SENATE BILL 403

50TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2011

INTRODUCED BY

Linda M. Lopez

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.184067.3

AN ACT

RELATING TO ELECTIONS; STANDARDIZING LANGUAGE IN THE ELECTION CODE; PROVIDING DEFINITIONS; PROVIDING STANDARDS FOR BALLOT-PRINTING SYSTEMS; ALLOWING FOR ELECTION OBSERVERS AND ELECTION-RELATED ORGANIZATIONS; DELIMITING DUTIES OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND COUNTY CLERKS; PROVIDING FOR THE APPOINTMENT AND OPERATION OF PRECINCT BOARDS; PROVIDING FOR CHALLENGERS, WATCHERS AND COUNTY CANVASS OBSERVERS; PROVIDING REGISTRATION PROCEDURES; PROVIDING VOTING PROCEDURES FOR EARLY IN-PERSON ABSENTEE VOTING; PROVIDING QUALIFICATION PROCEDURES FOR MINOR PARTIES; SETTING THE DATE OF THE PRIMARY ELECTION; SETTING FILING DATES FOR CERTAIN CANDIDATES; PRESCRIBING THE FORM FOR NOMINATING PETITIONS; PROVIDING PROCEDURES FOR CERTIFICATION AND PREPARATION OF VOTING MACHINES; PROVIDING FOR ELECTION AND POST-ELECTION PROCEDURES; AMENDING, REPEALING, ENACTING AND RECOMPILING SECTIONS OF THE NMSA 1978.

BE	IT	ENACTED	BY	THE	LEGISLATURE	OF	THE	STATE	OF	NEW	MEXICO:

SECTION 1. A new section of Chapter 1, Article 1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] ELECTION OBSERVER.--As used in the Election Code, "election observer" means a person registered with the United States department of state as an international election observer or a person registered with the New Mexico secretary of state who is an academic engaged in research on elections and the election process."

SECTION 2. A new section of Chapter 1, Article 1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] ELECTION-RELATED ORGANIZATION.--As used in the Election Code, "election-related organization" means an organization registered with the secretary of state that is involved in election monitoring or voter turnout activities."

SECTION 3. A new section of Chapter 1, Article 1 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] BALLOT BOX KEY.--As used in the Election Code, "ballot box key" means:

- A. a physical key that opens a lock used to secure a ballot box; or
- B. the number on a numbered seal affixed to secure a ballot box."
- **SECTION 4.** Section 1-1-3.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, .184067.3

1	Chapter 356, Section 1) is amended to read:
2	"1-1-3.1. ELECTION CYCLEExcept as otherwise provided,
3	as used in the Election Code:
4	A. "election cycle" means the period [between the]
5	beginning [of a general election and the end of the following
6	general election] on the day after the last general election
7	and ending on the day of the general election;
8	B. "general election cycle" means the period
9	beginning on the day after the primary election and ending on
10	the day of the general election; and
11	C. "primary election cycle" means the period
12	beginning on the day after the last general election and ending
13	on the day of the primary election."
14	SECTION 5. Section 1-1-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
15	Chapter 240, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
16	"1-1-4. QUALIFIED ELECTORAs used in the Election Code,
17	"qualified elector" means any [person] <u>resident of this state</u>
18	who is qualified to vote under the provisions of the
19	constitution of New Mexico and the constitution of the United
20	States."
21	SECTION 6. Section 1-1-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
22	Chapter 240, Section 5) is amended to read:
23	"l-1-5. VOTERAs used in the Election Code, "voter"
24	means any qualified elector, federal qualified elector or
25	overseas voter who is registered under the provisions of the

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SECTION 7. Section 1-1-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-1-12. CONSOLIDATED PRECINCT. --

As used in the Election Code, "consolidated precinct" means the combination of two or more precincts into one polling place pursuant to the provisions of [Sections 3-3-4 and 3-6-20.1 NMSA 1953] Section 1-3-4 NMSA 1978.

B. When consolidated precincts are used in an election, references to "precincts" in the voting process shall be applicable to consolidated precincts."

Section 1-1-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, SECTION 8. Chapter 240, Section 12) is amended to read:

"1-1-13. PRECINCT BOARD.--As used in the Election Code, "precinct board" or "poll workers" means the appointed election officials serving a single precinct, [or] a consolidated precinct, an absent voter precinct or an alternate voting location."

SECTION 9. Section 1-1-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-1-14. PUBLICATION.--

As used in the Election Code, "publication", unless otherwise provided in the constitution of New Mexico or the Election Code, means publication for the required number of times in a newspaper of general circulation in the county.

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"Publication in Spanish" means publication for the required
number of times in an official Spanish language newspaper as
set forth in Section 14-11-13 NMSA 1978 or any other Spanish
language newspaper $[\frac{\text{which}}{\text{that}}]$ meets the requirements of
Section 14-11-2 NMSA 1978 if such newspaper exists in the
county and is of general circulation in the county.

- B. In addition to publication as required by Subsection A of this section, any publication required of:
- (1) the secretary of state shall also be posted in the office of the secretary of state and on the secretary of state's web site; and
- (2) the county clerk shall also be posted in the office of the county clerk and on the county's web site, if the county maintains a web site."
- **SECTION 10.** Section 1-1-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 15) is amended to read:

"1-1-15. POSTING.--

A. As used in the Election Code, "posting" means posting for not less than seven days prior to an election or to an action to be taken [in at least one conspicuous place in each precinct in the county].

- B. A posting as described in Subsection A of this section is satisfied by posting in the office of:
- (1) the secretary of state and on the secretary of state's web site, when the secretary of state has

the duty to post; or

(2) the county clerk and on the county's web site, if the county maintains a web site, when the county clerk has the duty to post."

SECTION 11. A new section of Chapter 1, Article 2 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] STATE CANVASS OBSERVERS.--

- A. The state chair of each political party represented on the ballot may appoint in writing state canvass observers. A candidate for elected office and an election-related organization may each appoint state canvass observers if the candidate or organization makes a written request to the secretary of state at least ten days prior to the election date and specifies the names of the qualified appointees.
- B. State canvass observers shall be voters of the state. No person shall be qualified for appointment or service as a state canvass observer who is a sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal or state or municipal police officer.
- C. The state canvass observer or election observer, upon presentation of the observer's written appointment, shall be permitted to be present at any time from the time the state canvassing begins until the completion of the canvass.
- D. A state canvass observer or election observer is strictly limited to observing and documenting the canvassing process, and shall not interrupt the canvassing process.

E. State canvass observers shall not interfere with
the orderly conduct of the canvass and may be removed by the
secretary of state if the observer does not comply with the
law.
F. As used in this section, "state canvass" means
the process of examining election returns and certificates
issued by the county canvassing boards and ending with the
certification and announcement of the results by the state
canvassing board."
SECTION 12. Section 1-2-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
Chapter 240, Section 22, as amended) is amended to read:

- Chapter 240, Section 22, as amended) is amended to read:

 "1-2-1. SECRETARY OF STATE--CHIEF ELECTION OFFICER--RULES

 [AND REGULATIONS]--ENFORCEMENT POWERS.--
- A. The secretary of state is the chief election officer of the state and shall:
- (1) obtain and maintain uniformity in the application, operation and interpretation of the Election Code;
- (2) subject to the State Rules Act, make rules [and regulations] pursuant to the provisions of, and necessary to carry out the purposes of, the Election Code and shall furnish to the county clerks copies of such rules; [and regulations] provided that no rule is adopted or amended within the fifty-six days before a primary or a general election; and
- (3) through the attorney general or the district attorney having jurisdiction, bring such actions as .184067.3

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4	election held pursuant to the Election Code without prior
5	approval of the secretary of state."
6	SECTION 13. Section 1-2-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
7	Chapter 240, Section 23, as amended) is amended to read:
8	"1-2-2. SECRETARY OF STATEGENERAL DUTIESThe
9	secretary of state shall:
10	A. generally supervise all elections [$\frac{B}{\cdot}$
11	administer] by administering the Election Code in its statewide
12	application; [especially as it relates to federal and state
13	elective offices
14	$\frac{C_{\bullet}}{B_{\bullet}}$ prepare instructions for the conduct of
15	election and registration matters in accordance with the laws
16	of the state;
17	$[\frac{D_{\bullet}}{C_{\bullet}}]$ advise county clerks, boards of county
18	commissioners and boards of registration as to the proper
19	methods of performing their duties prescribed by the Election
20	Code;
21	$[rac{E_{ullet}}{D_{ullet}}]$ report possible violations of the Election
22	Code of which the secretary of state has knowledge to the
23	district attorney or the attorney general for prosecution;
24	$[F_{\bullet}]$ E_{\bullet} cause to be published in $[pamphlet]$ book
25	form and distributed to the county clerk of each county for use

deemed necessary and proper for the enforcement of the

No forms or procedures shall be used in any

provisions of the Election Code.

1	by precinct boards a sufficient number of copies of the
2	Election Code as it is from time to time amended and
3	supplemented;
4	[$rac{G_{ullet}}{F_{ullet}}$ be responsible for the education and
5	training of county clerks regarding elections;
6	[H_{\bullet}] G_{\bullet} be responsible for the education and
7	training of voting machine technicians; and
8	$[rac{ ext{H.}}{ ext{Ounty}}]$ H. assist the county clerks in the education
9	and training of registration officers [in the recruitment and
10	training of poll workers and other election workers and in the
11	certification of the presiding judges of the precinct boards]."
12	SECTION 14. Section 1-2-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
13	Chapter 240, Section 29, as amended) is amended to read:
14	"1-2-7. PRECINCT BOARDQUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS
15	QUALIFICATION OF PRESIDING JUDGESQUALIFICATION OF MINORS
16	A. In order to qualify as a member of the precinct
17	board, a person shall:
18	(1) be a [resident of the representative
19	district and county in which the precinct where the person is a
20	voter is located] voter of the county in which the person is
21	appointed to serve;
22	(2) be able to read and write;
23	(3) have the necessary capacity to carry out a
24	precinct board member's functions with acceptable skill and
25	dispatch; and
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1	(4) execute the precinct board member's oath
2	of office.
3	B. Before serving as a presiding judge of a
4	precinct board, a person shall receive training in the duties
5	of that position and be certified for the position by the
6	county clerk.
7	C. No person shall be qualified for appointment or
8	service on a precinct board:
9	(1) who is a candidate [for any federal,
10	state, district or county office] to be voted for at the
11	election;
12	(2) who is a spouse, parent, child, brother or
13	sister of any candidate to be voted for at the election; [or]
14	(3) who is married to a parent, child, brother
15	or sister of any candidate to be voted for at the election or
16	who is the parent of the spouse of any candidate to be voted
17	for at the election; or
18	[(3)] <u>(4)</u> who is a sheriff, deputy sheriff,
19	marshal, deputy marshal or state or municipal police officer.
20	D. A county clerk may appoint not more than two
21	minors to serve on a precinct board under the direct
22	supervision of the presiding judge [of a precinct]. A minor
23	appointed by the county clerk shall:
24	(1) meet the qualifications set forth in
25	Subsection A of this section, except the minor need not be
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eligible to vote;

- (2) be sixteen or seventeen years of age at the time of the election in which the minor is serving as a member of a precinct board;
- (3) be a citizen at the time of the election for which the minor will be serving as a member of a precinct board;
- (4) have the approval of the minor's parent or legal guardian, unless the minor is emancipated;
- (5) attend at least one school of instruction in accordance with the provisions of Section 1-2-17 NMSA 1978; and
- (6) be appointed to [the] a precinct board [of the precinct] in the county in which the minor's parent or legal guardian resides [unless the county clerk determines there is a shortage or absence of precinct board members in certain precincts], in accordance with the provisions of Section 1-2-11 NMSA 1978.
- E. A minor appointed to a precinct board shall not serve as the presiding judge or as an election judge."
- SECTION 15. Section 1-2-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 5) is amended to read:
- "1-2-11. PRECINCT BOARD--ASSIGNMENT.--Wherever possible, the county clerk shall assign persons appointed as precinct board members to serve in precincts wherein they reside or in

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1	precincts located in the representative district wherein they
2	reside. In the event of a shortage or absence of precinct
3	board members in certain precincts, the county clerk may, in
4	the best interest of the election process, assign appointed
5	precinct board members to serve [in] on any precinct board in
6	the county, provided that such appointed board members shall
7	not change the proportionate representation of each party on
8	the board."
9	SECTION 16. Section 1-2-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
10	Chapter 240, Section 32, as amended) is amended to read:
11	"1-2-12. PRECINCT BOARDNUMBER FOR EACH PRECINCT
12	[MULTIPARTISAN]

[A. When absentee ballots are counted, the precinct board shall consist of:

- (1) a presiding judge;
- (2) one election judge from each of the major political parties;
- (3) one clerk from each of the major political parties; and
- (4) if a major party has no registered, qualified elector who is able to fill the position as election judge or election clerk, a registered, qualified elector from another major party, chosen by the county clerk to fill the vacant position.
- B.] A. For primary, general and special federal .184067.3

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1	elections, the precinct board shall consist of:
2	(l) a presiding judge;
3	(2) two election judges [who shall be of
4	different major political parties]; and
5	(3) one election clerk [who shall be of a
6	different political party than the presiding judge].
7	B. The county clerk, in appointing precinct boards
8	for primary, general and special federal elections:
9	(1) shall appoint presiding judges and
10	election judges so that at least one election judge shall not
11	be of the same political party, if any, as the presiding judge;
12	and
13	(2) may appoint teams of presiding judges and
14	election judges for absent voter precincts and alternate voting
15	locations, provided that each team meets the requirements
16	pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection.
17	C. For all other elections, the precinct board
18	shall consist of:
19	(1) a presiding judge;
20	(2) one election judge; and
21	(3) one election clerk.
22	D. If the county clerk determines that additional
23	election clerks are needed [in a precinct], the clerk may
24	appoint such additional election clerks as the clerk deems
25	necessary [provided, however, that such appointments for

partisan elections shall be made in the manner that provides for representation from all major political parties.

E. In addition to the members of the precinct board provided for in this section, the county clerk may appoint an additional election clerk for the purpose of making changes in the certificate of registration of any voter who has voted in that election at the polling place]."

SECTION 17. Section 1-2-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-14. PRECINCT BOARDS--NOTICE OF APPOINTMENT.--

A. Immediately after the appointment of the precinct boards, the county clerk shall:

(1) make and certify a list of the names of the appointees for each polling location, by precinct where applicable, post the list in a conspicuous and accessible place in [his] the county clerk's office and keep it posted for five days and send a copy of the list [by mail] upon request to the county [chairman] chair of each [major] political party participating in the election and to the secretary of state; and

(2) [by mail] notify each person appointed, request [his written] the person's acceptance and keep a record of all notifications and acceptances [The notice shall be accompanied by a copy of the instructions to the precinct board].

B. If any person appointed to a precinct board
fails to accept the appointment within two weeks after the
notice was sent or communicated, the county clerk shall appoint
another qualified person for the precinct board."

