Index 1: Voter Registration - Confidence level - HIGH
Nevada offers automatic, online, and same-day (through Election Day) voter registration. 2021 state law allow more state agencies to register voters. The state does not purge voting lists no matter how many years of nonvoting. There were zero total purges conducted in 2020. Youth can preregister to vote beginning at age 17. Voting rights are automatically restored to those incarcerated for felonies upon release. A high number of Nevada voters contacted the 1-866-OUR-VOTE legal hotline in 2020 during the last week of the election with concerns about voter registration and the handling of provisional ballots.

Index 2: Voter Identification - Confidence level - HIGH
Nevada requires no photo ID to vote. The state is a member of the Electronic Registration Information Center (ERIC) which seeks to help states improve accuracy of voter rolls. A high number of voters reported concerns about voter ID or not being on the voting list/database.

Index 3: Early Voting - Confidence level - HIGH
Nevada offers early in-person voting beginning the third Saturday preceding Election Day and ends it the Friday before. Weekend voting is dependent on availability set by county officials. There are special requirements for early voting sites on Native American reservations. The state provides all-mail or no-excuse absentee ballot voting options.

Index 4: Safe Voting - Confidence level - HIGH
Nevada has been a vote-at-home state since 2022. Ballots are mailed to all voters (no applications necessary), ballot return options are robust, prepaid postage is provided, and the state offers accessible electronic vote-by-mail ballots to voters with disabilities. There are no restrictions on who can return the ballot on behalf of the voter. State law in 2021 codified measures passed in 2020 to increase access to voting by mail. Nevada was one of the top five ranked states in this index.
Index 5: Ballot Acceptance - Confidence level - HIGH
Nevada had a low percentage of mail-in ballots returned in 2020, with a very low rejection rate. The state has a new statewide ballot tracking service, but it is not statutorily required. Nevada allows election administrators to preprocess returned ballots, accepts ballots within 4 days if postmarked no later than Election Day, provides prepaid postage on return envelopes, allows voters to correct for ballot discrepancies, and has a signature verification program. Voters have until the 7th day after the election to resolve any signature issues.

Index 6: Logistical Barriers in Voting - Confidence level - MEDIUM
Nevada allows employees to take up to three hours paid leave to vote. The state has passed laws to address the voting rights of Native Americans and in 2021 added provisions to assist voters with disabilities. However, it does not provide quality accessible voting machine options and curbside voting is limited. In 2020, the state had a high ratio of poll workers to polling sites. There was a high number of reports from Nevada voters about the mishandling of provisional ballots during the 2020 election.

Index 7: Equipment, Security, and Auditing - Confidence level - HIGH
Nevada has a statewide verified paper audit trail. All voting centers use electronic voting machines and offer Ballot Marking Devices for voters with accessibility needs. Nevada tests the equipment according to federal standards and uses E Poll Book technology statewide, which helps reduce discrepancies. Its election security systems received fair overall ratings in 2018. The state uses traditional and risk limiting audit methods to double-check for machine recording errors before the ballots are counted and during statutorily required post-election and administrative audits, and requires some counties before certification.
Index 8: Independent Election Administration - Confidence level - MEDIUM
Although Nevada has established by statutory authority the right to a secret ballot, it does not prohibit election interference by the legislature. State law passed in 2021 shifted responsibility for maintaining voter registration and preregistration records from county officials to the Secretary of State and reduced the total number of precincts by raising the maximum number of voters per site. The Nevada legislature did not meet in 2022.

Index 9: External Interference in Voting - Confidence Level - LOW
Public opinion surveys showed that Nevada voters had not much trust in the 2020 election news coverage, while political scientists gave the state very low media integrity ratings. There was a high number of reports from Nevada voters about intimidation and disinformation in-person and online, concerns about election certification, and complaints about poll worker misconduct. Nevada law requires all poll workers to be trained, criminalizes intimidation and false election speech at polling sites, and authorizes law enforcement to be present only by request or on official business.

Index 10: The Role of Government and Politics – No rating given, informational only
Nevada is the only state with a Democratic trifecta, but not a triplex - the governor, attorney general, and secretary of state are not from the same political party. Based on the last two presidential elections, Nevada is one of 9 states that are the most competitive states (average voting margin under 4%), with a slight tilt toward Democrats. The state has an average Democratic voting margin of 2.4% compared to the national average Democratic voting margin of 3%. According to the 2020 U.S. Census, the state's population grew by 15.0% (5th fastest state) compared to the national average of 7.4%. Nevada is the 3rd most racially diverse state in the country (after Hawaii and California). The state's white population, for the first time, is under 50% of the total country's population (48%). With the U.S. Census results, the state will neither gain nor lose any representatives in Congress.