a printer, scanner, fax machine, or even the United States Postal Service. It truly is a one-stop voting shop for our military and overseas voters.

It is important to note that EASE is not online voting. The program simply allows a voter to request and mark a ballot online. The voter's marked ballot must then be returned by the voter independent of the system. The most common return method is email, but EASE users can also fax or mail their marked ballot to their local election official.

Under the traditional absentee voting method of requesting a ballot, waiting for it to arrive in the mail, marking it, and then mailing it back to a local election official and hoping it arrives in time to be counted, ballot return rates hover around 50 percent. With the EASE system, we have been able to increase the absentee ballot return rate for military and overseas voters to nearly 75 percent, which is phenomenal. Last year the EASE program was a finalist for the 2016 Ideas Award for Innovation from the National Association of Secretaries of State.

As you can see from the survey comments provided by the users of EASE [slide 15, ([Exhibit E](#))], the application is very popular with our military and overseas voters. The first comment on the slide is a particularly gratifying comment from a Nevada National Guard member who was able to vote for the first time because of EASE.

In my administration, I will continue to look for ways to improve and simplify the voting process for our men and women in the military and overseas. I would like to take this opportunity to thank Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson for sponsoring and championing Assembly Bill 175 of the 77th Session. Assembly Bill 175 of the 77th Session was the enabling legislation that allowed the Secretary of State's Office to move forward with the EASE project and, ultimately, deliver this online tool to Nevada's military and overseas voters. Without your efforts, implementing EASE would not have been possible.

As you can see from the table on slide 16 ([Exhibit E](#)), early voting continues to be the most popular voting option for Nevada voters. At the most recent election, 62.4 percent of voters who cast a ballot did so in person during the early voting period. Combine this number with those who voted absentee or through the mail, and nearly 70 percent of voters voted outside of Election Day.

Clark County's Early Voting Program, with its mobile trailers and extensive hours and locations, is often heralded as the model program in the country for voter registration and accessibility. It allows Nevadans to avoid the long waits and long lines that are reported in other states.

Starting with the 2008 election cycle, the Elections Division and the Secretary of State's information technology (IT) staff implemented a new election night reporting website that had appealing visual design, was user friendly, and was updated constantly on election night as results were transmitted to the Secretary of State's Office [slide 17, ([Exhibit E](#))]. Our election night reporting website can be viewed at [SilverStateElection.com](http://SilverStateElection.com), and our elections and IT teams continue to improve upon the look and functionality of the website each election. The website has been so successful that other states have contacted our office to learn how we did it.

The website [www.SilverStateElection.com](http://www.SilverStateElection.com) had over 166,000 visits on and around Election Day last November, including over 117,000 unique visits [slide 18, ([Exhibit E](#))]. There were over 609,000 page views, and the average user spent more than seven minutes reviewing the site. These numbers are comparable to the traffic and activity on the site from the 2014 general election.

For the 2016 general election, peak visitation to [www.SilverStateElection.com](http://www.SilverStateElection.com) was 9 p.m. on election night when there were nearly 4,700 simultaneous users on the website [slide 19, ([Exhibit E](#))].

It is very impressive that our election night results website was built entirely in-house by our Operations Division, especially when most other states have paid a significant amount of money to a vendor for its product, which often does not even match up to what we have developed.

Online voter registration has now been available statewide for nearly five years [slide 20, ([Exhibit E](#))]. Nevada was only the ninth state to implement online registration. Our online voter registration application can be found at [www.RegisterToVoteNV.gov](http://www.RegisterToVoteNV.gov). The system requires the user to have a valid Nevada driver's license or identification card in order to complete a new online voter registration application or update existing voter registration information. Those without a driver's license or identification card from the Department of Motor Vehicles (DMV) can still register to vote; they just cannot use online voter registration tools.

The system allows residents to register for the first time in Nevada, register in a new county, or update existing registration information—like address or party affiliation—without having to visit a government office or register through a third party.

