

North Carolina Voter Registration List Maintenance

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NORTH CAROLINA

STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS

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List Maintenance Authority – Statutes

N.C.G.S. § 163-82.14. List maintenance.

(a) Uniform Program. - The State Board of Elections shall adopt a uniform program that makes a diligent effort not less than twice each year:

- (1) To remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters, and
- (2) To update the addresses and other necessary data of persons who remain on the official lists of eligible voters.

That program shall be nondiscriminatory and shall comply with the provisions of the Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended, and with the provisions of the National Voter Registration Act. The State Board of Elections, in addition to the methods set forth in this section, may use other methods toward the ends set forth in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this subsection, including address-updating services provided by the Postal Service, and entering into data sharing agreements with other states to cross-check information on voter registration and voting records. Any data sharing agreement shall require the other state or states to comply with G.S. 163-82.10 and G.S. 163-82.10B. Each county board of elections shall conduct systematic efforts to remove names from its list of registered voters in accordance with this section and with the program adopted by the State Board. The county boards of elections shall complete their list maintenance mailing program by April 15 of every odd-numbered year, unless the State Board of Elections approves a different date for the county.

(b) Death. - The Department of Health and Human Services shall furnish free of charge to the State Board of Elections every month, in a format prescribed by the State Board of Elections, the names of deceased persons who were residents of the State. The State Board of Elections shall distribute every month to each county board of elections the names on that list of deceased persons who were residents of that county. The Department of Health and Human Services shall base each list upon information supplied by death certifications it received during the preceding month. Upon the receipt of those names, each county board of elections shall remove from its voter registration records any person the list shows to be dead. Each county board of elections shall also remove from its voter registration records a person identified as deceased by a signed statement of a near relative or personal representative of the estate of the deceased voter. The county board need not send any notice to the address of the person so removed.

(c) Conviction of a Felony. -

- (1) Report of Conviction Within the State. - The State Board of Elections, on or before the fifteenth day of every month, shall report to the county board of elections of that county the name, county of residence, and residence address if available, of each individual against whom a final judgment of conviction of a felony has been entered in that county in the preceding calendar month.
- (2) Report of Federal Conviction. - The Executive Director of the State Board of Elections, upon receipt of a notice of conviction sent by a United States Attorney pursuant to section 8(g) of the National Voter Registration Act, shall notify the appropriate county boards of elections of the conviction.
- (3) County Board's Duty Upon Receiving Report of Conviction. - When a county board of elections receives a notice pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of this subsection relating to a resident of that county and that

person is registered to vote in that county, the board shall, after giving 30 days' written notice to the voter at his registration address, and if the voter makes no objection, remove the person's name from its registration records. If the voter notifies the county board of elections of his objection to the removal within 30 days of the notice, the chairman of the board of elections shall enter a challenge under G.S. 163-85(c)(5), and the notice the county board received pursuant to this subsection shall be prima facie evidence for the preliminary hearing that the registrant was convicted of a felony.

(d) Change of Address. - A county board of elections shall conduct a systematic program to remove from its list of registered voters those who have moved out of the county, and to update the registration records of persons who have moved within the county. The county board shall remove a person from its list if the registrant:

- (1) Gives confirmation in writing of a change of address for voting purposes out of the county. "Confirmation in writing" for purposes of this subdivision shall include:
 - a. A report to the county board from the Department of Transportation or from a voter registration agency listed in G.S. 163-82.20 that the voter has reported a change of address for voting purposes outside the county.
 - b. A notice of cancellation received under G.S. 163-82.9; or
 - c. A notice of cancellation received from an election jurisdiction outside the State.
- (2) Fails to respond to a confirmation mailing sent by the county board in accordance with this subdivision and does not vote or appear to vote in an election beginning on the date of the notice and ending on the day after the date of the second general election for the United States House of Representatives that occurs after the date of the notice. A county board sends a confirmation notice in accordance with this subdivision if the notice:
 - a. Is a postage prepaid and preaddressed return card, sent by forwardable mail, on which the registrant may state current address;
 - b. Contains or is accompanied by a notice to the effect that if the registrant did not change residence but remained in the county, the registrant should return the card not later than the deadline for registration by mail in G.S. 163-82.6(c)(1); and
 - c. Contains or is accompanied by information as to how the registrant may continue to be eligible to vote if the registrant has moved outside the county.

A county board shall send a confirmation mailing in accordance with this subdivision to every registrant after every congressional election if the county board has not confirmed the registrant's address by another means.

- (3) Any registrant who is removed from the list of registered voters pursuant to this subsection shall be reinstated if the voter appears to vote and gives oral or written affirmation that the voter has not moved out of the county but has maintained residence continuously within the county. That person shall be allowed to vote as provided in G.S. 163-82.15(f).

(e) Cooperation on List Maintenance Efforts. - The State Board has the authority to perform list maintenance under this section with the same authority as a county board.

(f) Annual Report on List Maintenance Efforts. - County board of elections shall submit to the State Board of Elections an annual report, on or before September 1 of each year, of its list maintenance under this section. The State Board of Elections shall compile annual reports received from the county board of elections and submit the reports to the Joint Legislative Elections Oversight Committee on or before October 1 of each year. (1953, c. 843; 1955, c. 800; 1963, c. 303, s. 1; 1965, c. 1116, s. 1; 1967, c. 775, s. 1; 1973, c. 793, ss. 25, 28; c. 1223, s. 4; 1975, c. 395; 1977, c. 265, s. 3; 1981, c. 39, s. 1; c. 87, s. 1; c. 308, s. 1; 1983, c. 411, ss. 1, 2; 1985, c. 211, ss. 1, 2; 1987, c. 691, s. 1; 1993 (Reg. Sess., 1994), c. 762, s. 2; 1997-443, s. 11A.117; 1999-453, s. 7(a), (b); 2001-319, ss.8(a), 11; 2005-428, s. 14; 2007-391, ss. 18, 32; 2008-187, s. 33(a); 2013-381, ss. 18.1, 39.1(b); 2014-111, s. 16; 2017-6, s. 3; 2018-112, s. 4; 2018-146, s. 3.1(a), (b).)