SECTION 18. Section 1-2-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 36, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-16. PRECINCT BOARD--COMPENSATION.--

- A. Members of a precinct board shall be compensated for their services at the rate of not less than the federal minimum hourly wage rate nor more than [one hundred fifty dollars (\$150)] two hundred dollars (\$200) for an election day.
- B. Members of a precinct board assigned to

 alternate voting locations or absent voter precincts may be

 compensated at an hourly rate set by the county clerk.
- $[\frac{B_{\bullet}}]$ C. Compensation shall be paid within thirty days following the date of election."
- SECTION 19. Section 1-2-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 37, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-17. PRECINCT BOARD--SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION.--

- A. The [secretary of state may supervise and the] county clerk shall cause to be held a public school of instruction for all presiding judges, precinct boards and others who will be officially concerned with the conduct of elections.
- B. The schools for instruction provided for in this .184067.3

section shall be as follows:

- (1) one school not less than seven days before the primary election;
- (2) one school not less than seven days before the general election; and
- (3) one school not less than seven days before any other statewide election.
- C. All major details of the conduct of elections shall be covered by the [secretary of state or the secretary's authorized representative or the] county clerk or the clerk's authorized representative at such school, with special emphasis being given to recent changes in the Election Code.
- D. The school of instruction shall be open to any interested person, and notice of the school shall be given to the public press at least four days before the school is to be held. Each member of the precinct board shall be notified [by mail] at least seven days prior to commencement of the school.
- E. A person shall not serve as a judge or member of a precinct board in any election unless that person has attended at least one such school of instruction in the calendar year of the election at which the person is appointed to serve or has been certified by the county clerk with respect to the person's completion of the school of instruction. This subsection shall not apply to filling of vacancies on election day as provided in Subsection B of Section 1-2-15 NMSA 1978."

SE	CTION	20.	Section	n l	-2-21	NMSA	1978	(being	Laws	1969
Chapter	240,	Secti	on 40,	as	amend	ed) i	s ame	nded to	read	:

"1-2-21. CHALLENGERS--APPOINTMENT.--

- A. The county [chairman] chair of each political party represented on the ballot may appoint in writing [one challenger and one alternate challenger for each precinct] challengers for each polling location. If more than one challenger is appointed to a polling location, the challengers shall be listed in ranking order.
- B. If any county [chairman] chair fails to make such appointments, the precinct [chairman] chair of the political party may appoint in writing one challenger [and one alternate challenger] for the polling location corresponding to the precinct.
- C. If any precinct [chairman] chair fails to make such appointments, or if no person properly appointed is present at the polling place and offers to serve, the voters present belonging to that political party may appoint one challenger [and one alternate challenger] in writing."
- SECTION 21. Section 1-2-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 41, as amended) is amended to read:
- "1-2-22. CHALLENGERS, <u>WATCHERS AND ELECTION OBSERVERS</u>-QUALIFICATIONS--RESTRICTIONS.--Challengers [and alternate
 challengers] and watchers shall be voters of a precinct located
 in that county to which they are appointed. [No sheriff,

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deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal, municipal or state

police officer, candidate or any person who is a spouse or

child of a candidate being voted on at the election shall serve

as a challenger or alternate challenger.] No person shall be

qualified for appointment or service as a challenger, watcher

or election observer:

A. who is a candidate for any office to be voted for at the election;

B. who is a spouse, parent, child, brother or sister of any candidate to be voted for at the election;

C. who is married to a parent, child, brother or sister of any candidate to be voted for at the election or who is the parent of the spouse of any candidate to be voted for at the election; or

D. who is a sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal or state or municipal police officer."

SECTION 22. Section 1-2-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 42, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-23. CHALLENGERS--PERMITTED ACTIVITIES.--

A. A challenger [or alternate challenger], upon presentation of the written appointment to the precinct board, shall be permitted to be present at any time from the time the precinct board convenes at the polling place until the completion of the [counting and tallying of the ballots] precinct board's duties after the polls close.

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- B. A challenger [or alternate challenger], for the purpose of interposing challenges, may:
- (1) [inspect the registration book] view the signature roster or precinct voter list for the purpose of determining whether the challenger [or alternate challenger] desires to interpose a challenge when a signature roster or precinct voter list is used;
- or signature rosters] view the application to vote form before
 the voter receives a ballot for the purpose of determining
 whether the challenger desires to interpose a challenge when an
 application to vote form is used;
- (3) view the signature roster or checklist of voters to determine whether entries are being made in accordance with the Election Code;
- [(3) examine] (4) view each voting machine before the polls are opened to [compare the number on the metal seal and the numbers on the counters with the numbers on the key envelope and to see that the voting machine is ready for voting at the opening of the polls] ensure that the public counter is at zero, that the results tape contains no votes and that there are no voted ballots in the voting machine bins; and
- $[\frac{(4)}{(5)}]$ make in any polling place and preserve for future reference written memoranda of any action or omission on the part of any member of the precinct board."

1	SECTION 23. Section 1-2-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
2	Chapter 240, Section 44, as amended) is amended to read:
3	"1-2-25. CHALLENGERS, <u>WATCHERS</u> , <u>COUNTY CANVASS OBSERVERS</u>
4	PERMITTED AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES
5	A. Challengers, [and alternate challengers]
6	watchers and county canvass observers shall:
7	(1) not be permitted to perform any duty of a
8	precinct board member; [Challengers and alternate challengers
9	shall]
10	(2) not handle the ballots, [poll books]
11	signature rosters, checklist of voters or voting machines or
12	take any part in the [tallying or] counting or tallying of the
13	ballots or the county canvass;
14	[B. Only one challenger or alternate challenger for
15	each political party in each precinct shall be permitted at one
16	time in the room in which the voting is being conducted.
17	C. Challengers shall not interfere with the orderly
18	conduct of the election.
19	(3) not be allowed to view a voter's full date
20	of birth or any portion of the voter's social security number;
21	(4) not interfere with the orderly conduct of
22	the election, the counting or tallying of the ballots or the
23	county canvass;
24	(5) be allowed in the room in which the voting
25	is being conducted at a polling location, provided that at any

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5	county canvass observers, i
6	conducted, provided that ea
7	election-related organizati
8	<u>(a)</u>
9	time in counties with more
10	<u>(b)</u>
11	time in counties with more
12	voters; or
13	<u>(c)</u>
14	time in counties with more
15	registered voters.
16	B. Subject to p
17	clerk, additional challenge
18	which the absent voter prec
19	provided that the number of
20	pursuant to this subsection
21	party participating in the
22	SECTION 24. Section 1
23	Chapter 240, Section 45, as
24	"1-2-26. CHALLENGERS-
25	challenger [or alternate ch

given time each political party, candidate or election-related
organization may have no more than one person present; and
(6) be allowed in the room in which the absent
voter precinct board conducts its business or, in the case of
county canvass observers, in which the county canvass is
conducted, provided that each political party, candidate or
election-related organization shall have no more than:
(a) two persons present at any given
time in counties with more than ten thousand registered voters;
(b) four persons present at any given
time in counties with more than fifty thousand registered
voters; or
(c) fifteen persons present at any given
time in counties with more than two hundred fifty thousand
registered voters.

B. Subject to permission granted by the county clerk, additional challengers may be present in the room in which the absent voter precinct board conducts its business, provided that the number of additional challengers allowed pursuant to this subsection is identical for each political party participating in the election."

SECTION 24. Section 1-2-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 45, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-26. CHALLENGERS--PENALTY.--The act of denying a challenger [or alternate challenger], who has presented [his] a.184067.3

written appointment to the precinct board <u>and who is not</u>

<u>interfering with the orderly conduct of the election</u>, the right
to be present at the polling place, or denying [him] <u>a</u>

<u>challenger</u> the right to challenge voters and [inspect] <u>view</u> the
[registration books] signature rosters or [poll books]

<u>checklist of voters</u> or denying [him] <u>a challenger</u> the right to
witness the [counting and tallying of ballots] <u>precinct board</u>
in the conduct of its duties is a petty misdemeanor."

SECTION 25. Section 1-2-27 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 46, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-27. WATCHERS--APPOINTMENT.--

[A. The county chairman of each political party represented on the ballot may appoint in writing two watchers for each precinct. If any county chairman fails to make the appointments, the precinct chairman of the political party may appoint in writing two watchers for the precinct. If any precinct chairman fails to make the appointments, or if no person properly appointed is present at the polling place and offers to serve, the voters present belonging to that political party may appoint in writing two watchers.

B. In a general election, a candidate for elected office and

 $\underline{A.}$ An election-related organization may appoint [one watcher per polling place] watchers in a county if the [candidate or] organization [makes] provides a written

[request] notice to the secretary of state at least ten days prior to the election date and specifies the [polling place to be watched and the name] names of the qualified [appointee] appointees. The secretary of state shall notify the county clerk of the qualified appointees at least five days before the election. [For the purposes of this section, "election-related organization" means an organization involved in voter turnout activities.

C. In a primary election any group of six

candidates for county office for each political party

participating in the election may appoint in writing an

additional watcher for each precinct. No candidate, however,

shall join in more than one request for an additional watcher.

D. In a primary election any group of three candidates seeking nomination for statewide or district office may appoint in writing one watcher for each of those precincts as they may desire. No candidate, however, shall join in more than one request for an additional watcher at any precinct.

B. Any group of three candidates for elected office may appoint watchers in a county if the candidates provide a written notice to the secretary of state at least ten days prior to the election date and specify the names of the qualified appointees. The secretary of state shall notify the county clerk of the qualified appointees at least five days before the election."

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2	Chapter 240, Section 48, as amended) is amended to read:
3	"1-2-29. WATCHERS AND ELECTION OBSERVERSPERMISSIBLE
4	[AND UNPERMISSIBLE] ACTIVITIES
5	A. Upon presentation to a precinct board of $[\frac{his}{a}]$
6	written appointment, [to the precinct board] a watcher <u>or</u>
7	<u>election observer</u> may:
8	(1) be present <u>at any time</u> from the time the
9	precinct board convenes at the polling place until the
10	completion of the [counting and tallying of the ballots]
11	<pre>precinct board's duties after the polls close;</pre>
12	(2) be permitted to observe that the election
13	is being conducted in accordance with the Election Code;
14	(3) [inspect] <u>view</u> the precinct voter list to
15	ascertain whether a voter has voted, subject to the same
16	prohibitions and restrictions as are placed upon challengers by
17	the Election Code;
18	(4) [examine] <u>view</u> any voting machine being
19	used in the precinct in the same manner that challengers may
20	examine the voting machines; and
21	(5) make in any polling place and preserve for
22	future reference written memoranda of any action or omission on
23	the part of any member of the precinct board charged with the
24	performance of a duty by the Election Code.
25	B. A watcher [is subject to the same prohibitions

SECTION 26. Section 1-2-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,

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and restrictions as are placed upon challengers by the Election Code appointed on behalf of candidates may be present only in polling locations within the county of appointment at which ballots are cast for at least one of the candidates making the appointment."

SECTION 27. Section 1-2-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 49) is amended to read:

"1-2-30. WATCHERS AND ELECTION OBSERVERS--PENALTY.--The act of denying a watcher or an election observer, who has presented [his] a written appointment to the precinct board and who is not interfering with the orderly conduct of the election, the right to be present at the polling place or denying [him] a watcher or election observer the right to witness the [counting and tallying of the ballots] precinct board in the conduct of its duties is a petty misdemeanor."

SECTION 28. Section 1-2-31 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 270, Section 15) is amended to read:

"1-2-31.COUNTY CANVASS OBSERVERS. --

The county chair of each political party represented on the ballot may appoint in writing county canvass observers. A candidate for elected office and an electionrelated organization may each appoint [one] county canvass [observer per] <u>observers in a</u> county if the candidate or organization makes a written request to the secretary of state [or county clerk] at least ten days prior to the election date

and specifies the [county canvass to be watched and the name]

names of the qualified [appointee. A county chair of a

qualified political party may appoint as many observers as the

chief election officer for that county determines is

functional; provided that the state or county chair may appoint

at least three observers and that the number of observers for

each major political party is identical] appointees. The

secretary of state shall notify the county clerk of the

qualified appointees at least five days before the election.

- B. County canvass observers shall be voters of a precinct located in that county to which they are appointed.

 No [sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal, municipal or state police officer, candidate or person who is a spouse, parent or child of a candidate being voted on at the election shall serve as a county canvass observer] person shall be qualified for appointment or service as a county canvass observer who is a sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal or state or municipal police officer.
- C. [The] \underline{A} county canvass observer or an election observer, upon presentation of the observer's written appointment [to the county clerk], shall be permitted to be present at any time from the time the county canvassing begins until the completion of the canvass.
- D. [Only one county canvass observer for each candidate and each election-related organization in each county

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shall be permitted at one time in the room in which the canvass is being conducted. An A county canvass observer or election observer is strictly limited to observing and documenting the canvassing process and [may] shall not interrupt the canvassing process.

- County canvass observers and election observers shall not interfere with the orderly conduct of the canvass and may be removed by the [chief election officer] county clerk if the observer does not comply with the law.
- As used in this section, [(1)] "county canvass" means the process of qualifying and verifying paper ballots and counting and tallying votes for each precinct beginning upon the closing of the polls and ending with the certification and announcement of the results by the county canvassing board [and

(2) "election-related organization" means an organization involved in voter turnout activities]."

SECTION 29. Section 1-3-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 52, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-3-3. PRECINCTS--COMBINED. --

- In the interest of economy, the board of county commissioners may combine any precinct where the total vote cast [in person in] from that precinct in the last preceding general election was less than one hundred with an adjacent and contiguous precinct.
- No such combination shall be made where the .184067.3

total vote cast [in person in] from both precincts in the last preceding general election exceeds [six hundred] eight hundred or where such combinations would cross legislative district boundary lines."

SECTION 30. Section 1-4-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 60, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-4-2. QUALIFICATION FOR REGISTRATION.--Any [person]
resident of New Mexico who will be a qualified elector at the
date of the next ensuing election shall be permitted within the
provisions of the Election Code to register and become a voter
[provided, however, he shall not register in New Mexico without
cancelling his registration in the state of previous residence
if such there be]."

SECTION 31. Section 1-4-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 63, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-4-5. METHOD OF REGISTRATION--UNLAWFUL USE OF INFORMATION--PENALTY.--

- A. A qualified elector may apply to a registration officer or agent for registration.
- B. The registration officer or agent or qualified elector shall fill out each of the blanks on the certificate of registration by typing or printing in ink. The qualified elector shall be given a receipt that shall contain:
- (1) a number traceable to the registration agent or officer;

(2) a statement informing the qualified
elector that if the qualified elector does not receive
confirmation of the qualified elector's registration within
fifteen days of the receipt date, the qualified elector should
contact the office of the county clerk in the county where the
qualified elector resides; and
(3) a toll-free number for the office of the

- (3) a toll-free number for the office of the county clerk and an address for the web site of the secretary of state.
- C. The qualified elector shall subscribe a certificate of registration as follows:
- (1) by signing the certificate of registration using the qualified elector's given name, middle name or initial and last name; or
- register is unable to read and write either the English or Spanish language or is unable to read or write because of some physical disability, the certificate of such person shall be filled out by a registration officer or agent and the name of the qualified elector so registering shall be subscribed by the making of the qualified elector's mark.
- D. When properly executed by the registration agent or officer or qualified elector, the original of the certificate of registration shall be presented, either in person or by mail by the qualified elector or by the

registration agent or officer, to the county clerk of the county in which the qualified elector resides.

- E. Only when the certificate of registration is properly filled out, subscribed by the qualified elector and accepted for filing by the county clerk as evidenced by the county clerk's signature or stamp and the date of acceptance thereon shall it constitute an official public record of the registration of the qualified elector. It is unlawful for the qualified elector's [date] month and day of birth or any portion of the qualified elector's social security number required on the certificate of registration to be copied, conveyed or used by anyone other than the person registering to vote, either before or after it is filed with the county clerk, and by elections administrators in their official capacity.
- F. A person who unlawfully copies, conveys or uses information from a certificate of registration is guilty of a fourth degree felony."
- SECTION 32. Section 1-4-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 71, as amended) is amended to read:
 - "1-4-15. REGISTRATION--CHANGE OF PARTY AFFILIATION.--
- A. A voter may change [his] the voter's designated party affiliation by executing a new certificate of registration [for] indicating the change of party affiliation.
- B. A voter who has previously declined to designate a party affiliation but who desires to designate a party
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affiliation shall [make an original designation of party affiliation by executing a] execute a new certificate of registration [for designation of] indicating the desired party affiliation.