Online voter registration works by matching a voter's personal information (name, date of birth, driver's license number, et cetera.) with information already on file with the DMV or the Social Security Administration in order to verify the applicant's identity. The applicant's signature is pulled from existing files and then transferred to their local election official. The result is much less paperwork for the counties and cleaner, more accurate voter registration records.

By state law, the period for online voter registration is extended ten days beyond the regular voter registration deadline. For the 2016 general election, these ten additional days resulted in 13,501 new registrations and 12,235 updates to existing registrations, which were all completed online. This resulted in a significant reduction in the amount of paper our county clerks and registrars of voters would have had to process right before the election, which is their busiest time of the year.

Slide 21 ([Exhibit E](#)) shows how many people have used online voter registration in Nevada, broken out by party affiliation, since it was rolled out in Clark County on September 1, 2010, through the close of registration for the 2016 general election. As you can see, nearly 269,000 people used online voter registration in this state. The party totals closely track party registration percentages with one exception. Nonpartisans use online voter registration at a much higher rate than members of the other political parties do.

Slide 21 ([Exhibit E](#)) also demonstrates the spike in online voter registration usage we see each election cycle near the registration deadline. The graph at the bottom of the slide represents online activity over the 45 days prior to the October 18, 2016, voter registration deadline. Over this time frame, 74,412 people registered to vote or updated their voter registration information online. Notably, on that last day of registration, 15,396 total online voter registration applications were received. The graph also shows traditional paper voter registration activity for the 45 days leading up to the voter registration deadline. This activity is represented by the gray line that, for the most part, is above the other two lines. This shows that while we have seen significant growth in the usage of online voter registration, traditional paper applications are still the preferred method of registration.

Nevada again participated in a student mock election last year; however, for the first time, we used online voting tools developed and operated in-house at the Secretary of State's Office [slide 22, ([Exhibit E](#))]. We partnered with the Office of the Governor, the Department of Education, and Kids Voting Southern Nevada to give all K-12 students the opportunity to learn about the electoral process and vote in a mock election.

The 2016 Nevada Student Mock Election ballot included some contests that were on the real general election ballot, like President and Vice President, U.S. Senate, and the four statewide ballot questions. It also included some questions not on the real ballot but designed to give educators the opportunity to teach their students about various real-world issues like taxation, energy policy, health care policy, and economic policy.

The student mock election website is [www.YouthVote.nv.gov](http://www.YouthVote.nv.gov), and the results from the 2016 Nevada Student Mock Election are still available online. In total, we had 13,736 students participate in the mock election, and we look forward to growing the program and increasing participation for future elections.

Slide 23 ([Exhibit E](#)) gives a brief overview of some of the voter registration list maintenance activities we undertake on a regular basis. There has been a lot of focus in the media recently on the accuracy of voter registration rolls, and I am proud to report that Nevada is a leader



when it comes to list maintenance and using technology and partnerships to maintain accurate rolls.

Ongoing and routine list maintenance is mandated by both federal and state law. Individual voter records are kept by each county, and all records statewide are uploaded to the Secretary of State's Office on a nightly basis for inclusion on the statewide voter registration list. These records are run against various databases for data matching and validation purposes.

In addition to regular data matching and validation, Nevada participates in two cross-state data matching programs: the Electronic Registration Information Center and the interstate voter registration crosscheck program administered by the Kansas Secretary of State's Office. Through these programs, we share voter registration data and other information with partner states to check for duplicate registrations. The programs also allow us to access national databases such as the Social Security Death Index and the U.S. Postal Service's national change of address database to check for deceased voters and voters who have moved. There is a new one that we have submitted for online access and that is the Systematic Alien Verification for Entitlements Program.

One of the things this office has done to enhance the confidence of Nevada voters is to create a multijurisdictional group called the Election Integrity Task Force (EITF) [slide 24, ([Exhibit E](#))]. This task force was first created by my predecessor, Ross Miller, and I have continued to convene the task force. The EITF is composed of representatives from the Secretary of State's Office and the Office of the Attorney General, along with law enforcement ranging from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) and U.S. Attorney's office to local law enforcement agencies. Federal officials have cited Nevada's EITF as a model for other states, and we are very proud of that. This model is taught as a best practice in the public corruption divisions of the FBI and Department of Justice.

