

- b. ROV staff accept ballots delivered directly to ROV over the counter
- c. During Early Voting (Day 1-13), election runners deliver secured ballots from every Vote Center up to twice daily.
- d. On Election Day and the last day of Early Voting (day 14), runners continuously deliver mail-in ballots from the Vote Centers to Registrar of Voters. After the Vote Center closes, election workers deliver all remaining ballots to the Registrar of Voters that evening.
- e. After the ballot packets arrive at Registrar of Voters, staff cut the seal to the transfer bag, observe chain of custody, then verify that the number of mail-in ballots that were placed in the transfer bag from the Vote Center match with those in custody.
- f. A secured mail services team pick up all mail-in ballot packets that are received at the U.S. Post Office daily, and deliver them. through chain of custody to Registrar of Voters.

## 2 Intake Station

The Intake Station is the first envelope count audit. Two people are assigned to ensure that the count is consistent with the number of ballots that were delivered from the Vote Center. On the rare occasion that there is a discrepancy, a second pair of staff audit and resolve.



After Intake, the barcode on the ballot packets are immediately scanned to record that the mail-in ballot was received.



4a. Ballots organized into 30 general precincts through a high-speed sorter.

4d. Sorted packets are stored in a secured Accepted storage until Signature Review

5 Signature Review

- a. 8-10 staff physically compare the signature from the election management DIMS database to the signature on the ballot packet.
- b. Accepted (Second Sorting) -This is a second count of the ballot packets to ensure that the precinct counts align.

4b. Undeliverable ballot packets, are scanned and recorded by the voter identification barcode on the packet, and receive a challenge code as undeliverable.

4c. Mail-In ballots returned by the U.S. Post Office as undeliverable to ROV are stored are checked in and recorded as Undeliverable and stored.

At close of business, all mail-in ballot packets are locked in a secured area.

## 9 Imprinting

All ballots are inked with a unique identification number. If a recall is initiated, the validating company compares actual ballots to compare with election management systems software.



- a. Per NRS, staff separate the ballots from their envelope packets beginning ten (15) days prior to Election Day.
- c. The ballots are placed in bins in batches of 50 by precincts to prepare for Imprinting. This is the third count check process.

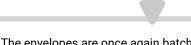


7 Batched/Sorted

Packets are batched into groups of 50 and are checked again to make sure that the precincts are correct.

6 Sorting (Second Pass)

After confirming the ballot packet counts once again, they are stored in a secured area until sorted into the final precincts.



b. The envelopes are once again batched by precinct and stored in a secured area.

i. Damaged ballots are removed and secured in the Duplication/Challenged area until resolved.



After Imprint, the ballots are prepared in a secured area to scan.



- a. Staff complete a fourth count audit, then scans the ballot to be recorded (the votes for each candidate are counted).
- b. Successfully scanned ballots are then placed in secured ballot storage.



c. If the scan is challenged, it's adjudicated by the Duplication Board.

i. A ballot could be flagged for adjudication for a variety of reasons - the inability to scan it correctly, duplication, an incomplete, torn or damaged ballot, or the selection of more than one candidate in a race.

र्द्ध

- ii. The Duplication Board is comprised of election officials representing all parties. They ensure all the voter's choices from the damaged ballot are transferred correctly to the new ballot. The review is done by one pair of officials, then the roles are switched and then reviewed by another pair of officials to double-check the intention of the ballot.
- iii. After review by the Duplication Board, the ballot goes through the Imprint, Scan/Tally stages where it is accepted and the vote is cast, then the ballot is stored.
- iv. Challenged signatures are removed from the batch/sorting process, and correspondence is sent to the voter to have it 'cured." During the curing process, the voter is asked certain questions to ensure the voter's identity. Once cured, the ballot returns to the sorting process.



- a. The ballots are boxed and sealed to ensure no tampering. If a ballot is in question, they unseal the box, record the transaction, and reseal again.
- b. After the Nevada State audit, the envelopes and ballots are kept for 22 months, then destroyed.