<u>C. A voter who does not designate on the</u>
<u>certificate of registration a party affiliation shall be</u>
<u>considered to have declined to designate a party affiliation.</u>"

SECTION 33. Section 1-4-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 74, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 314, Section 17 and also by Laws 1993, Chapter 316, Section 17) is amended to read:

"1-4-18. CHANGE OF REGISTERED RESIDENCE TO ANOTHER

COUNTY.--When a voter changes [his] the voter's registered residence address from one county in this state to another county in this state, [he] the voter shall complete a new certificate of registration and file it with the appropriate county clerk [provided, he shall not register in the county of new residence without first canceling his registration in the county of previous residence]."

SECTION 34. Section 1-4-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 78, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-4-22. CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION--PETITION TO DISTRICT COURT.--

A. At any time not less than [forty-two] ninety days prior to [any] a primary or general election [held
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pursuant to the Election Code], the secretary of state [the county chairman of any major political party or any twenty petitioners who are voters of the county] may file and present to the district court a verified petition alleging, [either on personal knowledge or] on information and belief, that certain persons registered, named in the petition, are not qualified electors in the precincts named in the petition. The petition shall contain a brief statement of the facts upon which such allegation is made.

B. Upon filing and presentation of [such] the petition, the court shall by order fix a day for hearing thereon, which date shall be not less than [five] fourteen days nor more than [ten] twenty-one days after such order. The court shall direct the county clerk to use the address on the certificates of registration to forthwith notify [such] the persons named in the petition whose registration is sought to be canceled of the date and purpose of the hearing and that each [such] person should contact the county clerk no later than the close of business the day before the hearing or be present at the hearing if [he] the person desires to oppose [such] the cancellation.

[C. Any county chairman or any group of twenty petitioners who, without reasonable cause, shall file a petition seeking to purge a voter are liable for the costs of such proceeding.

$\frac{D_{\bullet}}{C_{\bullet}}$ If, after hearing, the court finds that the
registration of any of the persons named in the petition should
be canceled, it shall by order direct the county clerk to
cancel [such] the registrations."

SECTION 35. Section 1-4-27.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 46, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-4-27.1. CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION FOLLOWING CONVICTION--ELIGIBILITY FOR VOTING UPON SATISFACTION OF CONDITIONS.--

A. When a voter has been convicted of a felony <u>in</u>

<u>any state or federal court</u>, the voter's registration shall be

[<u>cancelled</u>] <u>canceled</u>.

B. [When a voter] A person convicted of a felony
[is placed on supervised probation and has completed the
conditions of supervision as ordered by the court, the person
is eligible for registration.

C. When a voter convicted of a felony is unconditionally discharged from a correctional facility under the jurisdiction of the corrections department, or is conditionally discharged from a facility under the jurisdiction of the corrections department and has completed all conditions of probation or parole, the person is eligible for registration.

D. When a voter convicted of a federal offense constituting a felony is unconditionally discharged from a .184067.3

who is otherwise a qualified elector is eligible to register to
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probation or parole, the person is eligible for registration]
corrections agency and has completed all conditions of
correctional facility under the jurisdiction of a federal

- (1) has been unconditionally discharged from a correctional facility or detention center;
- (2) has completed all conditions of parole or supervised probation; or
- (3) has had the conviction overturned on appeal.
- C. The secretary of state shall each month maintain current in the statewide voter registration electronic

 management system the eligibility status of persons convicted of felonies to register to vote pursuant to this section.
- [E.] D. The corrections department, the New Mexico sentencing commission and the administrative office of the courts shall deliver to the secretary of state information and data as needed to carry out the provisions of this section.
- [F.] E. The secretary of state shall [promulgate rules to implement and enforce] request from the United States attorney for the district of New Mexico, in conformance with 42 U.S.C. Section 1973gg-6(g), information and data as needed to carry out the provisions of this section."
- **SECTION 36.** Section 1-4-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, .184067.3

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Chapter 255, Section 46, as amended) is amended to read: "1-4-28. CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION--CHANGE OF RESIDENCE--NOTICE.--

- The secretary of state, county clerks and boards of registration, in compliance with the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993, shall remove from the official list of eligible voters the names of voters who are ineligible to vote due to change of residence.
- The secretary of state shall [issue rules for the cancellation of voter registrations in strict compliance with the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993] conduct a general program that identifies voters who may no longer reside at their address of registration. This program shall use information supplied by the United States postal service national change of address service. This program may also include, among other practices, identification of voters whose official election-related mail is returned and periodic mailings to voters to verify continued residency at their address of registration, provided such practices are uniform, nondiscriminatory and in compliance with the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965.
- C. Between ninety and one hundred twenty days before the next general election, the secretary of state shall send to each voter who it appears has changed address from the voter's precinct of registration a notice, sent by forwardable .184067.3

2	return card. The notice shall state that:
3	(1) if the voter did not change residency, the
4	voter should return the card no later than twenty-eight days
5	before the next general election;
6	(2) if the voter does not return the card, the
7	voter may be provided an opportunity to update the voter's
8	registration address before the voter casts a ballot in any
9	election during the period beginning on the date of the notice
10	and ending on the day after the second general election that
11	occurs after the date of the notice;
12	(3) if the voter does not vote in any election
13	during the period beginning on the date of that notice and
14	ending on the day after the second general election that occurs
15	after the date of the notice, the voter's registration may be
16	<pre>canceled;</pre>
17	(4) if the voter has changed residence within
18	the same county, the voter should complete the place on the
19	return card for the voter to indicate the address of the new
20	residence and a request to have the voter's registration moved
21	to that address in the same county; and
22	(5) if the voter has changed residence outside
23	of the county, the voter should follow the information provided
24	concerning how the voter can continue to be eligible to vote.
25	D. The county clerk shall correct the official list
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mail, that shall include a postage prepaid and pre-addressed

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of eligible voters in accordance with change of residence information obtained on the prepaid and pre-addressed return card to a new address in the same county, and such names shall not be removed from the list of eligible voters for reason of change of residence.

E. No later than the fifteenth day of March following a general election, the board of registration shall review the list of eligible voters. The board of registration shall direct the county clerk to cancel the registration of any voter who has been sent notice in conformance with this section and who:

(1) has failed to respond to the notice sent in conformance with this section and has not voted or appeared to vote in any election during the period beginning on the date of the notice and ending on the day after the second general election that occurs after the date of the notice; or

(2) has confirmed in writing that the voter has changed residence to a place outside the county."

SECTION 37. Section 1-4-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 86, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 314, Section 26 and also by Laws 1993, Chapter 316, Section 26) is amended to read:

"1-4-30. CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION--VOTER'S REQUEST.--

The county clerk shall cancel a certificate of registration upon the request of a voter only for the following .184067.3

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- (1) when the voter changes [his] the voter's registered residence address to another county within the state; [and]
 - (2) when the voter moves to another state; \underline{and}
 - (3) upon the written request of the voter.
- B. [An application] A written request by a voter to cancel [his] the voter's registration shall be in writing and subscribed before a registration officer or a person authorized to administer oaths or on a form prescribed by the secretary of state.
- [C. Upon receipt of the written request for cancellation of registration, the county clerk shall cancel the voter's registration and shall forthwith mail to such person a notice of such cancellation and the date of cancellation.
- D.] C. The voter's certificate of registration shall be deemed canceled upon receipt by the county clerk of the [written] request [therefor and] when [such] the request is for the reasons specified in Subsection A of this section."
- SECTION 38. Section 1-4-50 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 337, Section 1) is amended to read:
- "1-4-50. PROHIBITION ON RELEASE OF REGISTRATION

 INFORMATION.--The secretary of state, county clerk or any other registration agent shall not release to the public a voter's social security number or [date] a voter's month and day of .184067.3

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birth, and no person shall release to the public or share that information with someone other than a registration officer if the person learned of that information from the voter's certificate of registration."

SECTION 39. Section 1-6-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 130, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-6-4. ABSENTEE BALLOT APPLICATION--FEDERAL QUALIFIED ELECTOR--OVERSEAS VOTER.--

- Application by a federal qualified elector or an overseas voter for an absentee ballot shall be made on the official postcard form prescribed or authorized by the federal government to the county clerk of the county of the applicant's The form shall allow the applicant to receive an residence. absentee ballot for all elections within an election cycle.
- Application by a voter for an absentee ballot shall be made only on a form prescribed by the secretary of state in accordance with federal law. The form shall identify the applicant and contain information to establish the applicant's qualification for issuance of an absentee ballot under the Absent Voter Act; provided that on the application form for a general election ballot there shall be no box, space or place provided for designation of the voter's political party affiliation.
- Each application for an absentee ballot shall be [subscribed] signed by the applicant and shall require the .184067.3

applicant's printed name, registration address and year of birth to be supplied by the applicant, which shall constitute the required form of identification, except for new registrants who have registered by mail and at that time did not provide acceptable identification. The secretary of state shall issue rules to exempt voters from submitting identification only as required by federal law and shall review and, if necessary, update these rules no later than March 15 of even-numbered years.

- D. An application for an absentee ballot by a federal qualified elector or an overseas voter shall be accepted at any time preceding the general election.
- E. A person who willfully and with knowledge and intent to deceive or mislead any voter, precinct board, canvassing board, county clerk or other election official and who falsifies any information on an absentee ballot request form or who affixes a signature or mark other than the person's own on an absentee ballot request form is guilty of a fourth degree felony."

SECTION 40. Section 1-6-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 131, as amended) is amended to read:

- "1-6-5. PROCESSING APPLICATION--ISSUANCE OF BALLOT.--
- A. The county clerk shall mark each completed absentee ballot application with the date and time of receipt in the clerk's office and enter the required information in the .184067.3

absentee ballot register. The county clerk shall then determine if the applicant is a voter, an absent uniformed services voter or an overseas voter.

- B. If the applicant does not have a valid certificate of registration on file in the county and is not a federal qualified elector or if the applicant states that the applicant is a federal qualified elector but the application indicates the applicant is not a federal qualified elector, an absentee ballot shall not be issued and the county clerk shall mark the application "rejected" and file the application in a separate file from those accepted.
- C. The county clerk shall notify in writing each applicant of the fact of acceptance or rejection of the application and, if rejected, shall explain why the application was rejected.
- D. If the applicant has on file with the county a valid certificate of registration that indicates that the applicant is a voter who is a new registrant and who registered by mail without submitting the required voter identification, the county clerk shall notify the voter that the voter must submit with the absentee ballot the required physical form of identification. The county clerk shall note on the absentee ballot register and signature roster that the applicant's absentee ballot must be returned with the required identification.

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2 a voter other than a federal qualified elector or overseas 3 voter, the county clerk shall mark the application "accepted" and, beginning twenty-eight days before the election, deliver an absentee ballot to the voter in the county clerk's office or 5 mail to the applicant an absentee ballot and the required 7 envelopes for use in returning the ballot. If the county clerk finds that the applicant is a federal qualified elector or 8 overseas voter, the county clerk shall mark the application "accepted" and beginning forty-five days before the election, 10 mail to the applicant an absentee ballot and the required 11 12 envelopes for use in returning the ballot. Acceptance of an application of a federal qualified elector constitutes 13 14 registration for the election in which the ballot is to be cast. Acceptance of an application from an overseas voter who 15 is not an absent uniformed services voter constitutes a request 16 for changing information on the certificate of registration of 17 18 any such voter. An absent voter shall not be permitted to 19 change party affiliation during those periods when change of 20 party affiliation is prohibited by the Election Code. delivery of an absentee ballot to a voter in the county clerk's 21 office or mailing of an absentee ballot to an applicant who is 22 a voter, an appropriate designation shall be made on the 23 signature line of the signature roster next to the name of the 24 voter who has been provided or mailed an absentee ballot. 25

If the county clerk finds that the applicant is

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[F. If an application for an absentee ballot is delivered in person to the county clerk and is accepted, the county clerk shall provide the voter an absentee ballot and it shall be marked by the applicant in a voting booth of a type prescribed by the secretary of state, sealed in the proper envelopes and otherwise properly executed and returned to the county clerk or the clerk's authorized representative before the voter leaves the office of the county clerk. The act of marking the absentee ballot in the office of the county clerk shall be a convenience to the voter in the delivery of the absentee ballot and does not make the office of the county clerk a polling place subject to the requirements of a polling place in the Election Code other than is provided in this subsection. It is unlawful to solicit votes, display or otherwise make accessible any posters, signs or other forms of campaign literature whatsoever in the clerk's office or alternate voting location. In marking the absentee ballot, the voter, pursuant to the provisions of Section 1-12-15 NMSA 1978, may be assisted by one person of the voter's choice.

G.] F. Absentee ballots may be marked in person at the county clerk's office during the regular hours and days of business beginning on the twenty-eighth day preceding the election and from 10:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. on the Saturday immediately prior to the date of the election. The act of marking the absentee ballot in the office of the county clerk

shall be a convenience to the voter in the delivery of the absentee ballot and does not make the office of the county clerk a polling place subject to the requirements of a polling place in the Election Code. If the county clerk establishes an additional alternate voting location near the clerk's office, absentee ballots may be marked in person at that location during the regular hours and days of business beginning on the twenty-eighth day preceding the election and during the hours for voting at alternate voting locations commencing on the third Saturday prior to the election through the Saturday immediately prior to the election. The additional alternate voting location shall be operated by the county clerk and the county clerk's staff.

G. When marking an absentee ballot in person at the county clerk's office, the voter shall provide the required voter identification to the county clerk or the clerk's authorized representative. If the voter does not provide the required voter identification, the voter shall be allowed to vote on a provisional ballot. If the voter provides the required voter identification, the voter, after subscribing an application for an absentee ballot, shall be allowed to vote by inserting the ballot into an optical scan tabulator certified for in-person absentee voting at the county clerk's office.

The county clerk or the clerk's authorized representative shall make an appropriate designation indicating that the voter has

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<u>be</u>	ass	sisted	pursi	ıant	to	the	prov	visions	of	Section	1-	12-15	NMSA
197	78.												