As a swing state, Nevada receives attention from around the country in how we run our elections. The EITF and the safeguards installed are invaluable for instilling confidence in our voters and the nation that Nevada is administering its elections as effectively and fairly as possible.

I would also like to highlight another group I organized specifically to advise me on important general election issues during the build-up to the 2016 general election [slide 25, ([Exhibit E](#))]. This group was called the 2016 Election Task Force (ETF) and was made up of 20 members with knowledge and experience in elections. Members included a former United States Senator (Richard Bryan), a former Governor (Robert List), current and former elected officials, and current and former election administrators. Assemblyman Ohrenschall served on this group, and I would like to thank him publicly for his willingness to serve on the ETF. The 2016 ETF met seven times throughout the 2016 election cycle and discussed various important election issues, including emergency responses and any plans for election administration.

I am sure slide 26 ([Exhibit E](#)) is familiar to all the Committee members. The AURORA Campaign Finance Disclosure (AURORA) system is our online campaign finance tool developed by the Secretary of State's Office in response to the 2011 legislative mandate that all campaign Contributions & Expenses Reports and Financial Disclosure Statements be filed electronically. The law change and AURORA are the most significant steps in the state's history toward improving the transparency in our elections and providing information to the public about who is funding candidates, their opponents, and ballot initiatives.

To go along with the legislative mandate to file all reports electronically, a searchable database was designed and built for the public, media, and other interested people to easily and efficiently sift through reports and all the contribution and expense data that is available. This concludes our overview of the Secretary of State's Elections Division. I would like to discuss a few other bills that will be before the Committee this session [slide 27, ([Exhibit E](#))].

First, we have Assembly Bill 21, which may look familiar to those of you who served on this Committee last session. Unfortunately, our bill from last session did not pass, so we are trying again this year to amend some of the provisions related to residency for candidates for elected office. I will not go into many details of A.B. 21 at this point because we will be having a bill hearing, but the slide contains a brief overview of the main provisions of the bill. You can read the actual language on the Nevada Electronic Legislative Information System (NELIS).

Next we have Assembly Bill 45, which contains various clean-up provisions and seeks to address a number of issues we became aware of during the last election cycle related to voter registration and petition signature gathering [slide 28, ([Exhibit E](#))]. We are excited about this legislation and look forward to working with you on it. Again, the main provisions of the bill are summarized on the slide, and you can read the bill in its entirety on NELIS.

Lastly, we have Bill Draft Request 463 [slide 29, ([Exhibit E](#))]. The language of the bill has not been finalized yet, but the intent is fairly simple. The bill will seek to change the voter registration deadline so that it is compliant with federal law. The current voter registration deadline has been in statute for many years, but this is an issue we just became aware of shortly before the close of registration last year.

This last slide contains the contact information for our Elections Division [slide 30, ([Exhibit E](#))]. I have a really awesome team and the elections staff is fabulous. Feel free to contact us. We are happy to answer any questions that you might have.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

I will open it up to questions from the Committee. I believe Assemblyman Ohrenschall has a few questions.

**Assemblyman Ohrenschall:**

I remember 2013, and I appreciate your recognizing Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson. I think it was groundbreaking legislation that he worked on to try to help our brothers and



sisters who are serving our country in the armed services be able to vote in more modern ways than were allowed before. I was proud to get to cosponsor that bill with my colleague. I appreciate your help on that and making sure that our service members participate. I did get to participate in the ETF during the interim, and I appreciate how hard you worked, Madam Secretary, trying to make sure there would be backup plans if there was anything from a natural disaster to a terrorist act to the spreading of misinformation in an effort to dissuade voters from turning out. I appreciate how hard you worked on that. Thank you for allowing me to serve on that task force.