52 U.S.C. § 20507. Requirements with respect to administration of voter registration

(a) In general

In the administration of voter registration for elections for Federal office, each State shall—

(1) ensure that any eligible applicant is registered to vote in an election—

(A) in the case of registration with a motor vehicle application under section 20504 of this title, if the valid voter registration form of the applicant is submitted to the appropriate State motor vehicle authority not later than the lesser of 30 days, or the period provided by State law, before the date of the election;

(B) in the case of registration by mail under section 20505 of this title, if the valid voter registration form of the applicant is postmarked not later than the lesser of 30 days, or the period provided by State law, before the date of the election;

(C) in the case of registration at a voter registration agency, if the valid voter registration form of the applicant is accepted at the voter registration agency not later than the lesser of 30 days, or the period provided by State law, before the date of the election; and

(D) in any other case, if the valid voter registration form of the applicant is received by the appropriate State election official not later than the lesser of 30 days, or the period provided by State law, before the date of the election;

(2) require the appropriate State election official to send notice to each applicant of the disposition of the application;

(3) provide that the name of a registrant may not be removed from the official list of eligible voters except—

(A) at the request of the registrant;

(B) as provided by State law, by reason of criminal conviction or mental incapacity; or

(C) as provided under paragraph (4);

(4) conduct a general program that makes a reasonable effort to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters by reason of—

(A) the death of the registrant; or

(B) a change in the residence of the registrant, in accordance with subsections (b), (c), and (d);

(5) inform applicants under sections 20504, 20505, and 20506 of this title of—

(A) voter eligibility requirements; and

(B) penalties provided by law for submission of a false voter registration application; and

(6) ensure that the identity of the voter registration agency through which any particular voter is registered is not disclosed to the public.

(b) Confirmation of voter registration

Any State program or activity to protect the integrity of the electoral process by ensuring the maintenance of an accurate and current voter registration roll for elections for Federal office—

(1) shall be uniform, nondiscriminatory, and in compliance with the Voting Rights Act of 1965 (42 U.S.C. 1973 et seq.) [now 52 U.S.C. 10301 et seq.]; and

(2) shall not result in the removal of the name of any person from the official list of voters registered to vote in an election for Federal office by reason of the person's failure to vote, except that nothing in this paragraph may be construed to prohibit a State from using the procedures described in subsections (c) and (d) to remove an individual from the official list of eligible voters if the individual—

(A) has not either notified the applicable registrar (in person or in writing) or responded during the period described in subparagraph (B) to the notice sent by the applicable registrar; and then

(B) has not voted or appeared to vote in 2 or more consecutive general elections for Federal office.

(c) Voter removal programs

(1) A State may meet the requirement of subsection (a)(4) by establishing a program under which—

(A) change-of-address information supplied by the Postal Service through its licensees is used to identify registrants whose addresses may have changed; and

(B) if it appears from information provided by the Postal Service that—

(i) a registrant has moved to a different residence address in the same registrar's jurisdiction in which the registrant is currently registered, the registrar changes the registration records to show the new address and sends the registrant a notice of the change by forwardable mail and a postage prepaid pre-addressed return form by which the registrant may verify or correct the address information; or

(ii) the registrant has moved to a different residence address not in the same registrar's jurisdiction, the registrar uses the notice procedure described in subsection (d)(2) to confirm the change of address.

(2)(A) A State shall complete, not later than 90 days prior to the date of a primary or general election for Federal office, any program the purpose of which is to systematically remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters.

(B) Subparagraph (A) shall not be construed to preclude—

(i) the removal of names from official lists of voters on a basis described in paragraph

(3)(A) or (B) or (4)(A) of subsection (a); or

(ii) correction of registration records pursuant to this chapter.

(d) Removal of names from voting rolls

(1) A State shall not remove the name of a registrant from the official list of eligible voters in elections for Federal office on the ground that the registrant has changed residence unless the registrant—

(A) confirms in writing that the registrant has changed residence to a place outside the registrar's jurisdiction in which the registrant is registered; or

(B)(i) has failed to respond to a notice described in paragraph (2); and

(ii) has not voted or appeared to vote (and, if necessary, correct the registrar's record of the registrant's address) in an election during the period beginning on the date of the notice and ending on the day after the date of the second general election for Federal office that occurs after the date of the notice.

(2) A notice is described in this paragraph if it is a postage prepaid and pre-addressed return card, sent by forwardable mail, on which the registrant may state his or her current address, together with a notice to the following effect:

(A) If the registrant did not change his or her residence, or changed residence but remained in the registrar's jurisdiction, the registrant should return the card not later than the time provided for mail registration under subsection (a)(1)(B). If the card is not returned, affirmation or confirmation of the registrant's address may be required before the registrant is permitted to vote in a Federal election during the period beginning on the date of the notice and ending on the day after the date of the second general election for Federal office that occurs after the date of the notice, and if the registrant does not vote in an election during that period the registrant's name will be removed from the list of eligible voters.

(B) If the registrant has changed residence to a place outside the registrar's jurisdiction in which the registrant is registered, information concerning how the registrant can continue to be eligible to vote.

(3) A voting registrar shall correct an official list of eligible voters in elections for Federal office in accordance with change of residence information obtained in conformance with this subsection.

(e) Procedure for voting following failure to return card

(1) A registrant who has moved from an address in the area covered by a polling place to an address in the same area shall, notwithstanding failure to notify the registrar of the change of address prior to the date of an election, be permitted to vote at that polling place upon oral or written affirmation by the registrant of the change of address before an election official at that polling place.

(2)(A) A registrant who has moved from an address in the area covered by one polling place to an address in an area covered by a second polling place within the same registrar's jurisdiction and the same congressional district and who has failed to notify the registrar of the change of address prior to the date of an election, at the option of the registrant—

(i) shall be permitted to correct the voting records and vote at the registrant's former polling place, upon oral or written affirmation by the registrant of the new address before an election official at that polling place; or

(ii)(I) shall be permitted to correct the voting records and vote at a central location within the same registrar's jurisdiction designated by the registrar where a list of eligible voters is maintained, upon written affirmation by the registrant of the new address on a standard form provided by the registrar at the central location; or

(II) shall be permitted to correct the voting records for purposes of voting in future elections at the appropriate polling place for the current address and, if permitted by State law, shall be permitted to vote in the present election, upon confirmation by the registrant of the new address by such means as are required by law.

(B) If State law permits the registrant to vote in the current election upon oral or written affirmation by the registrant of the new address at a polling place described in subparagraph (A)(i) or (A)(ii)(II), voting at the other locations described in subparagraph (A) need not be provided as options.

(3) If the registration records indicate that a registrant has moved from an address in the area covered by a polling place, the registrant shall, upon oral or written affirmation by the registrant before an election official at that polling place that the registrant continues to reside at the address previously made known to the registrar, be permitted to vote at that polling place.

(f) Change of voting address within a jurisdiction

In the case of a change of address, for voting purposes, of a registrant to another address within the same registrar's jurisdiction, the registrar shall correct the voting registration list accordingly, and the registrant's name may not be removed from the official list of eligible voters by reason of such a change of address except as provided in subsection (d).

(g) Conviction in Federal court

(1) On the conviction of a person of a felony in a district court of the United States, the United States attorney shall give written notice of the conviction to the chief State election official designated under section 20509 of this title of the State of the person's residence.