- Absentee ballots shall be sent to applicants not later than on the Friday immediately prior to the date of the election.
- An absentee ballot shall not be delivered or mailed by the county clerk to any person other than the applicant for such ballot.
- The secretary of state and each county clerk shall make reasonable efforts to publicize and inform voters of the times and locations for absentee voting; provided, however, that notice is provided at least ten days before early voting begins.
- Κ. The secretary of state shall establish procedures for the submittal, when required by federal law, of required voter identification with mailed-in absentee ballots.
- L. It is unlawful to electioneer in the county clerk's office or in any alternate voting location."
- **SECTION 41.** Section 1-6-5.6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 357, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:
- "1-6-5.6. EARLY VOTING--ALTERNATE VOTING LOCATIONS--PROCEDURES. -- The [secretary of state] county clerk shall [adopt rules to]:
- ensure that voters have adequate access to .184067.3

alternate <u>voting</u> locations for early voting in [each] <u>the</u>
county, taking into consideration population density and travel
time to the location of voting;

- B. ensure that early voters are not allowed to vote in person on election day;
- C. ensure that adequate interpreters are available at alternate [early] voting locations in those precincts having a majority of qualified electors who are part of a recognized language minority; and
- D. <u>based on rules adopted by the secretary of</u>

 <u>state</u>, allow for mobile alternate voting locations in rural

 areas of the state that may be set up temporarily in specified

 precincts of the county during the period when early voting is

 allowed at alternate voting locations."
- SECTION 42. Section 1-6-5.7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 270, Section 40, as amended) is amended to read:
- "1-6-5.7. EARLY VOTING--USE OF ABSENTEE VOTING PROCEDURES--ALTERNATE VOTING LOCATIONS.--
- A. Commencing on the third Saturday prior to an election and ending on the Saturday immediately preceding the election, an early voter may vote in person on a voting system at an alternate voting location established by the county clerk.
- B. [In class A counties with more than two hundred thousand registered voters, the county clerk shall establish
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not fewer than twelve alternate voting locations as a convenience to the voters. For class A counties with two hundred thousand registered voters or fewer, the county clerk shall establish not fewer than four alternate voting locations. In non-class A counties with more than ten thousand registered voters, the county clerk shall establish at least one alternate voting location. In non-class A counties with ten thousand registered voters or fewer] Early voting shall be conducted in [the] each office of the county clerk [or] and at such alternate voting locations as may be [designated] established by the county clerk, provided that the county clerk shall establish:

- (1) in counties with more than ten thousand voters, not fewer than one alternate voting location;
- (2) in counties with more than fifty thousand voters, not fewer than four alternate voting locations; and
- (3) in counties with more than two hundred fifty thousand voters, not fewer than fifteen alternate voting locations.
- C. Not later than ninety days before each primary and general election, the county clerk shall publicly fix the hours of operation for alternate voting locations in the county, which shall open no earlier than 7:00 a.m. and shall close no later than 9:00 p.m. Within ninety days of a primary or general election, a county clerk may modify the hours of

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operation of alternate voting locations with the written approval of the secretary of state. Alternate voting locations shall be open each day of early voting for at least eight consecutive hours. Alternate voting locations may be closed Sundays and Mondays during the early voting period.

- D. Each alternate voting location shall comply with the following provisions, unless the county clerk receives a written waiver from the secretary of state specifying the location and specific provision being waived:
- (1) have ballots available for voters from every precinct in the county;
- (2) have at least one optical scan tabulator programmed to read every ballot style in the county;
- (3) have at least one voting system available to assist disabled voters to cast and record their votes;
 - (4) have a broadband internet connection:
- (5) have sufficient spaces for at least five voters to simultaneously and privately mark their ballots, with at least one of those spaces wheelchair-accessible;
- (6) have a secure area for storage of <u>pre-printed</u> ballots or <u>for</u> storage of a [ballot on demand printing system] paper ballot stock and a system designed to print ballots at a polling location; and
- (7) be in a location that is accessible and compliant with the requirements of the federal Americans with .184067.3

Disabilities Act of 1990.

E. When voting early, the voter shall provide the required voter identification to the county clerk or the clerk's authorized representative. If the voter does not provide the required voter identification, the voter shall be allowed to vote on a provisional ballot. If the voter provides the required identification, the voter shall be allowed to vote after subscribing an application to vote [in accordance with] on a form approved by the secretary of state [rules]. The county clerk or the clerk's authorized representative shall make an appropriate designation on the signature roster or register next to the voter's name indicating that the voter has voted early."

SECTION 43. Section 1-6-9.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 267, Section 1) is amended to read:

"1-6-9.2. PREPARATION OF ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINES.--

A. [Five] Beginning ten days before an electronic voting machine is issued for absentee voting [as provided in Section 1-6-9.1 NMSA 1978], the county clerk may begin to prepare, inspect and seal the voting machine in accordance with [the specifications for electronic voting machines adopted by the secretary of state] Section 1-11-6 NMSA 1978.

B. At least one day before [any] an electronic voting machine is used for absentee voting, the county clerk shall certify to the secretary of state and [all] the county .184067.3

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[party chairmen] chair of each political party represented on the ballot the type and serial number of each voting machine to be used."

SECTION 44. Section 1-6-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 136, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-6-10. RECEIPT OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS BY CLERK. --

The county clerk shall mark on each completed official mailing envelope the date and time of receipt in the clerk's office, record this information in the absentee ballot register and safely keep the official mailing envelope unopened in a locked and number-sealed ballot box until it is delivered to the [proper] absent voter precinct board or until it is canceled and destroyed in accordance with law.

В. [The county clerk shall accept] Completed official mailing envelopes shall be accepted until 7:00 p.m. on election day [and the county clerk or absent voter precinct board shall accept completed official mailing envelopes from precincts within the county of the voters who turned in their absentee ballots at their precinct by the close of polls on election day]. Any completed official mailing envelope received after that time shall not be delivered to [a] the absent voter precinct board but shall be preserved by the county clerk until the time for election contests has expired. In the absence of a restraining order after expiration of the time for election contests, the county clerk shall destroy all

late official mailing envelopes without opening or permitting the contents to be examined, cast, counted or canvassed.

Before their destruction, the county clerk shall count the numbers of late ballots from voters, [federal voters] overseas [citizen] voters and federal qualified electors and report the number from each category to the secretary of state.

C. [At] No later than 5:00 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the date of election, the county clerk

immediately preceding the date of election, the county clerk shall record the numbers of [the] unused [absentee] ballots and shall publicly destroy in the county clerk's office all such unused ballots or prepare the unused ballots for delivery to precinct boards. The county clerk shall execute a certificate of destruction, which shall include the numbers on the [absentee] ballots destroyed. A copy of the certificate of destruction shall be sent to the secretary of state."

SECTION 45. Section 1-6-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 317, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-6-14. HANDLING ABSENTEE BALLOTS BY ABSENT VOTER PRECINCT BOARDS.--

- A. Before opening an official mailing envelope, the presiding judge and the election judges shall determine that the required information has been completed on the reverse side of the official mailing envelope.
- B. If the voter's signature is missing, the presiding judge shall write "Rejected" on the front of the .184067.3

official mailing envelope. The judge or election [clerks]

clerk shall enter the voter's name in the signature rosters or

register and shall write the notation "Rejected--Missing

Signature" in the "Notations" column of the signature rosters

or register. The presiding judge shall place the official

mailing envelope unopened in an envelope provided for rejected

ballots, seal the envelope and write the voter's name on the

front of the envelope and deposit it in the locked ballot box.

- C. A lawfully appointed challenger may [examine]

 view the official mailing envelope and may challenge the ballot

 of any absent voter for the following reasons:
- (1) the official mailing envelope has been opened by someone other than the voter prior to being received by the absent voter precinct board; [or]
- (2) the official mailing envelope does not contain a signature; or

[(2)] <u>(3)</u> the person offering to vote is not a [federal] voter [federal qualified elector, overseas voter or voter] as provided in the Election Code.

[Upon the challenge of an absentee ballot, the election judges and the presiding election judge shall follow the same procedure as when ballots are challenged when a person attempts to vote in person.]

<u>D.</u> If a challenge is upheld <u>by unanimous vote of</u> the presiding judge and the election judges, the official .184067.3

mailing envelope shall not be opened but shall be placed in an envelope provided for challenged ballots. If the reason for the challenge is satisfied by the voter before the conclusion of the county canvass, the official mailing envelope shall be opened and the vote counted. The same procedure shall be followed in canvassing and determining the validity of challenged absentee ballots as with other challenged ballots.

- $[rac{B_{ullet}}{E_{ullet}}]$ If the official mailing envelope has been properly subscribed and the voter has not been challenged:
- (1) the <u>judges or</u> election clerks shall enter the absent voter's name and residence address as shown on the official mailing envelope in the signature rosters and shall mark the notation "AB" opposite the voter's name in the "Notations" column of the signature rosters or register; and
- (2) only between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. on the five days preceding election day, including Saturday and Sunday, and beginning at 7:00 a.m. on election day, under the personal supervision of the presiding election judge, shall the election judges open the official mailing envelope and the official inner envelope and insert the enclosed ballot into an electronic voting machine to be registered and retained until votes are counted and canvassed following the closing of the polls on election night.
- [E.] F. It is unlawful for a person to disclose the results of a count and tally or the registration on a voting .184067.3

machine of absentee ballots prior to the closing of the polls.

 $[F_{\bullet}]$ <u>G.</u> Absentee ballots shall be counted and tallied, <u>where possible</u>, on an electronic voting machine as provided in the Election Code.

[G.] H. Absent voter precinct polls shall close in accordance with Section 1-6-23 NMSA 1978, and the results of the election shall be certified as prescribed by the secretary of state.

[H_{\bullet}] I. If an absentee ballot does not contain the identification required pursuant to Subsection D of Section 1-6-5 NMSA 1978, it shall be handled as a provisional paper ballot in accordance with the Election Code."

SECTION 46. Section 1-6-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 141, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-6-16. [VOTING] CASTING BALLOT IN PERSON PROHIBITED.--

A. [Except as provided in Section 1-6-16.1 NMSA 1978] No person who has been issued an absentee ballot shall vote in person [at his precinct poll] other than on a replacement absentee ballot.

B. At any time prior to 5:00 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the date of the election, a person whose absentee ballot application has been accepted and who was mailed an absentee ballot but who has not received the absentee ballot may execute, in the office of the county clerk [of] or at an alternate voting location in the county where [he] the

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voter is registered to vote, during operational hours, a sworn
affidavit stating that [he] the person did not receive or vote
[his] the absentee ballot. Upon receipt of the sworn
affidavit, the county clerk shall issue the voter a replacement
absentee ballot.

C. Replacement absentee ballots shall be delivered to the absent voter precinct board for tabulation and shall not be placed in a voting system for tabulation of votes cast at the office of the county clerk or at an alternate voting location.

[G.] D. The secretary of state shall prescribe the form of the affidavit and the manner in which the county clerk shall void the first ballot mailed to the applicant."

SECTION 47. Section 1-6-22.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 251, Section 1 and Laws 2009, Chapter 274, Section 1) is amended to read:

"1-6-22.1. MAIL BALLOT ELECTION PRECINCT--ABSENTEE VOTING IN LIEU OF POLLING PLACE.--

A. Notwithstanding the provisions of [Section]

Sections 1-1-11 and 1-1-12 NMSA 1978, not later than the first

Monday in November of each odd-numbered year a board of county

commissioners may designate a precinct as a mail ballot

election precinct if, upon a written request of the county

clerk, it finds that the precinct has fewer than [fifty] one

hundred voters and the nearest polling place for an adjoining

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precinct is more than [thirty] twenty miles driving distance from the [polling place designated] boundary for the precinct in question.

- If a precinct is designated a mail ballot election precinct, in addition to the notice required pursuant to Section 1-3-8 NMSA 1978, the county clerk shall notify by registered mail all voters in that precinct at least [forty] forty-two days before an election that each voter will be sent an absentee ballot twenty-eight days before the election and that there will be no polling place for the precinct on election day. The county clerk shall include in the notice a card informing the voter that if the voter does not want to receive an absentee ballot, the voter should return the card before the date the county clerk is scheduled to mail out absentee ballots. The card shall also inform the voter that a voting system equipped for persons with disabilities will be available at all early voting sites before election day and in the office of the county clerk on election day in case the voter prefers to vote in person and not by mail.
- C. The county clerk shall mail each voter in the mail ballot election precinct an absentee ballot on the twenty-eighth day before an election, unless the voter has requested otherwise, along with a notice that there will be no polling place in that precinct on election day.
- D. The county clerk shall keep a sufficient number .184067.3

of ballots from a mail ballot election precinct such that if a voter from that precinct does not receive an absentee ballot before election day, the voter may vote on an absentee ballot in the office of the county clerk on election day in lieu of voting on the missing ballot."

SECTION 48. Section 1-1-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 8, as amended) is recompiled as part of Chapter 1, Article 7 NMSA 1978 and is amended to read:

"MAJOR POLITICAL PARTY--MINOR POLITICAL PARTY.--As used in the Election Code:

A. "major political party" means any qualified political party, any of whose candidates received as many as five percent of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general election for the office of governor or president of the United States, as the case may be, and whose membership totals not less than one-third of one percent of the statewide registered voter file on the day of the governor's primary election proclamation; and

B. "minor political party" means any qualified political party [none of whose candidates received five percent or more of the total number of votes cast at the last preceding general election for the office of governor or president of the United States, as the case may be] that is not qualified as a major political party pursuant to Subsection A of this section."

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SECTION 49. Section 1-7-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 145, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-7-2. QUALIFICATION--REMOVAL--REQUALIFICATION.--

To qualify as a political party in New Mexico, each political party through its governing body shall adopt rules [and regulations] providing for the organization and government of that party and shall file the rules [and regulations] with the secretary of state. Uniform rules [and regulations] shall be adopted throughout the state by the county organizations of that party, where a county organization exists, and shall be filed with the county clerks. At the same time the rules [and regulations] are filed with the secretary of state, the governing body of the political party shall also file with the secretary of state a petition containing the hand-printed names, signatures, addresses of [residence] registration and counties of residence of at least one-half of one percent of the total votes cast for the office of governor [or president] at the preceding general election who declare by their signatures on [such] the petition that they are voters of New Mexico and that they desire the party to be a qualified political party in New Mexico. Blank petition forms shall be available at any time from the secretary of state.

B. Each county political party organization may adopt [such] supplementary rules [and regulations] insofar as they do not conflict with the uniform state rules [and .184067.3

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regulations] or do not abridge the lawful political rights of any person. Such supplementary rules shall be filed with the county clerk and the secretary of state in the same manner as other rules are filed.

[All political parties that appeared on the 1988 New Mexico general election ballot shall continue to be qualified political parties unless disqualified in accordance with this subsection. Beginning with the general election in 1990] A qualified political party shall cease to be qualified for the purposes of the Election Code if two successive general elections are held without at least one of the party's candidates on the ballot or if the total votes cast for the party's candidates for governor or president of the United States, provided that the party has a candidate seeking election to either of these offices, in a general election do not equal at least one-half of one percent of the total votes cast for the office of governor or president of the United States, as applicable. [After giving notice] No later than March 15 of an odd-numbered year, the secretary of state shall send notice of nonqualification to the state chair of any political party that fails to remain qualified. The notice shall be delivered by registered mail to the [state chairman of the party at his] last known address [the secretary of state] of the state chair of the political party, and a copy shall [remove all material dealing with the political party from his]

<u>be kept in the secretary of state's</u> file of parties qualified in New Mexico.

- D. The secretary of state shall then notify all county clerks of the removal and nonqualification of the political party [The county clerk is then authorized to remove such rules and regulations from the county files. The county clerk] and shall post the notice on the web site maintained by the secretary of state. The secretary of state shall [immediately] within forty-five days notify by mail all voters registered as members of such party of the removal and nonqualification of the party.
- E. To requalify, the party [must] shall again comply with the provisions of the Election Code dealing with filing requirements for political parties."

SECTION 50. Section 1-8-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 154, as amended) is amended to read:

- "1-8-4. SECRETARY OF STATE--CERTIFICATION OF NOMINEES-MINOR POLITICAL PARTY.--Upon receipt of certificates of
 nomination of any minor political party, and no later than 5:00
 p.m. on the thirty-fifth day following the filing date, the
 secretary of state shall:
- A. determine whether the method of nomination used by the certifying political party complies with the current rules [and regulations] of that party on file in [his] the secretary of state's office;

- B. determine whether all the requirements of Sections 1-8-1 [1-8-2 and] through 1-8-3 NMSA 1978 have been complied with and that the petition and list of signatures and addresses of voters are valid and comply with law; and
- C. if such determinations are answered in the affirmative, within forty-two days following the filing date certify the names of [the] each minor party's nominees as candidates for the office for which each is nominated to each county clerk in the state."