I wonder if you or one of the deputies might be able to talk about the aging machines and the plans to try to replace them?

**Barbara Cegavske:**

We have a team together, and Chairwoman Diaz is on that team. We have been meeting for quite a while. In our budget request, we have an allocation to help with the contract for whomever we decide to pick. That is what we are looking at right now. We have a couple bids in from the vendors.

Clark County, the largest county, has already bought their equipment. They are in the process of signing the contract; it might be signed now. We are all working together as a team trying to figure out which vendor to go with. We would like to have everybody on the same product throughout the state.

I have been going to the different counties to talk to the county commissioners to find out if we can get some money from each of the counties to have a little skin in the game. They have all been very receptive. I have not visited the smallest counties yet, so I do not know how it is going to be for them, but we are trying to get everything set up for the 2018 election. It is a priority for us, and we are working on it. I cannot thank the team enough. We have Senator Settelmeyer, who is a Republican. We have both parties in the group, and we keep everybody informed. I have also been talking to Assemblywoman Carlton, who has a bill in the Assembly Committee on Ways and Means.

**Wayne Thorley, Deputy Secretary for Elections, Office of the Secretary of State:**

As the Secretary of State said, we have a working group made up of some of your colleagues and some of the local election officials to identify what we want out of the next voting system we implement in Nevada. We will keep the features of the current system that we like and replace the features we do not like with features that are more user-friendly or more reliable so that we have a top-notch voting system. That is not to say that we do not have a great voting system right now. It has been an excellent system. We think we have one of the best systems in the country, but it is an aging voting system.

We have contacted a couple of vendors who have already had systems certified in the state to get estimates of costs so that we can come before you and start having discussions about the cost to purchase and replace voting equipment, and what the funding mix might look like between the State and the counties.

We are trying to set up a demonstration day here at the Legislature for you. We would have the vendors come out with their systems, and you would be able to see them and touch them. You would be able to learn about the systems and actually cast a ballot to see how it works. You can all get an idea of the technology that is out there.

**Assemblyman Ohrenschall:**

There has been some concern expressed to me in the past about vendors who have closed-source software versus open-source software that might be easier to update as the years progress. Are you trying to find a vendor who has open-source or closed-source software for their machines?

**Wayne Thorley:**

We have not made those decisions yet so right now we are just starting down the road of determining what we want in the next generation voting system. Specific details of that system have not been determined yet, and we hope to have those conversations with all of you. We are continuing to have those conversations with our working group as we decide how we want the next system to look, and whether it will be closed-source or open-source software.

**Assemblyman Ohrenschall:**

Is there any data about how many folks might have tried to apply to register to vote either with paper registration forms or electronically and missed the deadline prior to the election?

**Wayne Thorley:**

We do not have specific numbers on those who might have missed the voter registration deadline. A person can continue to register to vote at any time throughout the year, even after the deadline. They just become eligible for the next election if they miss the deadline. Perhaps some of the local election officials could speak specifically about how many paper applications they received shortly after the deadline.

**Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:**

Thank you for faithfully and enthusiastically administering the EASE program. My question is in regards to the U.S. Election Assistance Commission (EAC). What assistance does that commission provide the state as of our last election?

**Justus Wendland, HAVA Administrator, Office of the Secretary of State:**

The EAC is a helpful agency to a small state like ours because we do not necessarily have the same resources that some larger states do to administer things like voting system certification. When the EAC is tasked with bringing on and administering the funds that come to the state, they also provide additional resources in helping administer uniform policies. Jumping back to the voting system certification, the EAC gets to set a standard for little states to point to when certifying their systems, whereas larger states like Florida and California have resources internally to double that standard and essentially do those same types of certifications within their own state.

**Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:**

Do we have contingency plans for the EAC if it goes away? I just saw that a U.S. House of Representatives committee passed a repeal of that commission. Does the Secretary of State's Office have any fallback plans to do those other requirements should that proceed through the Assembly?