(2) A notice given pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include—

- (A) the name of the offender;
- (B) the offender's age and residence address;
- (C) the date of entry of the judgment;
- (D) a description of the offenses of which the offender was convicted; and
- (E) the sentence imposed by the court.

(3) On request of the chief State election official of a State or other State official with responsibility for determining the effect that a conviction may have on an offender's qualification to vote, the United States attorney shall provide such additional information as the United States attorney may have concerning the offender and the offense of which the offender was convicted.

(4) If a conviction of which notice was given pursuant to paragraph (1) is overturned, the United States attorney shall give the official to whom the notice was given written notice of the vacation of the judgment.

(5) The chief State election official shall notify the voter registration officials of the local jurisdiction in which an offender resides of the information received under this subsection.

(h) Omitted

(i) Public disclosure of voter registration activities

(1) Each State shall maintain for at least 2 years and shall make available for public inspection and, where available, photocopying at a reasonable cost, all records concerning the implementation of programs and activities conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters, except to the extent that such records relate to a declination to register to vote or to the identity of a voter registration agency through which any particular voter is registered.

(2) The records maintained pursuant to paragraph (1) shall include lists of the names and addresses of all persons to whom notices described in subsection (d)(2) are sent, and information concerning whether or not each such person has responded to the notice as of the date that inspection of the records is made.

(j) "Registrar's jurisdiction" defined

For the purposes of this section, the term "registrar's jurisdiction" means—

- (1) an incorporated city, town, borough, or other form of municipality;
- (2) if voter registration is maintained by a county, parish, or other unit of government that governs a larger geographic area than a municipality, the geographic area governed by that unit of government; or
- (3) if voter registration is maintained on a consolidated basis for more than one municipality or other unit of government by an office that performs all of the functions of a voting registrar, the geographic area of the consolidated municipalities or other geographic units.

List Maintenance Program

An important safeguard of the integrity of North Carolina's elections is a systematic program that ensures that only eligible and qualified voters are on the state's voter rolls and that such voters are not erroneously removed from the rolls. The State Board of Elections is required to adopt a list maintenance program that is uniform and nondiscriminatory.

The North Carolina State Board of Elections, in conjunction with the 100 county boards of elections, has a continuous and systematic program to maintain and update county voter registration lists, consistent with state and federal law. That program is detailed in this Voter Registration List Maintenance document, which explains the many activities that take place to ensure the currency and accuracy of the voter rolls, at various stages in the registration and voting processes.

This list maintenance program is strengthened by successful working relationships with the N.C. Division of Motor Vehicles (DMV), the N.C. Department of Public Safety (DPS), and the N.C. Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS).

List maintenance may not be conducted based on lists submitted by third parties. These lists submitted by third parties may not have been generated in a nondiscriminatory and uniform way, as is required by law.

Verification Mailing

Mail Verification - New Voter Mailing Process

When a county board of elections receives an application for registration, the board must either: (1) determine that the applicant is not qualified to vote at the address given, or (2) make a tentative determination that the applicant is qualified to vote at the address given, subject to the mail verification procedure outlined below. If the county board determines that the applicant is not qualified to register, the board must send, by certified mail, a notice of denial of registration within two business days after denial. If the applicant disagrees with the denial, the applicant may appeal the decision under N.C.G.S. § 163-82.18.

First Verification Notice

Upon receipt of a complete application for original registration, and after determining that the applicant is qualified to vote at the address given, the county board of elections must mail a non-forwardable, first-class verification notice to the address indicated on the application. The notice will be sent to the mailing address if different from the residential address. The applicant will be considered *Active Pending* until the address is verified. The voter's address is considered *Verified* 15 days after the notice is sent unless the notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable.

Second Verification Notice

If the U.S. Postal Service returns the first verification notice as undeliverable, the county board of elections must send a second non-forwardable, first-class verification notice to the address indicated on the application. The second notice must be sent to the same address as the first. The applicant will be considered *Active Pending* until the address is verified. The voter's address is considered *Verified* 15 days after the notice is sent unless the notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable.

Denial of Registration for Undeliverability

If the U.S. Postal Service returns the second verification notice as undeliverable, the voter's registration will be *Denied*. No further mailing will be sent to the registrant.

Mail Verification – Update Voter Mailing Process

First Verification Notice

Upon receipt of an application from an *Active* voter for a change of address, name, or party affiliation, the new information should be recorded in the voter record. The county board of elections must then send a non-forwardable, first-class verification notice to the address indicated on the application. The notice should be sent to the mailing address, if different from the residential address. The voter's address is considered *Verified* 15 days after the notice is sent unless the notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable. The voter remains *Active* during the verification procedure and no further action is required unless the notice is returned as undeliverable by the U.S. Postal Service.

Confirmation Notice to a Forwarding Address

If the U.S. Postal Service returns the first verification notice as undeliverable, but provides a forwarding address for the applicant, the county board of elections should mail a forwardable, first-class address correction notice (confirmation notice) to the forwarding address. The notice should include a postage prepaid return card so the applicant can respond. The address correction notice should clearly state that the county board of elections, in attempting to verify information on the application/update form, has determined that the applicant may have moved. The notice should request the applicant to complete the form on the address correction notice and return to the county board of elections. Once an address correction notice has been sent, the voter's status in State Election Information Management System (SEIMS) is considered an *Unverified Change*.

If the address correction notice is returned confirming the forwarding address, the county board of elections should make the correction on the applicant's voter record and send a verification notice to the forwarding application address. If the address correction notice is returned indicating a new address different from the forwarding address, the county board of elections should make the change on the applicant's voter record and send a verification notice. Because the transaction has now become a change of address as well as a change of any other information, the applicant is returned to *Active* status during the verification process. The voter's address is considered *Verified* 15 days after the notice is sent unless the notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable. The voter remains *Active* during the verification procedure and no further action is required unless the notice is returned as undeliverable by the U.S. Postal Service. If a notice is returned undeliverable, the county board of elections would follow the procedures for an address confirmation notice (as set out below).

Confirmation Notice Due to Undeliverability

If the first notice is returned as undeliverable by the U.S. Postal Service (and no forwarding address is provided by the U.S. Postal Service), the county board of elections

will send a forwardable, first-class confirmation notice to the voter's old address (*i.e.*, the address on file prior to the registration update). Once a confirmation notice is sent, the voter's status in SEIMS is considered *Confirmation Pending*. The confirmation notice includes a postage prepaid return card and requires a response from the voter. If the confirmation notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable, or is not returned at all, within thirty (30) days of the date the notice was sent, the county board of elections would consider the voter *Inactive*. To make a voter *Inactive* for a primary or general election, the confirmation process must be completed at least ninety (90) days prior to the date of the election, as required by federal law. Voters who are entered into the confirmation process less than ninety (90) days before a primary or general election are not considered *Inactive* for that primary or general election.