SECTION 51. Section 1-8-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 158, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-8-8. VACANCY ON GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT--OCCURRING
AFTER PRIMARY.--

A. If after a primary election a vacancy occurs, for any cause, in the list of the nominees of a qualified political party for any public office to be filled in the general election, or a vacancy occurs because of the resignation or death of a person holding a public office not included in the governor's proclamation and which office is required by law to be filled at the next succeeding general election, or a vacancy occurs because a new public office is created and was not included in the governor's proclamation but is capable by law of being filled at the next succeeding general election, the vacancy on the general election ballot may be filled by:

- (1) the central committee of the state political party filing the name of its nominee for the office with the proper filing officer when [such] the office is a federal office, state office, district office or multicounty legislative district office; and
- (2) the central committee of the county political party filing the name of its nominee for the office with the proper filing officer when [such] the office is a magistrate office, county office or [a] legislative district office where the district is entirely within the boundaries of a single county.
- B. Appointments made pursuant to Subsection A of this section shall [be of the same party affiliation as the original nominee and reside in the district from which he will be elected as shown by his certificate of registration on file in the county clerk's office before the day of the governor's primary election proclamation] qualify pursuant to Section 1-8-18 NMSA 1978.
- C. Appointments to fill vacancies in the list of a party's nominees shall be made and filed at least fifty-six days prior to the general election. [If the vacancy is caused by the death of a nominee, the central committee may in like manner file the name of its nominee to fill the vacancy up until five days prior to the general election.]
- D. When the name of a nominee is filed as provided .184067.3

in this section, $[such]$ the name shall be placed on the general
election ballot as the party's candidate for that office. [In
the case of a nominee appointed after the general election
ballots are printed, such name shall be placed on the ballot by
pasting the printed name of the nominee over the name of the
candidate whose vacancy he fills on the general election
ballot.]"
SECTION 52. Section 1-8-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975,

SECTION 52. Section 1-8-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 255, Section 104, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-8-9. GENERAL ELECTION--WITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDATES.--No candidate shall withdraw from a general election unless the candidate withdraws at least sixty-three days prior to that election and the candidate files a signed and notarized statement of withdrawal with the [secretary of state] proper filing officer."

SECTION 53. Section 1-8-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 160) is amended to read:

"1-8-11. PRIMARY ELECTION LAW--TIME OF HOLDING PRIMARY.-A primary election shall be held in each county in this state
on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in June of each
even-numbered year."

SECTION 54. Section 1-8-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 165, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-8-16. PRIMARY ELECTION LAW--PROCLAMATION--AMENDMENT.-The governor may amend the proclamation between the time of its
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1	issuance and the [time set for filing declarations of candidacy
2	or statements of candidacy for convention designation,
3	whichever the case may be] first Tuesday in March to include
4	[an office] <u>a newly created public office that is capable by</u>
5	law of being filled at the next succeeding general election, or
6	any existing office becoming vacant by removal, resignation or
7	death, or to provide for any corrections or omissions."
8	SECTION 55. Section 1-8-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
9	Chapter 240, Section 170, as amended) is amended to read:
10	"1-8-25. [PRIMARY ELECTION LAWDECLARATION OF CANDIDACY]
11	PROPER FILING OFFICERDECLARATION OF CANDIDACYNOMINATING
12	PETITIONSWITHDRAWAL OF CANDIDACYFor the purposes of
13	Chapter 1, Articles 8 and 12 NMSA 1978, the proper filing
14	officer [for filing declarations of candidacy] is:
15	A. the secretary of state for the offices of:
16	(1) United States senator;
17	(2) United States representative;
18	(3) all state elective offices;
19	(4) legislative offices elected from
20	multicounty districts;
21	(5) all public regulation commission
22	districts;
23	(6) all elective judicial offices in the
24	judicial department, except magistrates; and
25	(7) all offices representing a district
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composed of more than one county; and

- B. the county clerk for the offices of:
 - (1) all elective county offices;
 - (2) magistrates; and
- (3) legislative offices elected from a district located wholly within one county or that is composed of only one county."

SECTION 56. Section 1-8-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 295, Section 12, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-8-26. PRIMARY ELECTION LAW--TIME OF FILING--DOCUMENTS NECESSARY TO QUALIFY FOR BALLOT--CHALLENGE.--

- A. Declarations of candidacy by preprimary convention designation for any statewide office or for the office of United States representative [and declarations of candidacy for retention of a justice of the supreme court or judge of the court of appeals] shall be filed with the proper filing officer on the second Tuesday in February of each even-numbered year between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.
- B. Declarations of candidacy for any other office [and declarations of candidacy for retention for all affected district judicial offices] to be nominated in the primary election shall be filed with the proper filing officer on the third Tuesday of March of each even-numbered year between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.
- C. Certificates of designation shall be submitted .184067.3

to the secretary of state on the first Tuesday following the preprimary convention at which the candidate's designation took place between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m.

D. Declarations of candidacy for retention for all affected judicial offices shall be filed with the proper filing officer between the hours of 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-first day after the primary election.

[Đ-] <u>E.</u> No candidate's name shall be placed on the ballot until the candidate has been notified in writing by the proper filing officer that the declaration of candidacy, the petition, if required, and the certificate of registration of the candidate on file are in proper order and that the candidate, based on those documents, is qualified to have the candidate's name placed on the ballot. The proper filing officer shall mail the notice no later than 5:00 p.m. on the Tuesday following the filing date.

[E.] F. If a candidate is notified by the proper filing officer that the candidate is not qualified to have the candidate's name appear on the ballot, the candidate may challenge that decision by filing a petition with the district court within ten days of the notification. The district court shall hear and render a decision on the matter within ten days after the petition is filed. The decision of the district court may be appealed to the supreme court within five days after the decision is rendered. The supreme

	court	shall	hear	and	render	а	decision	on	the	арре	ea1
forthwith."	C 1.	. 1. "									

SECTION 57. Section 1-8-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 228, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-8-30. PRIMARY ELECTION LAW--DECLARATION OF CANDIDACY--NOMINATING PETITION--FILING AND FORM.--

A. As used in the Primary Election Law,
"nominating petition" means the authorized form used for
obtaining the required number of signatures of voters, which
is signed on behalf of the person wishing to become a
candidate for a political office in the primary election
requiring a nominating petition.

- B. In making a declaration of candidacy, the candidate at the same time shall file a nominating petition, which shall be on the form prescribed by law.
- C. The nominating petition shall be on paper approximately eight and one-half inches wide and eleven inches long with numbered lines for signatures spaced approximately three-eighths of an inch apart and shall be in the following form:

"NOMINATING PETITION

I, the u	ndersigned, a registered voter of [the county	
of] New Mexico, and a member of the	
	party, hereby nominate	,
who resides a	in the county of	
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, New Mexico, for the party nomination for the								
office of, to be voted for at the								
primary election to be held on [the first Tuesday of June,								
20], and I declare that I am a [resident] registered								
<u>vot</u>	voter of the state, district, county or area to be							
represented by the office for which the person being								
nominated is a candidate. I also declare that I have not								
sig	ned, and will n	ot sign, any nomi	nating petition	for more				
per	sons than the n	umber of candidat	es necessary to	fill such				
off	office at the next ensuing general election.							
1.				 				
	(usual	(name printed	(address as	(city or				
	signature)	as registered)	registered)	[rt. no.]				
				<u>zip code</u>)				
2.								
	(usual	(name printed	(address as	(city or				
	signature)	as registered)	registered)	[rt. no.]				
			<u>2</u>	cip code).".				

- D. In October of odd-numbered years, the secretary of state shall post on the secretary of state's web site and shall furnish to each county clerk a sample of a nominating petition form, a copy of which shall be made available by the county clerk upon request of any candidate.
- E. When more than one sheet is required for a petition, each of the sheets shall be in the form prescribed .184067.3

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by this section and all sheets shall be firmly secured by a staple or other suitable fastening."

SECTION 58. Section 1-8-31 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 228, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-8-31. PRIMARY ELECTION LAW--NOMINATING PETITION--SIGNATURES TO BE COUNTED.--

A. A person who signs a nominating petition shall sign only one petition for the same office unless more than one candidate is to be elected to that office, and in that case, a person may sign not more than the number of nominating petitions equal to the number of candidates to be elected to the office.

- B. A person who signs a nominating petition shall indicate [his residence as his] the person's registration address. If the person does not have a [residential] standard street address, [he] the person may provide [his] the mailing address as shown on the person's certificate of registration.
- C. A signature shall be counted on a nominating petition unless there is evidence presented that the person signing:
- (1) was not a registered member of the candidate's political party ten days prior to the filing of the nominating petition;
- (2) failed to provide information required .184067.3

bу	the	nominating	petition	[sufficient	to	determine	that	the
ne1	:son	l :						

(3) is not a [qualified] voter of the state, district, county or area to be represented by the office for which the person seeking the nomination is a candidate;

 $[\frac{(3)}{(4)}]$ has signed more than one petition for the same office, except as provided in Subsection A of this section, or has signed one petition more than once;

[(4)] <u>(5)</u> is not of the same political party as the candidate named in the nominating petition as shown by the signer's certificate of registration; or

 $\left[\frac{(5)}{(6)}\right]$ is not the person whose name appears on the nominating petition.

D. The following information shall be listed in the appropriate space at the top of the nominating petition before the petition has been signed by any voter: the party affiliation of voters signing the petition, the candidate's name, the candidate's address, the candidate's county of residence and the office sought by the candidate, which shall include the district or division of the office sought, if applicable. A nominating petition, including all signatures on the petition page, shall be invalid if any of the preceding information is not listed before the petition is signed by a voter or if any of the preceding information is altered.

 $[\mathfrak{D}_{\bullet}]$ \underline{E}_{\bullet} The procedures set forth in this section shall be used to validate signatures on any petition required by the Election Code, except that Paragraphs (1) and [(4)] (5) of Subsection C of this section shall not apply to petitions filed by unaffiliated candidates or petitions filed by candidates of minor political parties."

SECTION 59. Section 1-8-36.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 156, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-8-36.1. PRIMARY ELECTION LAW--WRITE-IN CANDIDATES.--

A. Write-in candidates are permitted in the primary election only for the offices of United States representative, members of the legislature, district judges, district attorneys, public regulation commission, public education commission, magistrates and any office voted upon by all voters of the state.

- B. A person may be a write-in candidate only for nomination by the major political party with which the person is affiliated as shown by the certificate of registration, and such person shall have the qualifications to be a candidate in the primary election for the political party for which the person is a write-in candidate.
- C. A person desiring to be a write-in candidate for one of the offices listed in Subsection A of this section in the primary election shall file with the proper filing .184067.3

officer a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate. Such declaration of intent shall be filed [before] between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the [second] third Tuesday in March.

- D. A write-in vote shall be counted and canvassed only if:
- (1) the name written in is the name of a declared write-in candidate and shows two initials and last name; first name, middle initial or name and last name; first and last name; or the full name as it appears on the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate and misspellings of the above combinations that can be reasonably determined by a majority of the members of the precinct board to identify a declared write-in candidate; and
- (2) the name is written on the proper line provided on the ballot for write-in votes for the office for which the candidate has filed a declaration of intent and the voter has followed the directions for casting a vote for the write-in candidate.
- E. At the time of filing the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate, the write-in candidate shall be considered a candidate for all purposes and provisions relating to candidates in the Election Code, including the obligations to report pursuant to the Campaign Reporting Act, except that the write-in candidate's name

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shall not be printed on the ballot.

- No unopposed write-in candidate shall have the write-in candidate's nomination certified unless the write-in candidate receives at least the number of write-in votes in the primary election as the write-in candidate would need signatures on a nominating petition pursuant to the requirements set out in Section 1-8-33 NMSA 1978.
- A write-in vote shall be cast by writing in the name and following the directions for casting a vote for the write-in candidate. As used in this section, "write-in" does not include the imprinting of any name by rubber stamp or similar device or the use of pre-printed stickers or labels."

SECTION 60. Section 1-8-41 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 228, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-8-41. PRIMARY ELECTION LAW--FILING FEE.--The filing fee in the primary election for any county office shall be fifty dollars (\$50.00), which shall be paid at the time of the filing of the declaration of candidacy [provided the filing fee for candidates for the office of county councilman, county clerk, county assessor or sheriff in Hclass counties or incorporated counties under Article 10, Section 5 of the constitution of New Mexico shall be five dollars (\$5.00) for nomination by a political party."

SECTION 61. Section 1-8-44 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, .184067.3

1	Chapter 240, Section 182, as amended) is amended to read:
2	"1-8-44. PRIMARY ELECTION LAWWITHDRAWAL OF
3	CANDIDATESA candidate seeking to withdraw from a primary
4	election shall withdraw no later than the first Tuesday in
5	April before that primary election by filing a signed and
6	notarized statement of withdrawal with the [secretary of
7	state] proper filing officer."
8	SECTION 62. Section 1-8-45 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,
9	Chapter 322, Section 1, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 314,
10	Section 49 and also by Laws 1993, Chapter 316, Section 49) is
11	amended to read:
12	"1-8-45. INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES FOR GENERAL OR UNITED
13	STATES REPRESENTATIVE SPECIAL ELECTIONS DEFINITION
14	$\underline{\mathtt{A.}}$ As used in the Election Code, an independent
15	candidate means a person who:
16	[A.] <u>(l)</u> is a candidate [without party
17	affiliation for an] for any state or county office to be
18	voted on at a general election: [or any United States
19	representative special election;
20	B. except for a candidate for the office of
21	president or vice president, is a person who will be
22	qualified to hold the office for which he is a candidate
23	under the provisions of the constitution of New Mexico and
24	the Election Code]

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(a) whose certificate of voter

1	registration shows affiliation with no qualified political
2	party on the date of the governor's proclamation for the
3	primary election and, if applicable, shows residence on the
4	date of the governor's proclamation for the primary election
5	in the district or county of the office for which the person
6	is a candidate; and
7	(b) who has complied with the
8	nomination procedures set forth in the Election Code for
9	independent candidates;
10	(2) is a candidate for United States senator
11	or United States representative:
12	(a) whose certificate of voter
13	registration, if any, shows affiliation with no qualified
14	political party on the date of the governor's proclamation
15	for the primary election;
16	(b) who will be a resident of New
17	Mexico when elected; and
18	(c) who has complied with the
19	nomination procedures set forth in the Election Code for
20	independent candidates; or
21	[C. except for] <u>(3) is</u> a candidate for the
22	office of president or vice president [is a qualified elector
23	registered to vote in New Mexico at the time of filing the
24	declaration of independent candidacy and nominating petition;
25	D. except for a candidate for the office of

president or vice president, has indicated on such person's certificate of registration a declination to designate a party affiliation;

E.] who:

(a) has complied with the nomination procedures set forth in the Election Code for independent candidates; and

 $[F_{ullet}]$ (b) was not [a person who] appeared as a major party candidate for the same office on the primary election ballot.

B. No person shall become an independent candidate for any office, and the person's name shall not be printed on the general election ballot, unless the person complies with the requirements of this section.