**Justus Wendland:**

My answer is two-fold. First of all, Nevada has very well-run local election offices. In the event that the federal assistance went away or the EAC was no longer able to provide that level of service to the state, Nevada's local election officials are already effectively conducting elections. The other part is that the state has a good standing with conducting elections and complying with federal election laws. The transition of moving the HAVA position per the *Executive Budget* over to state funding puts us in a good position to continue those types of efforts without this additional federal funding or even support of a grant, policy, or voting system-type standard.

**Assemblywoman Bilbray-Axelrod:**

My question has to do with provisional ballots and if those numbers were included in the totals that we have? I know that in my district I had a number of people whose ballots were considered provisional. If those were not in those totals, are they tracked?

**Wayne Thorley:**

Provisional ballots that were counted are included in the totals for election turnout. Those provisional ballots that were not counted are not included. The provisional ballots cast this last general election were roughly 6,500 and around 4,000 or so were counted. That specific information is on our website, at [www.nvsos.gov](http://www.nvsos.gov). If you want to look up exactly how many provisional ballots were cast, how many were counted, and the reasons some ballots were rejected, it is on our website pursuant to federal law.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

There is a perception out there that there is huge fraud in the electoral process or in the elections. For example, our President said that we really need to scrutinize every state's election outcomes and ensure there was not any kind of fraud, and that there were many votes that should not have been cast or were done so fraudulently. I wanted you to speak from your experience about the likelihood of fraudulent activity occurring in our statewide elections.

**Barbara Cegavske:**

The national media was trying to contact me; they wanted a blanket statement on voter fraud. I told Wayne we need to put on our website how many different forms of voter fraud there are. There are eight. Right now you can look on our website, and it will tell you all of them. The other thing that I asked him to do was to include information regarding the voter registration forms, the process, and what happens. When you fill out that form, where does it go? How many different processes does it go through for verification? We have that information on the website as well. I also put out a press release that is on the website. What

we said in that statement, and it was not for anything other than just to clarify for the State of Nevada, was that we have no evidence that anybody voted illegally in Nevada.

We do have a problem with voter registration fraud. One of our investigations led us to an individual in Nye County who was arrested. We also had problems with the ballot signatures and that is one of the people who was arrested. I cannot tell you how many investigations are ongoing or what we are doing because we cannot talk about it, but it is a much bigger problem than people realize. That is why we have A.B. 45, to improve training. We do not want anybody to be a field registrar; we just want them to be trained and certified. We had many people coming in that were not trained. I think good people were hiring people from other states, and people who do not know our laws to do the registration, and that is a problem. It is not just our problem in Nevada; it is a national problem.

Voter registration is a problem, and I am so proud of our county registrars and our clerks because they caught violators. If we did not have the clerks and voter registrars doing what they are doing, then we probably would have some people that would not have been caught. They caught people before they were able to vote. They caught anybody that signed multiple forms themselves. They saw irregularities. They know what to look for. They would have to call people who did not give a full address or left off some pertinent information about themselves. The things that they do are just mind-boggling. If anyone went to any of the clerks' offices, if you have not been down to Clark County to see the Election Division there, you have to go because you will not believe the size of it. We have people coming from different counties and states to look at what we do in Clark County.

The statement put out by the Secretary of State's Office stands: we have no proof that anybody voted illegally. We do have a problem with voter registration, and we need to fix that.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

I just want to reaffirm the integrity of the process. Just because we do it on an electronic machine does not mean that someone is going to come in and hack it to change any vote after the fact.

**Barbara Cegavske:**

What you can say to your constituents about that process is that we are not online. The only thing that is online is the voter registration, and we have the best in-house IT team. Arizona's voter registration was hacked. Ours was not. We stay very vigilant.

**Wayne Thorley:**

It is important to make a distinction between a voter registration system and the voting system because they are two separate systems that never connect directly. There is what is called an air gap between them, or sometimes multiple air gaps, so that there is no way for a virus or something that somehow infiltrated the voter registration system to get into the actual voting system. On our website is a discussion on the numerous protocols, procedures, and processes that we go through to make sure that the actual voting system where you cast

your ballot and where the ballots are tabulated runs correctly and is protected from any outside tampering. That system is never remotely or physically connected into a network. There is always an air gap between that system and any system that is connected to a network. There is no way to remotely access the system.