Verification Card (Mailing Side)

Director Of Elections
JOHNSTON COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS
PO BOX 1172
SMITHFIELD, NC 27577

RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED

OFFICIAL
ELECTION MAIL
AUTHORIZED BY THE U.S. POST SERVICE

EXAMPLE

Verification Card (Form Side)

Voter Registration Card

Mailing Address:

Voting Place

Election Districts

PRECINCT: MUNI:
SUPERIOR COURT: CONGR:
SENATE: JUDICIAL:
COMMISSION: HOUSE:
PROSECUTORIAL: VOTING TAB DIST:

VRN	NCID	Reg. Date	Issue Date
Party	Gender		

v2013.09

If changes are necessary, complete, sign, and return the form on this card to your county board of elections. Fraudulently or falsely completing this form is a Class I felony under Chapter 163 of the NC General Statutes.

Name

Street Address

City/State/Zip

Mailing Address (If different)

City/State/Zip

Birth Date Party Phone

Email

Signature (Required) Date

Death

As part of North Carolina's list maintenance program, county boards are required to remove any voter for whom they receive an official death notification. County boards of elections must exercise extreme caution and due diligence when conducting research to remove *potentially* deceased voters. Counties must review death information provided by the State Board of Elections of all deaths to ensure all ineligible voters are removed from the voter registration list and no eligible voter is inadvertently removed. When researching the list of registered voters, the county board may not remove a voter unless there is an exact database match on the voter's name, date of birth and/or identification information with the records of the deceased that are received from DHHS or a near relative.

Source of Death Information

The primary source of death notifications is DHHS. Each month, the State Board receives, from DHHS, a list of individuals who have died in the state. The list is then processed by the State Board and made available to the county boards electronically. The State Board, actually, provides two lists to the county boards each month: (1) a list that reflects all persons who died, and their last places of residence in North Carolina and (2) a subset of the original list that reflects deceased persons that the State Board has matched to registered voters in the state. The list includes people who died in North Carolina and approximately 35 other states. The report does not include the deaths of North Carolina residents who died in South Carolina and Virginia because DHHS is not permitted to share information they receive from those states with third-party entities.

Previously, the death information received from DHHS was usually two to three months behind. In 2022, DHHS implemented NCDAVE, which transitioned from a paper to an electronic death records system. As a result, death records are reported timelier than they have been in the past.

Since the DHHS county death list is currently updated monthly, county boards are permitted to receive more timely official death notifications or reports from their local register of deeds offices. Counties should note that register of deeds death information only reflects persons who died within the county. Not all persons who die in a county actually live in the county. Likewise, registered voters in a county certainly die outside of their county of residence, either in another county or another state.

County boards may also remove a deceased voter upon receiving written confirmation of the voter's death from a near relative. There is a Notification of Deceased Voter form¹ for this purpose or the near relative may simply send in a written notice. The notification must be signed by the near relative.

¹ <https://s3.amazonaws.com/dl.ncsbe.gov/sboe/forms/NotificationofDeceasedVoterFormSBOE.pdf>

Persons considered a “Near Relative”

“Near relative” means spouse, brother, sister, parent, grandparent, child, grandchild, mother-in-law, father-in-law, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, stepparent, or stepchild.

County boards **may not** use a newspaper obituary, Facebook posting, unofficial death website or any other non-governmental entity to remove a voter from the list of registered voters. North Carolina does not use the Social Security Death Index to identify deceased voters; the list is duplicative of information that is already received from DHHS.

Death Reports

DHHS County List

This report reflects reported deaths of county residents sent to the State Board by DHHS. This list is not matched to the list of registered voters in the county. New data for this report should be available by the 15th of each month.

DHHS State Matching List

This monthly report reflects reported deaths sent to the State Board by DHHS that the State Board has matched to registered voters within SEIMS. New data for this report should be available by the 15th of each month.

DHHS Search

This on-demand report reflects all death records that have been received from DHHS. County boards can search for a specific person within all death records provided by DHHS to the State Board. The user must enter county, last name, and birth date. New data for this report should be available by the 15th of each month.

Felony Conviction

Effective April 28, 2023, per order of the North Carolina Supreme Court, for an individual to be eligible to register and vote they must have completed their felony sentence, including any period of probation, post-release supervision, or parole.

Denial of Voter Registration due to Felony Conviction

Pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 163-82.7, when a county board of elections receives an application for registration, the board either: (1) determines that the applicant is not qualified to vote, or (2) shall make a tentative determination that the applicant is qualified to vote at the address given, subject to the mail verification notice procedure (outlined above).

Upon processing a voter registration application received from an applicant, the SEIMS system will check the felony conviction database to determine if the voter registration applicant is currently serving a sentence for a felony conviction.² If an applicant for new registration in the county is determined to be serving a sentence for felony conviction, then SEIMS will flag the registrant to receive a *Notice of Denial of Voter Registration*.³ County boards of elections must promptly send the denial notice by certified mail within two business days of denial; thus, county boards of elections must check the SEIMS incomplete queue daily to determine if a registrant has been denied voter registration.

Pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 163-82.18, any applicant who receives notice of denial of registration may appeal the denial within five days after receipt of the notice of denial. The county board of elections shall promptly set a date for a public hearing. The denial letter generated by SEIMS will indicate that it must be signed by the applicant and include the applicant's name, date of birth, address, and reasons for the appeal.

Once the signed certified mail receipt is returned by the postal service, the county board of elections must schedule a five-day calendar reminder to determine if the applicant has appealed the denial of registration.

After five days, if there is no appeal of the denial of registration, then the county board of elections shall archive the denied registration. No additional follow up is required. If the individual appeals the denial, the county board of elections shall change the incomplete

² This automated check is based on the voter providing their last four digits of their Social Security number or NC driver license/non-operator ID number. If one of these numbers is not provided, a voter who is serving a felony conviction will be removed through the list maintenance process for existing voters.

³ Pursuant to the 2020 court decision discussed above regarding people serving felony sentences on community supervision due to financial obligations, such individuals are not included in the felony conviction database and will not be automatically flagged for denial of registration.

reason to “other” and manually enter “Appeal Denial of Registration due Felony Conviction” in the incomplete reason comment box and set a date for the appeal hearing.

Denial is Sustained

If the denial is sustained, the voter registration record must be archived. The applicant is not qualified to be registered and to vote.

Denial is Overruled

If the denial is overruled, the record will be processed through to the voter registration database. The applicant is qualified to be registered and to vote.