C. Any voter may challenge the candidacy of any person seeking to become an independent candidate for any office for the reason that the person does not meet the requirements of this section or because the nominating petitions, if required, do not meet the requirements of Section 1-8-31 NMSA 1978 by filing a petition in the district court within ten days after the last day for filing a declaration of candidacy. The district court shall hear and render a decision on the matter within ten days after the filing of the petition. The decision of the district court may be appealed to the supreme court within five days after

1	the decision is rendered. The supreme court shall hear and
2	render a decision on the appeal forthwith."
3	SECTION 63. Section 1-8-48 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977,
4	Chapter 322, Section 4, as amended) is amended to read:
5	"1-8-48. INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES FOR GENERAL OR UNITED
6	STATES REPRESENTATIVE SPECIAL ELECTIONSDECLARATION OF
7	INDEPENDENT CANDIDACY AND NOMINATING PETITION
8	A. Nomination as an independent candidate shall
9	be made by filing a declaration of independent candidacy and
10	a nominating petition with the proper filing officer.
11	B. In making a declaration of independent
12	candidacy, the candidate for an office other than that of
13	president or vice president shall submit a sworn statement in
14	the following form:
15	"DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENT CANDIDACY
16	I, (candidate's
17	name [on certificate of registration]), being
18	first duly sworn, say that:
19	I reside at [in
20	the county of, New Mexico, and
21	that I am a voter of Precinct No of the
22	county of, State of New Mexico];
23	I [have declined to designate my party
24	affiliation as shown by my] did not designate any
25	current affiliation with a qualified political
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party on my certificate of registration [and I have not changed such declination subsequent to]
on or before the date of issuance of the governor's proclamation for the primary election in the year of the general election at which I seek to be a candidate;

I meet the qualifications listed in Section 1-8-45 NMSA 1978 for the office that I seek;

I desire to become a candidate for the office of , District

at the general election to be held on the date set by law for this year; [and]

if the office <u>I seek</u> be [that of a member of the legislature or public regulation commission, that] a state or county district office, I actually reside within the district of the office for which I declare my candidacy, and if the office I seek be a countywide office, I actually reside in the county of the office for which I declare my candidacy;

I will be eligible and legally qualified to hold this office at the beginning of its term;

if a candidate for any office for which a nominating petition is required, I am submitting with this statement a nominating petition in the

form and manner as prescribed by the Election
Code; and
I make the foregoing affidavit under oath or
affirmation knowing that any false statement
herein constitutes a felony punishable under the
criminal laws of New Mexico.
(Declarant)
([Mailing] <u>Residence</u> Address)
([Residence] <u>Mailing</u> Address, <u>if different</u>)
Subscribed and sworn to or affirmed before me
this, day of,
(month) (year)
(Notary Public)
My commission expires:

C. The secretary of state shall prescribe and furnish the form for the declaration of independent candidacy for the office of president and vice president."

SECTION 64. Section 1-8-50 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 322, Section 6, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-8-50. INDEPENDENT CANDIDATES FOR GENERAL OR UNITED .184067.3

STATES REPRESENTATIVE SPECIAL ELECTIONS--NOMINATING PETITION FORM.--

- A. As used in Sections 1-8-45 through 1-8-52 NMSA 1978, "nominating petition" means the authorized form used for obtaining the required number of signatures of voters that is signed on behalf of the person wishing to become an independent candidate for a political office in a general or United States representative special election requiring a nominating petition.
- B. In making a [determination] declaration of candidacy, the candidate shall file a nominating petition at the same time, which shall be on forms prescribed by law.
- C. The nominating petition for an independent candidate for any office except president of the United States shall be on paper approximately eight and one-half inches wide and eleven inches long with numbered lines for signatures spaced approximately three-eighths of an inch apart and shall be in the following form:

"NOMINATING PETITION FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDACY

[FOR ANY OFFICE EXCEPT PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES]

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of _				:	Nev	w Mex	ico,	hereb	У
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1		for the offic	e of		, to be voted
2		for at the ge	neral election,	or United Stat	es
3		representativ	re special electi	on to be held	on
4			,,	<u> </u>	
5		(month)	(day) (yea	ar)	
6		and I declare	that I am a [re	sident] <u>regist</u>	<u>ered voter</u> of
7		the state, di	strict, county o	r area to be r	epresented by
8		the office fo	er which the pers	on being nomin	ated is a
9		candidate. I	also declare th	at I have not	signed, and
10		will not sign	, any nominating	petition for	more persons
11		than the numb	er of candidates	necessary to	fill the
12		office at the	next ensuing ge	neral election	or at a
13		United States	representative	special electi	on.
14	1.				
15		(usual	(name printed	(address as	(city <u>or zip</u>
16		signature)	as registered)	registered	<u>code</u>)
17	2.				-
18		(usual	(name printed	(address as	(city <u>or zip</u>
19		signature)	as registered)	registered	<u>code</u>).".
20		D. The	nominating petiti	ion for an inde	ependent
21	can	didate for the	office of presid	lent of the Uni	ited States
22	sha	ll be on paper	approximately ei	ight and one-ha	alf inches
23	wid	e and eleven in	nches long with r	numbered lines	for
24	sig	natures spaced	approximately th	ree-eighths of	f an inch
25	apa	rt and shall be	e in the followir	ng form:	

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"NOMINATING PETITION FOR INDEPENDENT CANDIDACY FOR THE OFFICE OF PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

I, the undersigned, a registered voter of [the
county of] New Mexico, by endorsement hereon,
petition that the name of be printed on the
general election ballot as an independent candidate for
the office of president of the United States, to be
voted on at the general election to be held on November
, I also declare that I am that person
whose name appears hereon and that I have not signed,
nor will I sign, any nominating petition for any other
candidate seeking the office of president of the United
States at the next ensuing general election.".

- Ε. In March of even-numbered years, the secretary of state shall post on the secretary of state's web site and shall furnish to each county clerk a sample of the nominating petition form, a copy of which shall be made available by the county clerk upon request of any candidate as provided by the Election Code.
- When more than one sheet is required for a petition, each of the sheets shall be in the form prescribed by this section, and all sheets shall be firmly secured by a staple or other suitable fastening."
- **SECTION 65.** Section 1-8-52 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 322, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read: .184067.3

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"]	L-8-52 .	INDEPEN	DENT	CANDIDATES	FOR	GENERAL	OR	UNITED
STATES	REPRESE	NTATIVE	SPEC	IAL ELECTIO	NS	NOMINATI	NG	
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Declarations of independent candidacy and nominating petitions shall be filed with the proper filing officer [during the period commencing at] between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-first day following the primary election of each even-numbered year and [ending at 5:00 p.m. on that same day and not later than] between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the fifty-sixth day preceding any United States representative special election.

Declarations of independent candidacy and nominating petitions for the office of president of the United States shall be filed with the proper filing officer [during the period commencing at] between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-first day following the primary election [and ending at 5:00 p.m. on the same day]."

SECTION 66. A new section of Chapter 1, Article 9 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] SYSTEMS DESIGNED TO PRINT BALLOTS AT POLLING LOCATIONS -- BALLOT PREPARATION REQUIREMENTS .-- Systems designed to print ballots at polling locations shall provide the general capabilities for ballot preparation and shall be capable of:

enabling the automatic formatting of ballots in Α. .184067.3

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accordance with the requirements of the Election Code, as amended from time to time, for offices, candidates and questions qualified to be placed on the ballot for each political subdivision and election district;

- B. supporting the maximum number of potentially active voting positions;
- C. generating ballots for a primary election that segregate the choices in partisan contests by party affiliation;
- D. generating ballots that contain identifying codes or marks uniquely associated with each format;
- E. ensuring that voting response fields properly align with the specific candidate names or questions printed on the ballot;
- F. generating ballots that can be tabulated by all certified voting systems in the state;
- G. generating a ballot for an individual voter based on voter registration data provided by state or county;
- H. functionality in absentee, early and election day voting environments;
 - I. providing absentee ballot tracking ability;
- J. uniform allocation of space and fonts used for each office, candidate and question such that the voter perceives no active voting position to be preferred to any other;

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languages	rec	quired	bу	the	federal	Vot	ing	Rig	hts	Act	of	1965,
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- L. conformity with optical scan vote tabulator vendor specifications for type of paper stock, weight, size and shape; size and location of voting positions used to record votes; folding; bleed-through; and ink for printing; and
- M. interfacing with the statewide voter file for the exchange of data."

SECTION 67. A new section of Chapter 1, Article 9 NMSA 1978 is enacted to read:

"[NEW MATERIAL] SYSTEMS DESIGNED TO PRINT BALLOTS AT
POLLING LOCATIONS--SECURITY REQUIREMENTS.--Systems designed
to print ballots at polling locations shall provide the
security capabilities for ballot preparation and shall be
capable of:

- A. providing a full audit trail of individual voter activity;
- B. providing full ballot production audit logs for all activity, including absentee voting by mail, in-person absentee voting, early voting, provisional voting and spoiling ballots;
- C. creation and preservation of an audit trail of every ballot issued, including during a period of interrupted .184067.3

1	communication in the event of loss of network connectivity;
2	D. suitable security passwords at user,
3	administrator and management levels;
4	E. preventing the modification of ballot formatting
5	by polling place users; and
6	F. retaining full functionality and capability of
7	printing ballots during a period of interrupted communication
8	in the event of loss of network connectivity."
9	SECTION 68. A new section of Chapter 1, Article 9 NMSA
10	1978 is enacted to read:
11	"[NEW MATERIAL] SYSTEMS DESIGNED TO PRINT BALLOTS AT
12	POLLING LOCATIONS HARDWARE, SOFTWARE AND USABILITY
13	REQUIREMENTSSystems designed to print ballots at polling
14	locations shall:
15	A. provide hardware requirements that:
16	(1) shall be networkable and scalable for
17	multi-user environments;
18	(2) function without degradation in
19	capabilities after transit to and from the place of use;
20	(3) function without degradation in
21	capabilities after storage between elections;
22	(4) function in the natural environment,
23	including variations in temperature, humidity and atmospheric
24	pressure;
25	(5) function in an induced environment,
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including proper and improper operation and handling of the system and its components during the election process;

- (6) contain prominent instructions as to any special requirements;
- (7) have no restrictions on space allowed for installation, except that the arrangement of the system shall not impede the performance of duties by election workers, the orderly flow of voters through the polling place or the ability of voters to vote in private; and
- (8) operate with the electrical supply ordinarily found in polling place, nominal one hundred twenty volts alternating current, sixty hertz, single phase;
 - B. provide software requirements that shall:
- be capable of exporting voter data and voter activity status data to state and county voter registration systems;
- (2) be capable of generating all required absentee and early voting signature rosters in a stateapproved format;
- generate daily and to-date activity reports based on user-defined criteria; and
- have both single transaction and batch (4) transaction absentee production capability; and
- C. be capable of being operated by computer users familiar with a graphical user interface."

SECTION 69. Section 1-9-1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 184, as amended) is amended to read:
"1-9-1. SECRETARY OF STATE--DUTIES--VOTING SYSTEM

DEFINED.--

A. The secretary of state shall study, examine and certify all voting systems used in elections for public office in New Mexico. The secretary of state shall maintain a current list of certified voting systems and copies of filed testing and evaluation reports accessible by the public on the secretary of state's web site. Only voting systems certified by the secretary of state and acquired pursuant to a competitive bid process in accordance with the provisions of the Procurement Code shall be used in any election for public office in New Mexico.

B. As used in Chapter 1, Article 9 NMSA 1978,

"voting system" means a combination of mechanical,
electromechanical or electronic equipment, including the
software and firmware required to program and control the
equipment, that is used to cast and count votes, and also
including any type of system that is designed to print or to
mark ballots at a polling location; equipment that is not an
integral part of a voting system but that can be used as an
adjunct to it is considered to be a component of the system
[including any type of system that is designed to print or
mark ballots at a polling location]."

1	SECTION 70. Section 1-9-7.5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2010,
2	Chapter 28, Section 3) is amended to read:
3	"1-9-7.5. VOTING SYSTEMSVOTING SYSTEM CERTIFICATION
4	COMMITTEEMEMBERS
5	A. The "voting system certification committee" is
6	created. The committee shall review written test reports and
7	the findings of the secretary of state on the certification,
8	recertification and decertification of voting systems for use
9	in elections in the state.
10	B. The voting system certification committee shall
11	be composed of:
12	(1) the secretary of information technology or
13	the secretary's designee from within the department of
14	information technology; and
15	(2) four additional members as follows:
16	(a) one member appointed by the president
17	pro tempore of the senate;
18	(b) one member appointed by the minority
19	floor leader of the senate;
20	(c) one member appointed by the speaker of
21	the house of representatives; and
22	(d) one member appointed by the minority
23	floor leader of the house of representatives.
24	C. The four additional members appointed pursuant
25	to Paragraph (2) of Subsection B of this section shall be
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county clerks or their chief deputies or other persons knowledgeable of elections in this state. Members shall be appointed [no later than May 1 of each even-numbered year] for terms of two years beginning on May 1 of each even-numbered year. Vacancies shall be filled by the original appointing authority.

D. The members of the committee shall select a committee member to serve as chair of the committee. No person who is currently or has been within the previous twelve months an employee or contractor of a voting machine vendor or the office of the secretary of state may serve as a member of the committee. Members of the committee are entitled to receive per diem and mileage as provided in the Per Diem and Mileage Act, to be paid out of the funds appropriated to the secretary of state.

E. All meetings of the voting system certification committee shall be open meetings held in accordance with the Open Meetings Act. All reports and other records that are used, created, received, maintained or held by or on behalf of the voting system certification committee shall be open to public inspection pursuant to the Inspection of Public Records Act."

SECTION 71. Section 1-10-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 27, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-10-4. BALLOTS--PREPARATION.--

A. Not less than [forty-nine] fifty-six days before the primary election, [the county clerk] each proper filing officer shall group all candidates for each party by themselves and prepare in writing a separate ballot for each party and certify the candidates for each ballot position to the printer [and have the ballots for each party printed].

- B. Not less than [fifty-three] fifty-six days before the general election, [the county clerk] each proper filing officer shall prepare in writing the ballot containing the name of each candidate [which] that has been certified and filed as the nominee of [his] a party and any constitutional amendments, questions or other propositions that are to be voted on and certify all such information to the ballot printer. A copy of [the] each certification shall be [transmitted to] kept on file in the office of the secretary of state.
- C. Upon request of the county chair of a political party participating in the election, the county clerk shall furnish [to the county chairman of a major political party upon his request] proof sheets or a copy of the proof sheets of the ballot as soon as they become available."

SECTION 72. Section 1-10-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-10-5. BALLOTS--PRINTING.--[Ballots shall be printed and in the hands of the county clerk at least forty days
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before the election.] The county clerk shall have access to
sufficient ballots to send to federal qualified electors and
overseas voters no later than the last business day before
the forty-fifth day prior to a primary or general election,
as required by federal law. All other ballots shall be
printed and in the possession of the county clerk at least
forty days before the election. When a county is using a
system that is designed to print ballots at a polling
location, the system shall be programmed and capable of
operation at least forty days before the election."

SECTION 73. Section 1-11-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 212, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-11-2. CONTENTS OF PROCLAMATION.--The proclamation shall:

- A. give notice of the election;
- B. set forth the purpose of the election;
- C. list the offices to be filled;
- D. list all properly certified candidates <u>and their</u> <u>party affiliation</u> for each of the offices to be filled;
- E. list all properly certified candidates for judicial retention;
- [E.] F. list [the] all properly declared write-in [candidate's name and party affiliation] candidates for each of the offices to be filled;
- [F.] $\underline{G.}$ list the names of all precinct board .184067.3

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4	polling place (in c
5	<u>location</u> where the
6	SECTION 74. S
7	Chapter 240, Section
8	"1-11-5. VOTI
9	[Thirty] <u>Forty-two</u>
10	may begin to prepar
11	machines and] elect
12	be used in the elec
13	certification and s
14	are prepared, inspe
15	SECTION 75. S
16	Chapter 240, Section
17	"1-11-6. VOTI
18	days prior to an e l
19	sealing voting mach
20	A. certif
21	county [party chair
22	participating in th
23	each voting machine
24	polling location, b
25	B. prepai

members, the polling location and the precinct, if applicable, to which they are appointed; and

[6.] H. give the address or location of [the] each polling place [in each precinct] and alternate voting location where the election is to be held."