Physical tampering of the system is protected through a number of processes and procedures. Tamper-evident security seals are on all the critical components. They are numbered, labeled, and scanned in. When they are returned, it is ensured that those seals are intact, and the numbers match so that we know there was no tampering. Prior to the election, every component is tested. A machine is not used if it does not pass that testing. Any component that breaks down or malfunctions is immediately removed from what we call the circle of command. It comes out, is retested, and put back in.

We are proud of the system that we have in place in the state. We really think we have one of the best voting systems in the entire country. It allows all of our voters to vote quickly, have confidence that their vote is accurately counted, and it allows us to quickly get returns out on election night.

We call the actual voting machine a direct-recording electronic because it actually records your vote electronically on the machine. It is recorded in two places on the machine, electronically on the hard drive and on a removable storage device, which is used to tabulate the results. Your record is also stored on a paper ballot, which is the printer that is on the side of machines that makes a funny noise and scrolls up when you are done casting your ballot. That is called a "voter verifiable paper audit trail" (VVPAT) printer and, pursuant to *Nevada Administration Code* 293.010, voting machines must have a VVPAT printer on them, and that records your vote in addition to the electronic vote. After each election, we compare the electronic vote to the paper ballot on a random sample of machines to ensure that it matches up 100 percent. Since we began rolling out the machines about ten years ago, they have always matched up. We have never had a problem.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

That is great news. My last question is about the changes to the voter registration deadline. I am not educated enough to know the federal law on this, so I just wanted you to educate the Committee and me about what the federal law says.

**Wayne Thorley:**

The federal law, the National Voter Registration Act of 1993, sets a 30-day voter registration deadline. States could have a deadline two weeks out from the election but anything beyond 30 days—31 days, 35 days, 40 days—is not permitted. Our deadline was 31 days because of a holiday and a weekend this last election cycle. We were made aware of that. That is why we have a bill in to move that deadline by one day to make sure that we are compliant with federal law. We did instruct all the local election officials to accept registrations that were received 30 days prior to the election.

**Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:**

Can you give us some idea about voter registration fraud? I was just curious about the scope of the issue. Since we are having this meeting publicly, I want it to be defined so people have some idea of what the scope is.

**Barbara Cegavske:**

Unfortunately, we have pending investigations going on, and we are unable to speak about those, give you any qualifying answers, or tell you numbers at this time. We have to wait until the conclusion of the investigations. The two arrests that we have will all depend on what happens when they go to court.

**Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:**

You have arrested two people, and that is it, for voter registration fraud?

**Barbara Cegavske:**

No. One was for voter registration and the other was regarding signatures on the petitions. Those are the two arrests that we have right now, but we have ongoing investigations that we are not allowed to discuss.

**Assemblyman Elliot T. Anderson:**

The arrests work. Thank you.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

Thank you so much for your presentation, and we look forward to the ongoing conversation we will have this session. Is there anyone in the audience here in Carson City who wishes to speak on the record under public comment? [There was no one.] Is there anyone in Las Vegas who would like to speak?

**Bonnie McDaniel, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada:**

I am a 50-plus-year resident of Las Vegas. I am going to speak about one district where we have found definite proof of voter fraud. I am just going to give you a little bit of the information.

In one district in Clark County, there is a discrepancy in the number of votes cast as stated by the Clark County Election Department and the Secretary of State's Office ([Exhibit F](#)). The Clark County Election Department stated that 18,517 people voted in this district, but the Secretary of State's Office said there were 17,036. That is an approximate difference of 1,500 people. We do not know where that difference comes from.

Over 17,000 letters were sent out by First-Class Mail in that district to registered voters from the Election Department's voter registration rolls. As of this date, 10,400 of those 17,000 have been returned, stating that either the recipient is deceased, the letters are not deliverable because no mailbox exists, the address is a dirt lot, or no such person lives at that address.