Removal of Registration Due to Felony Conviction

Automated List Maintenance: Felony Status Determined by Processing Registration Application for Existing Registrant

Upon processing a voter registration application received from an applicant, the SEIMS system will check the felony conviction database to determine if the applicant is serving a sentence for a felony conviction. If the applicant is an *existing* voter in the county (*Active*, *Inactive*, or *Temporary*) and the system determines the voter is serving a sentence for a felony conviction, then SEIMS will flag the registration to receive a removal notice. This process is based on matching the voter record with the felony record. The matching criteria is one of the following:

- **DL Match** - date of birth and NCDMV customer number.
- **SSN-4 Match** - first name, last name, date of birth and the last four digits of the social security number.

County boards of elections must promptly send a removal notice and allow the voter 30 days to object to their removal. Accordingly, county boards of elections must check the SEIMS incomplete queue daily to determine if an existing voter has been flagged to receive a removal notice due to a disqualifying felony conviction.

Once a removal notice is generated and printed, the SEIMS system will keep the voter registered for 35 days, to allow any objections to be processed (30 days plus 5 days for mail).

Administrative List Maintenance: Felony Status Determined by State or Federal Reports

County boards of elections must cancel the voter registration of persons who are in jail or prison for a felony conviction. County boards of elections receive reports of felony convictions from two sources:

- Report of Conviction Within the State – The State Board of Elections provides to county boards of elections a real-time report that is updated daily. The report includes the name, county of residence, and residence address, if available, of each individual serving a felony sentence, including any period of probation, post-release supervision, or parole.
- Report of Federal Conviction – The State Board of Elections, upon receipt of a notice of conviction sent by a United States Attorney pursuant to section 8(g) of the National Voter Registration Act, shall notify the county boards of elections of the conviction.

State Felony Conviction Report

The State Board receives information about persons in jail or prison for a felony conviction daily from the North Carolina Department of Public Safety (DPS). The State Board provides county boards of elections two reports to show the current list of persons serving a felony sentence, including any period of probation, post-release supervision, or parole:

DOC* Felon County List	This report shows persons who are serving a felony sentence in the county. It has not been matched with voters in SEIMS. The user must select county and may select conviction month and year.
DOC* Felon State Matching List	This report shows persons who are serving a felony sentence who have potentially been matched to existing voters. The user must select county and may select conviction month and year.

** The report name does not yet reflect the fact that felony conviction information is received from DPS instead of DOC.*

Counties must check both reports at least weekly. Once absentee voting begins, counties must check both reports daily. Although SEIMS has attempted to match the felony information with SEIMS information, county boards are tasked with making the final determination based on the information provided by DPS as compared to the voter information in SEIMS. Unless a county board is confident that the felony information matches the voter's information, the county shall not remove the voter.

Federal Felony Conviction Report

The State Board receives quarterly reports from U.S. Attorneys' offices on persons who have been convicted of felonies in United States district courts. State Board staff conduct an initial review of the federal reports to match individuals on the report with existing registrants. The first name, last name, and date of birth must match for state staff to confirm that the correct voter is being removed.

State Board staff will then forward the reports of individuals identified as ineligible to remain registered to the county boards of elections, which must review the reports and research their voter registration records to ultimately determine if any person listed on the federal report matches a record for a registered voter (*Active, Inactive, or Temporary*) in their county. If a county board receives a felony report directly from a U.S. Attorney's office, the county board must determine whether each individual listed is a registered voter in the county and they are in jail or prison for a felony conviction.

Once a county board receives a notice of a felony conviction of a person who is registered to vote in the county, the county board shall initiate steps to cancel the person's registration by sending the voter a written notice that his/her voter registration will be cancelled, unless the voter timely objects to the removal.

Removal Process Based on Felony Conviction Report

Once a registrant is identified as serving a felony sentence based on a state or federal conviction report, the county board should complete a List Maintenance Action Form for that voter. Once processed and linked to the existing voter, the county must generate, print, and mail the voter the removal notice by certified mail. The voter will then have 30 days, plus 5 days for mail, to object to their removal. If no objection is received after 35 days, the county board must remove the registrant. If the voter notifies the county board of their objection to the removal within 35 days of the notice being generated, the chair of the board of elections must enter a voter challenge, and the voter will have an opportunity to present their objection to the county board pursuant to the challenge process. The state or federal felony conviction notice the county board received shall be prima facie evidence at the hearing that the registrant was convicted of a felony.

Felony Sentence Completed Process

Consistent with section 303(a) of the Help America Vote Act of 2002 (HAVA), N.C.G.S. § 163-82.11 provides that the statewide voter registration database must reflect changes when a voter, whose registration was cancelled due to a felony conviction, has their citizenship rights restored. To meet these requirements, the State Board of Elections receives data from the Department of Public Safety that shows persons who have completed their felony sentences. Counties must use this information to update the registration records, including by noting in the records of previously removed voters that their felony sentences have been completed. To prevent the erroneous denial of registration, however, SEIMS will not prevent the processing of a registration of a previously removed voter whose citizenship rights have been restored, even if that person's record was not updated to reflect that they are no longer in jail or prison for a felony conviction.

Duplicate Registration

A county board shall conduct a uniform, nondiscriminatory program to remove from its list of registered voters those who have moved out of the county, and to update the registration records of persons who have moved within the county. The county board shall remove a person from its list if the registrant gives confirmation in writing of a change of address, for voting purposes, out of the county.

Confirmation in writing shall include a notice of cancellation received when an applicant indicates on an application form a current registration to vote in another county or state. A county board, upon registering the person to vote, shall send a notice to the appropriate officials in the other county or state and shall ask them to cancel the person's voter registration there. If an applicant completes an application form but neglects to complete the portion of the form that authorizes cancellation of previous registration in another county, the State Board shall notify the county board in the previous county of the new registration, and the board in the previous county shall cancel the registration. County boards shall remove a voter based on a notice of cancellation received from an election jurisdiction outside the state.

Statewide Duplicate Check (automated)

When counties process a voter registration application, the applicant's information is checked first with the voter registration list within the county and then within the state. If the statewide voter registration system determines the applicant is registered in another county, then that voter is automatically removed from the previous county of registration when the person is registered in the new county. The removal reason is "*Moved Within State.*"

Note: If a voter moves within the state, they retain the same voter registration number and their registration record.

Weekly Voter Registration Database Checks (SEIMS Weekly)

In 2022, the State Board of Elections initiated a set of weekly checks on voter registration data intended to help counties improve the quality and accuracy of North Carolina's voter registration database.

The State Board sends a weekly report, the "SEIMS Weekly Data Check," to all 100 county boards of elections. These reports include the following data:

- Duplicate NCIDs
- Possible confidential data in non-confidential columns
- Numbers in voter name fields
- Possible invalid voter birth dates
- Possible invalid voter registration dates
- Removed voters who voted in a recent election

- Duplicate driver's license numbers

The county boards of elections are instructed to review and research the flagged voter data in these reports and take action to correct the records, if warranted.