SECTION 74. Section 1-11-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 215, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-11-5. VOTING DEVICE--PREPARATION--CERTIFICATION.-[Thirty] Forty-two days before the election, the county clerk
may begin to prepare, inspect, certify and seal [lever voting
machines and] electronic voting machines [which] that are to
be used in the election, and such preparation, inspection,
certification and sealing shall continue until all machines
are prepared, inspected, certified and sealed."

SECTION 75. Section 1-11-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 216, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-11-6. VOTING MACHINES--MANNER OF PREPARING.--[Thirty days prior to an election] When preparing, inspecting and sealing voting machines, the county clerk shall:

A. certify to the secretary of state and [all] the county [party chairmen] chair of each political party participating in the election the type and serial number of each voting machine intended to be used in each [precinct] polling location, by precinct number, [and] where applicable;

B. prepare, in the presence of those persons .184067.3

1	entitled to be present, the [lever voting machines and]					
2	electronic voting machines for the election as follows:					
3	(1) all public, candidate and question					
4	counters shall be set at zero;					
5	(2) [assisted by watchers] each such counter					
6	shall be tested for accuracy by casting votes upon it until					
7	it correctly registers each vote cast;					
8	(3) each such counter shall be reset at zero					
9	and the voting machine shall be immediately sealed with a					
10	numbered metal seal so as to prevent operation of the machine					
11	or its registering counters without breaking the seal; and					
12	(4) on the certificate for that voting machine					
13	there shall be recorded:					
14	(a) the number on the seal; and					
15	(b) the reading shown on the protective					
16	counter; and					
17	C. seal and retain the logic and accuracy test					
18	printout, known as the internal audit trail, until it may be					
19	disposed of pursuant to Section 1-12-69 NMSA 1978."					
20	SECTION 76. Section 1-11-6.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws					
21	1985, Chapter 207, Section 26, as amended) is amended to					
22	read:					
23	"1-11-6.1. ELECTRONIC VOTING MACHINESTESTING					
24	[A. The county clerk shall insure that all					
25	electronic voting machine programs are tested not later than					
	.184067.3					

ten days prior to the election. The tests shall be conducted by the county clerk in the presence of the county chairman of each major political party and any interested candidate or representative of the candidate. The county clerk shall seal and retain the logic and accuracy test printout, known as the internal audit trail, for forty-five days after the election. The county clerk shall also seal and retain the test ballots used in the marksense voting machines for a period of forty-five days after the election.

B. All programming of vote tabulating machines shall be [performed] tested under the supervision of the [secretary of state and the] county clerk. The machines shall be programmed so that votes will be counted in accordance with the specifications for electronic voting machines [adopted by the secretary of state.

C. After testing, all counters shall be set at zero and the machine shall be immediately sealed with a numbered metal or plastic seal so as to prevent operation of the machine or its registering counters without breaking the seal.

D. On the certificate for that machine there shall be recorded:

- (1) the number of the seal; and
- (2) the reading shown on the protective

counter]."

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SECTION 77. Section 1-11-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 217, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-11-7. VOTING MACHINE--CERTIFICATE OF PREPARATION.--Immediately after each [lever voting machine and] electronic voting machine has been prepared for the election, the county clerk shall prepare a written certificate, which shall be filed in [his] the county clerk's office. A copy of the certificate shall be posted on the voting machine, and one copy shall be forwarded to the secretary of state. certificate shall show the serial number for the voting machine, whether or not the machine has all of its [resettable registering] public counters set at zero and whether or not the machine has been tested by voting on each [registering] public counter to prove the counter is in perfect condition. The certificate shall also show the number of the seal [which] that has sealed the machine and the number registered on the [protective] public counter."

SECTION 78. Section 1-11-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 218, as amended) is amended to read:
"1-11-8. VOTING MACHINES--NOTICE OF SEALING.--

A. At least three days before preparing any type of voting machine for an election, the county clerk shall send [written] notice to the county [chairman] chair of each political party having a candidate on the ballot in the election. The notice shall state the times when and places .184067.3

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where the voting machines will be prepared.

B. Party and organization representatives, <u>election</u>
<u>observers</u> and candidates may be present at the preparation,
inspection and sealing of the voting machines to [insure]
<u>ensure</u> compliance with the Election Code."

SECTION 79. Section 1-11-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 223) is amended to read:

"1-11-13. [VOTERS ALPHABETICAL] INDEX OF VOTERS.--[Not more than twenty nor less than ten days before a general or primary election, the county clerk shall send an alphabetical index, by precinct, of all voters, their party affiliation and their addresses to the secretary of state and to the county chairman of each of the major political parties. Each alphabetical index shall be certified by the county clerk as being an accurate listing of all voters in the county by precinct, party and address.] Upon the written request of a qualified political party, a candidate, an election-related organization or an election observer, the secretary of state shall send to the requester an index of all voters and their addresses, their party affiliation, their precinct, their voter history, their unique identifier and their early or absentee voting status in any election currently underway. Each index shall be certified by the secretary of state as being an accurate listing of all voters in each requested county. The written request shall specify whether the

information is to be received electronically or on paper, the electronic or physical delivery address, the time period during which the information is to be received, the frequency of receiving the information and the method of payment."

SECTION 80. Section 1-11-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 224, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-11-14. TALLY SHEETS AND STATEMENTS OF CANVASS-PREPARATION.--Prior to election day, the secretary of state
shall cause to be printed in the tally sheets and statements
of canvass, in the proper places and under the proper
designations, the names of all candidates appearing on the
official ballot. The secretary shall approve a county's use
of computer-based tally sheets upon recommendation of the
voting system certification committee if the county submits
the software program to be used for tallying to the secretary
of state at least [sixty] ninety days prior to the election
and the [secretary] voting system certification committee
determines that the program is acceptable for the proposed
use."

SECTION 81. Section 1-12-2.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 236, Section 1) is amended to read:

"1-12-2.1. [ELECTION DAY WORK SHIFTS] PRECINCT BOARD WORK SHIFT OPTION.--

A. The county clerk may choose to schedule precinct board members into two work shifts on election day and also .184067.3

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may determine the length of each shift for each precinct board member so long as the first shift begins at least one hour before the polls open.

- If the county clerk chooses to schedule precinct board members in shifts, [at least one election] the presiding judge on each precinct board shall be scheduled to work both shifts that day.
- The county clerk shall notify the secretary of state of all precincts that will be following a two-shift schedule when [he] the county clerk submits the list of precinct board appointments in accordance with Section 1-2-14 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 82. Section 1-12-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 36) is amended to read:

CONDUCT OF ELECTION -- PRECINCT BOARD DUTIES. --"1-12-3. The secretary of state shall prescribe the duties of the precinct board, <u>including duties that</u>, <u>during the conduct of</u> the election, the presiding judge may reassign between judges and election clerks. Copies of such duties shall be furnished to each county clerk, and the clerk shall distribute them to each precinct."

SECTION 83. Section 1-12-7.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 112, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-7.1. VOTER LISTS--SIGNATURE ROSTERS--CHECKLIST OF .184067.3

VOTERS--USE DURING ELECTION. --

- A. Each precinct board using voter lists shall post securely at or near the entrance of the polling place one copy of an alphabetical list of voters for use of the voters prior to voting. The posted copy shall not contain a listing of voter addresses, years of birth, unique identifiers or social security numbers.
- B. The presiding judge of the precinct board shall assign one judge or election clerk of the board to be in charge of one copy of the checklist of voters, which shall be used to confirm the registration and voting of each person offering to vote.
- C. The presiding judge of the precinct board shall assign one judge or election clerk to be in charge of the signature roster.
- D. The judge or election clerk assigned to the checklist of voters used for confirmation of registration and voting shall determine that each person offering to vote is registered and, in the case of a primary election, that the voter is registered in a party designated on the primary election ballot. If the person's registration is confirmed by the presence of the person's name on the checklist of voters and the voter provides the required voter identification, the judge or election clerk shall announce to the judges or election clerks the list number and the name of

the voter as shown on the checklist of voters. If the voter does not provide the required voter identification, the voter shall be allowed to vote on a provisional <u>paper</u> ballot and shall provide the required voter identification to the county clerk's office before [the county canvass begins] 5:00 p.m. on the second day following the election, or to the precinct board before the polls close, or the voter's provisional ballot shall not be qualified. If the required voter identification is provided, the voter's provisional <u>paper</u> ballot shall be qualified and the voter shall not vote on any other type of ballot.

E. The judge or election clerk shall locate that list number and name on the signature roster and shall require the voter to sign the voter's usual signature or, if unable to write, to make the voter's mark opposite the voter's printed name. If the voter makes the voter's mark, it shall be witnessed by one of the judges or election clerks of the precinct board. If the signature roster indicates that the voter is required to present a physical form of identification before voting, the [election] judge or election clerk shall ask the voter for the required physical form of identification. If the voter does not provide the required identification, the voter shall be allowed to vote on a provisional paper ballot; provided, however, that if the voter brings the required physical form of identification to

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the polling place after casting a provisional paper ballot, that ballot shall be qualified and the voter shall not vote on any other type of ballot.

- The [election] judge or election clerk shall F. follow the procedures provided for in Sections 1-12-7.2 and 1-12-8 NMSA 1978 if a person whose name does not appear on the signature roster requests to vote or a person is required to vote on a provisional paper ballot.
- A voter shall not be permitted to vote until the voter has properly signed the voter's usual signature or made the voter's mark in the signature roster.
- [H. After the poll is closed, the election clerk in charge of the signature roster shall draw a single horizontal line in ink through each signature space in the signature roster where no signature or mark appears.]"
- SECTION 84. Section 1-12-7.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 114, as amended) is amended to read:
 - "1-12-7.2.VOTER WHOSE NAME IS NOT ON LIST OR ROSTER. --
- A. A voter whose name does not appear on the voter list and signature roster for the precinct in which [he] the voter offers to vote shall be permitted to vote in the precinct pursuant to the federal National Voter Registration Act of 1993 and Section 1-12-8 NMSA 1978.
- В. The judges or election clerks in charge of the .184067.3

signature rosters shall add the voter's name and address in ink to the signature roster on the line immediately following the last entered voter's name and, the voter shall be allowed to sign an affidavit of eligibility and cast a provisional paper ballot, provided [he] the voter has first signed or marked both the signature roster and checklist of registered voters.

- C. The provisional paper ballot <u>tracking</u> number for the voter shall be entered on the affidavit of eligibility, the signature roster and the checklist of registered voters.
- D. In a primary election, a voter shall not be permitted to vote for a candidate of a party different from the party designation shown on [his] the voter's certificate of registration. Upon making that determination, the county clerk shall transmit the ballot to the county canvassing board to be tallied and included in the canvass of that county for the appropriate precinct.
- [E. Verbal authorization from the county clerk to allow a person to vote is not permitted.]"
- SECTION 85. Section 1-12-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 247, as amended) is amended to read:
 - "1-12-8. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--PROVISIONAL VOTING.--
- A. A person shall be permitted to vote on a provisional paper ballot even though the person's original certificate of registration cannot be found in the county .184067.3

register or even if the person's name does not appear on the signature roster, provided:

- (1) the person's residence is within the boundaries of the county in which the person offers to vote;
- (2) the person's name is not on the list of persons submitting absentee ballots; and
- (3) the person executes a statement swearing or affirming to the best of the person's knowledge that the person is a qualified elector, is currently registered and eligible to vote in that county and has not cast a ballot or voted in that election.
- B. A voter shall vote on a provisional paper ballot if the voter:
- (1) has not previously voted in a general election in New Mexico or has been purged from the voter list;
 - (2) registered to vote by mail;
- (3) did not submit the physical form of the required voter identification with the certificate of registration form; and
- (4) does not present to the election judge a physical form of the required voter identification.
- C. A voter shall vote on a provisional <u>paper</u> ballot in accordance with the provisions of Section 1-12-7.1 NMSA 1978 if the voter does not provide the required voter
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identification to the election judge.

D. [An election] A judge or election clerk shall have the voter sign the signature roster and issue the voter a provisional paper ballot, an outer envelope and an official inner envelope. The voter shall vote on the provisional paper ballot in secrecy and, when done, place the ballot in the official inner envelope and place the official inner envelope in the outer envelope and return it to the [precinct officer] judge or election clerk. The [election] judge or election clerk shall ensure that the required information is completed on the outer envelope, have the voter sign it in the appropriate place and place it in an envelope designated for provisional paper ballots.

E. Knowingly executing a false statement constitutes perjury as provided in the Criminal Code [of this state], and voting on the basis of such falsely executed statement constitutes fraudulent voting."

SECTION 86. Section 1-12-8.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 270, Section 62, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-8.1. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--USE OF VOTER'S RECEIPT OF CERTIFICATE OF REGISTRATION--PROCEDURES.--If a voter whose name is not in the signature roster presents the voter's receipt of the voter's certificate of registration, the voter shall be allowed to vote on a provisional paper ballot in the .184067.3

proper precinct in accordance with the provisions of Section 1-12-7.1 NMSA 1978. The [election] judge or election clerk shall inform the voter that the voter will be notified by the county clerk to provide a copy of the receipt of the certificate of registration to the county clerk if the original certificate is not located. A note shall be entered on the signature roster indicating that the voter's certificate of registration should be checked by the county clerk. For the purposes of investigation or prosecution, the county clerk shall provide the district attorney and the secretary of state with the person's name and address and the corresponding receipt number of the person's certificate of registration for each person whose certificate of registration is not located."

SECTION 87. Section 1-12-8.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 270, Section 60, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-8.2. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--ELECTION DAY DELIVERY
OF ABSENTEE BALLOT BY VOTER--PROCEDURES.--

A. A voter who requested and received an absentee ballot shall be allowed to deliver the official mailing envelope containing the voter's absentee ballot on election day to [the precinct] any polling location in the county in which the voter is registered if the voter presents the official mailing envelope to the [election] presiding judge .184067.3

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before the polls close on election day.

The [election] judge shall note [on the signature roster | that the voter delivered the absentee ballot in person on election day. The official mailing envelope shall not be opened but shall be placed in an envelope provided for delivery to the county clerk. precinct board shall deliver the unopened official mailing envelopes to the [absent voter precinct board or] county clerk before midnight on election day.

C. If the unopened official mailing envelope is received by the county clerk from a precinct board before the absent voter precinct board has adjourned, it shall be logged and transmitted to the absent voter precinct board to be tallied immediately. If the unopened mailing envelope is received by the county clerk from a precinct board after the absent voter precinct board has adjourned, it shall be logged and transmitted to the county canvassing board to be tallied and included in the canvass of that county for the appropriate precinct."

SECTION 88. Section 1-12-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 249, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-10. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--VOTER'S NAME, ADDRESS AND SIGNATURE. --

[When] A voter [presents himself] at the polls [to vote, he] shall announce [his] the voter's name and .184067.3

address in an audible tone of voice. When [an election] a judge or election clerk finds the voter's name in the signature roster, [he] the judge or election clerk shall in like manner repeat the name of the voter. The [election] judge or election clerk shall then ask the voter to provide the required voter identification. The voter shall then sign [his] the voter's name or make [his] the voter's mark on the signature line in the copy of the signature roster to be returned to the county clerk. Upon the voter's name or mark being written in the signature roster, a challenge may be interposed as provided in the Election Code.