We have verified that in fact 21 "dead" people voted in that district. I am wondering why the Election Department does not cross-check the voter rolls with the Social Security Death Index? I know that the Secretary of State just said they do, but it has not been done on these 21 people. The mortuaries are not sending out the information on the deaths to the Election Department for immediate removal of that voter.

We have verified that green card holders voted in the November 2016 election, and it is strange that the election departments do not check with the Department of Homeland Security for the names of the green card holders and double-check that. I am wondering why the Secretary of State has not instructed the election departments in all of Nevada to cross-check these and remove them? It is the duty of the Secretary of State to keep noncitizens from registering and/or voting.

The DMV sends all the names of those who hold Nevada driver's licenses to the county for jury duty. Those excused from jury duty because they are not citizens should immediately be sent to the election departments and removed from voter rolls. That is not being done either, and why not?

There is a 1946 treaty called the Inter-American Automotive Traffic Treaty [Convention on the Regulation of Inter-American Automotive Traffic (1943)] that clearly states that anyone wanting a United States or private state driver's license must first possess one in their country of citizenship. If you are an alien under the age of 18, you cannot have a driver's license in the United States under this treaty. The DMV is violating the law of the United States by giving out driver's licenses to citizens of other countries if they first do not show the driver's license of their own country and also to those under the age of 18.

Immigration hands out H-1B visas for work here in the United States. These people are not citizens, yet many are registered and voted. Again, this should not be occurring and our Secretary of State is doing nothing about it in Nevada. She needs to be held accountable for these voters and registrations that are fraudulent. We need to find out something. There clearly is and was voter fraud in just one district in Clark County. What do we have to do to get this stopped?

I personally will volunteer my time and effort, no matter how long it takes, to go through all 10,400 of the returned envelopes and the voter logs on the early voting computers that show if a person voted and changed their address, died, or was removed to clarify just this one district. I know several others who will volunteer their time and efforts to do the same with me. It will not cost the state, the Clark County Election Department, or Clark County any money. We will do this for free. Ms. Cegavske must instruct the Clark County Election Department head, Mr. Joe Gloria, to allow us to have and use the computers that they use during early voting to do this. The computers used during Election Day do not show this information, only if they need something done, but not if they have voted. There are two different kinds of computers in use in Clark County for voting methods. None of us wants voter fraud, so let us get it done now. Let us not let it continue. Let us have Nevada be the

first state rather than always the fiftieth state to get something done and show people how to get rid of voter fraud once and for all.

**Chairwoman Diaz:**

Thank you for summarizing and for your public comment. Is there anyone else who would like to speak? [There was no one.] Our next meeting will be this Thursday, February 9. The Committee will receive a presentation from another statewide office, the Commission on Ethics, which often has issues before this Committee. Is there any other business to come before the Committee? [There was none.]

This meeting is adjourned [at 3:01 p.m.].

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED:

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Julianne King  
Committee Secretary

APPROVED BY:

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Assemblywoman Olivia Diaz, Chairwoman

DATE: \_\_\_\_\_



## **EXHIBITS**

[Exhibit A](#) is the Agenda.

[Exhibit B](#) is the Attendance Roster.

[Exhibit C](#) is a document titled "Assembly Legislative Operations and Elections Committee Policies," presented by Chairwoman Olivia Diaz.

[Exhibit D](#) is a document titled "Committee Brief," dated February 7, 2017, provided by Carol Stonefield, Committee Policy Analyst, Research Division, Legislative Counsel Bureau.

[Exhibit E](#) is a copy of a PowerPoint presentation titled "Elections Division Overview," dated February 7, 2017, presented by Barbara K. Cegavske, Secretary of State.

[Exhibit F](#) is the written testimony of Bonnie McDaniel, Private Citizen, Las Vegas, Nevada, dated February 7, 2017, regarding voter fraud in one district in Clark County.