The information provided in these data checks is based on general criteria and should not be considered as definitive evidence of a data problem or voter eligibility issue. Each instance should be examined on a case-by-case basis and corrected, if necessary.

Possible Match Reports (manual)

The State Board provides county boards with two reports comparing the county voter records with the statewide voter records to identify *potential* duplicate registrations that were not caught with the statewide duplicate check. These reports are generated and made available to the counties electronically. These reports are generated by the county board from real-time data and should be consulted monthly. County boards should consult these reports daily during the one-stop and absentee periods. County boards must research these reports and work with other boards of elections to determine whether an individual is registered in another county and, if so, in which county the voter needs to be removed and in which county the person is qualified to vote.

The registration-related document with the latest date shall be used to determine the county in which the voter should be registered. For example, if a voter registered to vote in Wake County on January 1, 2020, and in Durham County on October 15, 2020, but was not removed from Wake County and voted in Wake County on November 3, 2020, the voter would be removed from Durham County's rolls because their last registration-related activity was completing their authorization to vote on November 3, 2020.

This example is not intended to represent all possible instances in which a voter has duplicate registrations in multiple counties, thereby impacting the county in which that voter is permitted to vote. Frequently, these cases must be researched individually to determine how and where the voter may cast a ballot. If you have any questions, please submit a helpdesk ticket (helprequest.sboe@ncsbe.gov) or call 919-814-0700.

Biennial List Maintenance (No-Contact Process)

Pursuant to N.C.G.S. § 163-82.14, a county board shall employ a systematic program to remove from its list of registered voters those who have moved out of the county, and to update the registration records of persons who have moved within the county. A county board shall remove a person from its list if the registrant fails to respond to a confirmation mailing sent by the county board and does not vote or appear to vote in an election beginning on the date of the notice and ending on the day after the second general election for the U.S. House of Representatives that occurs after the date of the notice. The confirmation mailing process must be complete by **April 15** of every odd-numbered year unless the State Board of Elections approves another date or the date falls on a holiday or weekend. Hence, this process is called “biennial” list maintenance.

Source and Timing

A county board shall send a confirmation mailing to every *Active* registrant after every congressional election, if the county board has not confirmed the registrant’s address by another means (voting, attempting to vote, signing a petition, running for office, completing a voter registration form, etc.). Accordingly, after each regularly scheduled congressional general election, any *Active* registered voter from whom a county board has not had contact for a period spanning two congressional general elections becomes subject to biennial list maintenance procedures.

These voters will be mailed a no-contact notice in early January of the odd-numbered year following the last statewide general election.

List Maintenance Schedule: No-contact Mailing

<u>List Maintenance Period</u>	<u>If No-Contact since:</u>
January 2023	October 9, 2020
January 2025	October 14, 2022
January 2027	October 11, 2024
January 2029	October 14, 2026

Methods Used for Voter Confirmation or Voter Contact

A voter may *confirm* their address by having *contact* with a board of elections. A confirmation contact includes any of the following:

- Submitting a Voter Registration Application for new registration, voter registration changes or duplicate registration
- Returning a mailing (Verification Notice, Confirmation Notice, or National Change of Address (NCOA) Confirmation Notice) to update or confirm registration
- Submitting a Request for an Absentee Ballot
- Presenting to vote and signing an Authorization to Vote (ATV) or One-stop Application form
- Presenting to vote and signing a Provisional Voting Application
- Presenting to vote and signing an Acknowledgment of Voting Options
- Signing the Absentee Ballot Certificate and Application
- Signing a valid petition

Here are a few examples of interactions voters may have with their local county board of election office that would not count as a voter contact in SEIMS:

- Signing a curbside affidavit
- Filing a Notice of Candidacy
- Filing a Request for Petition
- Submitting a Voter Challenge form
- Submitting a Candidate Challenge form
- Submitting an Election Protest form
- Signing an Election Official Oath form
- Submitting a Cure Letter for an absentee ballot
- Submitting campaign finance paperwork
- Requesting an absentee ballot for a near relative
- Receiving mailings related to working in elections

No-Contact Notice Cancellation Process

Voters subject to the no-contact mailing will be mailed a forwardable address confirmation notice. The mailings are pre-addressed, postage-prepaid postcards. If the voter does not respond to the address confirmation notice within 30 days or does not have any contact with the board of elections, then the voter's record will be made *Inactive*. An *Inactive* voter is still a registered voter.

No-Contact Confirmation Notice Requirements

Unlike a verification mailing, which is sent non-forwardable, a confirmation mailing includes a postage-prepaid and pre-addressed return card that must be sent by forwardable mail. The notice must allow a voter to state or confirm their current address. Further, the notice must contain or be accompanied by a notice that if the registrant did not change residence but remained in the county, the registrant should return the card no later than the deadline for registration by mail in N.C.G.S. § 163-82.6(c)(1). It should also contain or be accompanied by information on how the registrant may continue to be eligible to vote elsewhere if the registrant has moved outside the county.

Business Reply Mail and Address Confirmation Cards

Counties must use either a BRM (Business Reply Mail) return panel or place additional postage on the return panel. Counties may use the state's permit but will need to add funds to their local accounts for any card returned by a voter. Unless the county board has paid a separate BRM account maintenance fee, the cost per returned card is \$1.17.

Remove Inactive Registrations

Once a registered voter's status becomes *Inactive*, if the voter remains *Inactive* for an additional two statewide general elections, then following that second general election, the voter will be removed from the list of registered voters. A voter may not be made *Inactive* within 90 days of the date of a general election, and this is considered when removing voters due to biennial list maintenance. Any *Inactive* voter subject to removal must have been made *Inactive* no later than 90 days before a regularly scheduled statewide general election for that election inactivity to count toward the two-election period before removal.

List Maintenance Schedule: Removal

<u>Removal Date</u>	<u>If <i>Inactive</i> since at least:</u>
Early 2023	August 5, 2020
Early 2025	August 10, 2022
Early 2027	August 7, 2024
Early 2029	August 10, 2026

Other Situations Prompting Address Confirmation Mailings

Other registration-related processes can generate an address confirmation notice. In certain situations, if a voter's verification mailing fails mail verification, the voter will be sent an address confirmation mailing. The following processes will prompt such a verification notice to be mailed to the address on an *Active* voter's record:


- New registration in the county and voter receives voter history
- Change of name, address, or party affiliation
- Notification of an administrative update (change of polling location, change in electoral jurisdiction, etc.)

Except for the new registration process,⁴ if the initial non-forwardable verification notice is returned by the U.S. Postal Service as undeliverable, the voter will then be mailed a forwardable address confirmation notice.

Additionally, if a voter fails to respond to a National Change of Address (NCOA) confirmation notice within 30 days, then an address confirmation mailing will be sent to the existing address on the voter record.

⁴ See the section of this manual entitled "Mail Verification - New Voter Mailing Process."

Confirmation Card (Mailing Side)

<p>Director of Elections [COUNTY] COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS [ADDRESS] [CITY, STATE, ZIP]</p> <p>FORWARDING SERVICE REQUESTED</p> <div style="text-align: center; margin-top: 20px;">  </div> <p style="text-align: center; margin-top: 30px;">VOTER NAME [ADDRESS] [CITY, STATE, ZIP]</p>
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Confirmation Card (Form Side)

<p><small>If this notice is not returned to the [COUNTY] COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS, you may be required to provide confirmation of your address before being allowed to vote. You may also be removed from the active registration rolls if you have not had contact with the elections office before the completion of the next two federal elections. To ensure your continued eligibility to vote, please complete the applicable sections of this card.</small></p>	
	Voter Name
A. Residential Address in Voter Record	B. USPS Forwarding Address / Voter Mailing Address
My correct residential address is:	<input type="checkbox"/> Box A <input type="checkbox"/> Box B <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Other:	
My correct mailing address (if different) is box:	<input type="checkbox"/> Box A <input type="checkbox"/> Box B <input type="checkbox"/> Other
Other:	
<input type="checkbox"/> My name has changed to: _____	
<input type="checkbox"/> I have moved out of [COUNTY] COUNTY.	
<p><small>If this voter is deceased, please complete this section if you are a near relative.</small></p>	
Date of Death	County of Death
Your Name	Relationship
<p>FRAUDULENTLY OR FALSELY COMPLETING THIS FORM IS A CLASS 1 FELONY UNDER CHAPTER 103 OF THE NC GENERAL STATUTES.</p>	
Signature (Required)	Date Phone/Email
<p><small>CONF 2013.02 ISSUE DATE:</small></p>	

National Change of Address (NCOA)

In 2009, the State Board of Elections implemented the National Change of Address (NCOA) program. The program makes a diligent effort twice each year: (1) to remove the names of ineligible voters from the official lists of eligible voters, and (2) to update the addresses and other necessary data of persons who remain on the official lists of eligible voters.

In approximately **January and July** of each year, the State Board provides each of the 100 county boards with change of address data from the U.S. Postal Service for voters on the counties' respective voter registration lists. The State Board receives address change data from an approved vendor of the U.S. Postal Service. The data is compared with the Statewide Voter Registration database, and the identified changes are parsed out to each county. Once the State Board has completed this task, the county boards will be able to run the report, generate a list of possible changes, and begin preparing their semi-annual mailings.

The county boards then send these voters special confirmation mailings to confirm whether they have an unreported change of address for voting purposes. These mailings permit voters to update their names and addresses within a county or to notify the board of elections of a move outside of the county. If a voter is deceased, a near relative may use the mailing to report the death to the county board so that the deceased voter's registration may be cancelled in the county.

The mailing is sent to the voter's address on file with the U.S. Postal Service, and the voter is asked to confirm their legal voting residence to determine their proper voting jurisdiction within 30 days. If the voter does not respond to the mailing within 30 days, the voter will be mailed a traditional address confirmation notice to the mailing address on the voter's registration record. If the voter does not respond to the address confirmation notice within 30 days, the voter's registration status will be changed to *Inactive*.

When the NCOA confirmation cards are queued, voters who are listed within the following categories are excluded from the mailing:

- Voters in *Inactive* status
- Military and overseas voters eligible under the federal Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act (UOCAVA)
- Voters who have registered within the past 95 days⁵
- Voters who have updated or confirmed their address within the past 95 days

⁵ See the following "Mail Discounts" section for information about the 95 days.

Mail Discounts

NCOA mailings also permit certain county boards to qualify for postal discounts. The U.S. Postal Service requires mailers to meet the *Move Update* standard.⁶ That standard is a means of reducing the number of mail pieces in a mailing that require forwarding or return by the periodic matching of a mailer's address records with change-of-address orders received and maintained by the Postal Service. Mailers who claim presorted or automation prices for First-Class Mail or Standard Mail must demonstrate that they have updated their mailing list within 95 days before the mailing date. Mailers of First-Class Mail and First-Class Package Service pieces who assert they are restricted by law from incorporating Postal Service change of address information onto their mail pieces without permission from addressees may request approval to meet their *Move Update*. The State Board requests and receives this approval from the U.S. Postal Service each year.

⁶ https://postalpro.usps.com/mmt/glusterfs/2020-06/GuidetoMoveUpdate_0.pdf

NCOA Confirmation Card (Form Side)

<p align="center">DETACH PANEL ABOVE BEFORE MAILING TO THE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS</p> <p>Please confirm your proper residential and mailing address for voter registration purposes in [COUNTY] COUNTY. To ensure your continued eligibility to vote, please complete the applicable sections of this card, and return it to our office within 30 days of 00/00/0000. FRAUDULENTLY OR FALSELY COMPLETING THIS FORM IS A CLASS I FELONY UNDER CHAPTER 163 OF THE NC GENERAL STATUTES.</p>		
Voter Name	Voter Registration No.	Move Date
BOX A (USPS Address on File)		BOX B (Current Voter Registration Address)
I, [voter name], certify that (check all appropriate boxes):		
My correct residential address for voting purposes is:	<input type="checkbox"/> Address in Box A	<input type="checkbox"/> Address in Box B
My correct mailing address is:	<input type="checkbox"/> Address in Box A	<input type="checkbox"/> Address in Box B
<input type="checkbox"/> My correct address is <u>neither</u> Box A <u>nor</u> Box B above. My correct address is: _____		
<input type="checkbox"/> I have moved and no longer reside in [county name] COUNTY. I understand that I will be removed as a voter in this county and that I will need to register to vote in my new county or state of residence.		
<input type="checkbox"/> I now reside in _____ County/State.		
<input type="checkbox"/> My name has changed to: _____		
<p align="center">If this voter is deceased, please complete the section below if you are a near relative.</p>		
Date of Death:	County of Death:	
Your Name:	Relationship:	
Signature (Required)	Date	Phone
<p align="center"><small>NCOA 2013.09</small></p>		

NCOA Confirmation Card (Voter Instructions)

<p>DETACH BEFORE MAILING</p> <p>YOU MUST RETURN THE ATTACHED CARD WITHIN 30 DAYS</p> <p>Have you moved? According to the United States Postal Service, you recently changed your address with the post office by submitting an Official Change of Address form. Pursuant to N.C.G.S. §§ 163-82.14 & -82.15, you must notify the Board of Elections if your voting residence has changed. To confirm your residential address and/or your mailing address, please update the following information and return the attached card with your signature within 30 days:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ If your name and address are correct, check the appropriate box. ▪ If your name or address has changed, or if you have moved from this county, check the appropriate boxes or enter the correct information. ▪ Detach the card, sign it, and mail it. NO POSTAGE IS REQUIRED. <p>To vote in any future elections, you must be registered in the county where you reside. If you have moved out of this county or out of North Carolina, your voter registration in this county will be cancelled and you will be required to register to vote in your new county or state. For North Carolina residents, a voter registration application is available online at www.NCSBE.gov.</p> <p align="center">YOUR SIGNATURE IS REQUIRED FOR ANY CHANGE TO BE EFFECTIVE</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; width: 45%;"> <p><small>FOR ANY CHANGE TO YOUR REGISTRATION TO BE EFFECTIVE FOR AN ELECTION, THE ATTACHED CARD MUST BE RECEIVED AT THE COUNTY BOARD OF ELECTIONS 25 DAYS BEFORE THAT ELECTION.</small></p> </div> <div style="width: 50%;"> <p>For more information on voter registration, please visit: www.NCSBE.gov or contact the Buncombe County Board of Elections at 1-828-250-4200.</p> </div> </div>	
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Since the mailing must be postage-prepaid, county boards must place a Business Reply Mail indicia on the return mail pieces and ensure that there are adequate funds in their BRM administrative accounts with their local post offices.

Transferring NCOA Confirmation Notices to New County

As part of the NCOA process, if a county receives a returned NCOA notice from a voter indicating the voter has moved to a new county in North Carolina, the “old” county shall cancel the voter’s registration and transfer the returned NCOA notice to the “new” county. To transfer the NCOA record, the “old” county will scan the NCOA notice and link the image to the voter’s record.

Upon receiving the transferred record, the “new” county will save the NCOA record to its incomplete queue with the reason of *Need Registration Application*. The incomplete notice will include a courtesy voter registration application and instructions for the voter to complete the application and return the signed form to become a registered voter in their “new” county. Once the incomplete letter is mailed, the “new” county shall archive the incomplete record. The issuance of the voter registration application by the “new” county shall not be considered a valid attempt by the voter to register to vote in the “new” county. Again, the incomplete notice and voter registration application are sent as a courtesy to the voter. If the voter returns the signed voter registration application, the voter can then be processed to become a registered voter in their “new” county.

Voter’s Failure to Return a National Change of Address Notice

If a voter does not return a NCOA notice (or the card is returned undeliverable), after 30 days, a traditional address confirmation notice will be queued for the voter. For additional information about the use of confirmation cards, please see pages 10 and 11.

List Maintenance Reports-Table/chart

Report	Update Frequency	Description
<u>County Cancellation Notices</u>	Monthly	List of individuals that sent in registration applications to a specific N.C. county indicating a previous registration in a different N.C. county. User must limit by county and may limit by date range.
<u>Data Audit - Potential Invalid Voter Birth Date</u>		List of registered voters that need a determination about whether their birth date is invalid, as determined by age being younger than 17 or older than 99.
<u>DHHS County List</u>	Monthly	<p>List of reported deaths sent by DHHS. User must limit by county, month, and year.</p> <p>Note: New data for this report should be available by the 15th of each month.</p>
<u>DHHS Search</u>	Monthly	<p>Search of the reported deaths sent by DHHS. User must enter county, last name, and begin birth date, and may enter first name, end birth date, and begin and end of death dates.</p> <p>Note: New data for this report should be available by the 15th of each month.</p>
<u>DHHS State Matching List</u>	Monthly	<p>List of reported deaths sent by DHHS that match to voters within SEIMS. User must limit by county, month, and year.</p> <p>Note: New data for this report should be available by the 15th of each month.</p>

Report	Update Frequency	Description
<u>DMV-Transfer List</u>	Daily	List of records sent for electronic distribution to the counties that came either from the Division of Motor Vehicles or transferred from another county. User must select a county, status, and date range; user may enter a lastname.
<u>DOC Felon Completed List</u>	Daily	List of individuals who were but are no longer in jail or prison for a felony conviction sent by DPS that match to voters within SEIMS. User must select county, and to and from discharge dates. Note: Data for this report will be refreshed daily.
<u>DOC Felon Completed State Matching List</u>	Daily	List of individuals who were but are no longer in jail or prison for a felony conviction sent by DPS that match to voters within SEIMS. User must limit by county, and to and from discharge dates. Note: Data for this report will be refreshed daily.
<u>DOC Felon County List</u>	Daily	List of individuals in jail or prison for a felony conviction sent by DPS. User must select county and may select conviction month and year. Note: Data for this report will be refreshed daily.
<u>DOC Felon Search</u>	Daily	Search of individuals in jail or prison for a felony conviction sent by DPS. User must enter last name and birth date. Note: Data for this report will be refreshed daily.
<u>DOC Felon State Matching List</u>	Daily	List of individuals in jail or prison for a felony conviction sent by DPS that match to voters within SEIMS. User must select county.

Report	Update Frequency	Description
		Note: Data for this report will be refreshed daily.
<u>Duplicate Registrations - Exact Match</u>	User Generated	<p>List of potential duplicate registration matches using a highly selective criteria list. Research the matches before removal; if there is any doubt about the match, do not remove them. The list is gathered by the following checks:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last name, first name, birth date and driver's license number • Last name, first name, birth date and Social Security number • Last name, first name, middle name, birth date, race, and gender
<u>Duplicate Registrations - Possible Match (LN-FN-DOB)</u>	User Generated	<p>List of potential duplicate registration matches using a loosely selective criteria list. Research the matches before removal; if there is any doubt about the match, do not remove them. The list is gathered by the following check:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Last name, first name and birth date
<u>Duplicate Registrations – Possible Match (FN-MN-Phone-Birth Year)</u>	User Generated	<p>List of potential duplicate registration matches using a selective criteria list. Research the matches before removal; if there is any doubt about the match do not remove them. The list is gathered by the following check: First name, middle name, phone number, birth year.</p>
<u>National Change of Address</u>	Biannual	<p>List of National Change of Address (NCOA) data. User must limit by county, status, date type, and date range.</p>

Report	Update Frequency	Description
<u>Registration Stats – County Districts</u>		<p>Count of registered voters broken down by county jurisdictions. Count breakdown may include party and/or precinct and may include inactive voters. User must limit by county and breakdown choices.</p> <p>Note: The data for this report is refreshed nightly.</p>
<u>Registration Stats - Jurisdiction Snapshot</u>		<p>Count of active/inactive registrations broken down by party, race, ethnicity, and gender for a county and jurisdiction. User must limit by snapshot date, county, and jurisdiction type.</p>
<u>Registration Stats – Municipal Districts</u>		<p>Count of registered voters broken down by county, municipality, and other jurisdictions. Count breakdown may include party and/or precinct and may include inactive voters. User must limit by county and breakdown choices.</p> <p>Note: The data for this report is refreshed nightly.</p>