B. If a voter fails to provide the required voter identification, the voter shall be allowed to vote on a provisional paper ballot."

SECTION 89. Section 1-12-19.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 156, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-19.1. GENERAL ELECTIONS--SPECIAL ELECTIONS--WRITE-IN CANDIDATES.--

A. A person desiring to be a write-in candidate in a general election shall file with the proper filing officer between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-first day after the primary election a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate. A person desiring to be a write-in candidate in a special election for United States representative or a statewide special election shall file with the proper filing .184067.3

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officer between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the sixty-third day immediately preceding the election a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate [The declaration of intent shall be filed]. [A person desiring to be a write-in candidate in a general election shall file the declaration of intent between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the day after the primary election.

- The form of the declaration of intent shall be prescribed by the secretary of state and shall contain a sworn statement by the candidate that the candidate is qualified to be a candidate for and to hold the office for which the candidate is filing.
- C. At the time of filing the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate, the write-in candidate shall be considered a candidate for all purposes and provisions relating to candidates in the Election Code, including the obligation to report under the Campaign Reporting Act, except that the candidate shall not be entitled to have the candidate's name printed on the ballot.
- D. The secretary of state shall, not [less] more than [forty] ten days [before] after the [general election] filing date, certify the names of the declared write-in candidates to the county clerks of every county affected by such candidacy.
- No person shall be a write-in candidate in the .184067.3

general election who was a candidate in the primary election immediately prior to the general election. A write-in candidate for governor or lieutenant governor in the general election shall have a companion write-in candidate, and they shall be candidates to be elected jointly by the casting by a voter of a single vote applicable to both offices.

- F. A vote for a write-in candidate shall be counted and canvassed only if:
- (1) the name written in is the name of a declared write-in candidate and shows two initials and last name; first name, middle initial or name and last name; first and last name; or the full name as it appears on the declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate and misspellings of the above combinations that can be reasonably determined by a majority of the members of the precinct board to identify a declared write-in candidate; and
- (2) the name is written in the proper office on the proper line provided on the ballot for write-in votes for the office for which the candidate has filed a declaration of intent and the voter has followed the directions for casting a vote for the write-in candidate.
- G. No unopposed write-in candidate shall have an election certified unless the candidate receives at least the number of write-in votes [as the candidate would need signatures on a nominating petition pursuant to the

requirements in Section 1-8-33 NMSA 1978] equal to two
percent of the total vote in the state, district or county in
which the candidate seeks election that were cast for
governor in the last preceding general election in which a
governor was elected.

H. A write-in vote shall be cast by writing in the name. As used in this section, "write-in" does not include the imprinting of any name by rubber stamp or similar device or the use of preprinted stickers or labels."

SECTION 90. Section 1-12-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 273, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-20. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--INTERPOSING
CHALLENGES.--A challenge may be interposed by a member of the precinct board or by a party challenger for the following reasons:

- A. the person [presenting himself] offering to vote is not registered to vote;
- B. the person [presenting himself] offering to vote is listed [on the purge list placed with the signature rosters or is listed] among those persons [in the precinct from] to whom an absentee ballot was [received] mailed;
- C. the person offering to vote has already cast a ballot in that election;
- [C.] D. the person [presenting himself] offering to vote is improperly registered because [he] the person is not .184067.3

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 $[rac{D_{ullet}}{D_{ullet}}]$ in the case of a primary election, the person $[rac{presenting\ himself}]$ desiring to vote is not affiliated with a political party represented on the ballot $[rac{Or}{D_{ullet}}]$

E. in the case of an absentee ballot, the official outer envelope of the absentee voter has been opened prior to the counting of the ballots]."

SECTION 91. Section 1-12-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 274, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-21. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--CHALLENGES--ENTRIES.-When a challenge is interposed, the <u>judges or</u> election clerks shall enter the word "CHALLENGED" under the notation headings in the signature rosters, <u>along with the reason for the challenge</u>, the time the challenge was made and the name and <u>title of the person interposing the challenge</u>."

SECTION 92. Section 1-12-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 275, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-22. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--CHALLENGES-DISPOSITION.--Challenges shall be handled as follows:

A. if the challenge is unanimously affirmed by the presiding judge and the two election judges, the person shall [nevertheless] be furnished a provisional paper ballot. [regardless of whether or not voting machines are being used in the precinct, and he shall be allowed to mark it. The .184067.3

paper ballot shall then be returned to the presiding judge, who shall announce the voter's name in an audible tone and in the voter's presence and place the challenged ballot in an envelope marked "Rejected". Then this envelope shall be sealed, and the voter's name shall be written on the envelope. The envelope containing the rejected ballot shall then be deposited in the ballot box and shall not be counted. The election clerks shall enter such voter's name in the [signature roster to be sent to the secretary of state] checklist of registered voters, and the voter shall sign [his] the voter's name in the [other] signature roster. The word "Affirmed" shall be written opposite such voter's name under the challenge notation in [both] the signature [rosters] roster and checklist of registered voters, together with the number of the ballot so furnished; or

B. if the challenge is not unanimously affirmed by the presiding judge and the two election judges, the voter shall be allowed to vote, and the election clerks shall enter the words "Not Affirmed" under the challenge notation after the voter's name in the signature roster and the checklist of registered voters."

SECTION 93. Section 1-12-23 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 277, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-23. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--VOTING MACHINES-INSTRUCTIONS.--Before each voter [enters the voting machine]
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receives a ballot, a member of the precinct board shall, so far as possible, instruct [him] the voter on [how to operate] the voting [machine, illustrate its operation on the model] process and call [his] the voter's attention to the posted sample ballot. If any voter [after entering the voting machine and before drawing its curtain] asks for further information [regarding the machine's operation] before completing the voting process, the [two election] judges or election clerks shall [give him the necessary information and retire before the curtain is drawn | provide appropriate information and assist the voter with the voting process."

SECTION 94. Section 1-12-25.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2003, Chapter 356, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-25.2. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--PROVISIONAL VOTING--INFORMATION TO VOTER--STATUS OF VOTER'S BALLOT .--

If a voter is required to vote on a provisional paper ballot, the presiding judge or election judge shall give the voter written instructions on how the voter may determine whether the vote was counted and, if the vote was not counted, the reason it was not counted.

В. The county clerk shall [establish] provide a free access system, such as a toll-free telephone number or internet web site, that a voter who casts a provisional paper ballot may access to ascertain whether the voter's ballot was counted and, if the vote was not counted, the reason it was

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not counted and how to appeal the decision pursuant to rules issued by the secretary of state. Access to information about an individual voter's provisional paper ballot is restricted to the voter who cast the ballot.

C. Beginning with the closing of the polls on election day through the tenth day following the election, the county clerk shall notify by mail each person whose provisional paper ballot was not counted of the reason the ballot was not counted. The voter shall have until the Friday prior to the meeting of the state canvassing board to appeal to the county clerk a decision to reject the voter's ballot."

SECTION 95. Section 1-12-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 289, as amended) is amended to read:

CONDUCT OF ELECTION--DISPOSITION OF [POLL "1-12-30. BOOK | SIGNATURE ROSTER, CHECKLIST OF REGISTERED VOTERS AND MACHINE-PRINTED RETURN REPORTING UNOFFICIAL RETURNS.--

- A. After all certificates have been executed, the presiding judge and the two election judges shall place the checklist of registered voters voting and one copy of the machine-printed returns in the stamped, addressed envelope provided for that purpose and immediately mail it to the secretary of state.
- The signature roster, the machine-printed returns and the [direct-recording electronic cartridge for .184067.3

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electronic and marksense machines] removable media storage
<u>device</u> shall be returned to the county clerk. The signature
roster, the machine-printed returns and the [direct-recording
electronic cartridge for electronic and marksense machines]
removable media storage device shall not be placed in the
ballot box.
C. Signature rosters and machine-printed returns in
the custody of the county clerk may be destroyed [three years
after the election to which they apply only pursuant to
Section 1-12-69 NMSA 1978.
D. The county clerk shall report the unofficial
total returns for the county to the secretary of state within
ten hours after the polls close."
SECTION 96. Section 1-12-31 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
Chapter 240, Section 291, as amended) is amended to read:
"1-12-31. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONDISPOSITION OF BALLOT
BOXES AND OTHER ELECTION MATERIALS

The following election returns and materials shall not be placed in the ballot box and shall be returned immediately to the county clerk along with the locked ballot box:

- (1) one ballot box key in an envelope addressed to the county clerk;
 - (2) one signature roster;
 - one tally sheet; (3)

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(5) (4) all unused election supplies not destroyed pursuant to the Election Code; and

[(6) a machine cartridge for any electronic vote tabulator

(5) the removable media storage device.

В. The election judge of the party different from that of the presiding judge shall place the other ballot box key in the envelope addressed to the district court and immediately mail it to the district court."

SECTION 97. Section 1-12-37 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 358, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-37. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--VOTING MACHINES--VERIFICATION OF RETURNS. -- [A.] Two election officials of different parties shall verify that the counter settings registered on the machine-printed returns are legible. machine-printed returns shall show the number of votes cast for each candidate and the number of votes cast for and against any constitutional amendment or other question submitted, and the return shall be signed by each member of the precinct board and two watchers of opposing interest, if there be such.

[B. If the machine-printed returns are not legible, the precinct officials shall call the county clerk in order to have the center counter compartment door opened and shall .184067.3

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SECTION 98. Section 1-12-43 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 46, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-43. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS.--

A. If any electronic vote tabulator becomes disabled while being used to the extent that any voter is unable to cast a vote for all the candidates or questions of the voter's choice and have such vote recorded by the electronic vote tabulator, it shall be repaired, if possible, or another electronic vote tabulator shall be promptly substituted.

[B. The board of county commissioners shall appropriate funds for servicing, repairing and substituting electronic vote tabulators that become disabled.

C.] B. If a disabled electronic vote tabulator cannot be repaired in a reasonable length of time and if there are no other [electric] electronic vote tabulators available for substitution, the presiding judge shall order marked ballots to be collected and securely preserved until they may be tabulated pursuant to rules promulgated by the secretary of state.

 $[rac{D_{ullet}}{2}]$ C. A voter shall not be denied the opportunity to mark a ballot for later tabulation due to the lack of a functioning electronic vote tabulator.

 $[E_{\bullet}]$ $\underline{D_{\bullet}}$ The county clerk shall provide additional ballots if needed and when requested by the precinct board."

SECTION 99. Section 1-12-51 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 54, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-51. PAPER BALLOTS--UNAUTHORIZED RECEIPT OR

DELIVERY OF PAPER BALLOT.--Except for absentee ballots and
unless otherwise provided by law, a voter shall not receive a
paper ballot from any person other than from a member of the
precinct board [of the polling place where the voter is
authorized to vote] or at an alternate [early] voting
location. No person other than a member of the precinct
board or officer authorized by law shall deliver a paper
ballot to any voter."

SECTION 100. Section 1-12-66 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 69, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-66. PAPER BALLOTS--SIGNATURE ROSTERS, CHECKLIST OF VOTERS AND TALLY SHEETS--DISPOSITION.--

A. After the counting and tallying of paper ballots are completed and after all certificates have been executed, the presiding judge and the two election judges shall place the checklist of voters and one copy of the tally sheet in the stamped, addressed envelope provided for that purpose and an election judge shall immediately mail it to the secretary of state.

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C. Signature rosters, checklists of registered voters and tally sheets in the custody of the county clerk and the secretary of state may be destroyed [three years after the election to which they apply] only pursuant to Section 1-12-69 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 101. Section 1-13-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 310, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-13-8. POST-ELECTION DUTIES--COUNTY CANVASS--SEARCH FOR MISSING RETURNS. -- If it is necessary to open a ballot box on election night to ascertain if missing election returns are enclosed [therein] in the ballot box, the ballot box shall be opened [in the presence of the county canvassing board] by the county clerk and the district judge, or someone designated by [him. If it is necessary to send the key of the ballot box to his designated representative, the district judge shall send it by certified mail, and it shall be returned in the same manner. Where] the district judge. In the presence of the district judge or the designated representative of the district judge, the county clerk may remove the missing returns necessary to canvass the election. When such omission or negligence of the precinct board causes .184067.3

an additional expense to be incurred, no compensation shall be paid to the precinct board for its services on election day."

SECTION 102. Section 1-13-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 317, Section 21, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-13-21. CLEARING VOTING SYSTEMS.--

A. [Thirty days after adjournment of the state canvassing board, each] The county clerk [in the presence of the district judge or the district judge's designated representative] shall not clear the votes recorded on the [memory cards of all voting systems of the precincts for which the county clerk has not received notice by registered mail of contest or judicial inquiry] removable storage media devices until at least thirty days after adjournment of the state canvassing board.

B. The county clerk shall not clear and shall keep locked those [memory cards] removable media storage devices from voting systems used [in] to tabulate votes for precincts where a recount, judicial inquiry or inspection is sought, subject to order of the district court or other authority having jurisdiction of the contest or inspection.

[G. At least three days prior to the clearing of the voting system memory cards, the county clerk shall notify the county chair of each political party participating in the .184067.3

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SECTION 103. Section 1-20-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 432) is amended to read:

"1-20-8. FALSE VOTING.--False voting consists of:

- A. voting or offering to vote with the knowledge of not being a qualified elector;
- B. voting or offering to vote in the name of any other person;
- [C. knowingly voting or offering to vote in any precinct except that in which one is registered;
- D. C. voting or offering to vote more than once in the same election;
- D. falsifying any information on an absentee ballot official mailing envelope or affixing a signature or mark other than one's own on an absentee ballot official mailing envelope;
- inducing, abetting or procuring or attempting to induce, abet or procure a person known to not be a qualified elector to vote; or
- inducing, abetting or procuring or attempting to induce, abet or procure a person who, having voted once in any election, to vote or attempt to vote again at the same election.

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SECTION 104. Section 1-20-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 440) is amended to read:

"1-20-16. ELECTIONEERING TOO CLOSE TO THE POLLING PLACE.--

 \underline{A} . Electioneering too close to the polling place consists of any form of campaigning [on election day] within:

(1) one hundred feet of the building in which the polling place is located [and includes the display of signs or distribution of campaign literature] on election day when voting at a school, church or private residence; and

voters may enter to vote at the office of the county clerk,
an alternate voting location, a mobile voting site or any
location used as a polling place on election day that is not
a school, church or private residence.

B. Electioneering includes the display or distribution of signs or campaign literature, campaign buttons, t-shirts, hats, pins or other such items and includes the verbal or electronic solicitation of votes for a candidate or question.

C. Whoever commits electioneering too close to the polling place is guilty of a petty misdemeanor."

SECTION 105. Section 1-20-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws .184067.3

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1969,	Chapter	240,	Section	441)	is	amended	l to	read:
"	1-20-17.	OBS	TRUCTING	ТНЕ	POI.	LING PL	ACE.	

A. Obstructing the polling place consists of:

[A. approaching nearer than fifty feet from any polling place during the conduct of the election unless]

(1) any person other than a voter offering to vote, a member of the precinct board, a lawfully appointed challenger or watcher, an election observer, an election official having business in the polling place or a person authorized by the Election Code to give assistance to a voter who, during the conduct of the election, approaches nearer than fifty feet from the door through which voters may enter to vote at the office of the county clerk, an alternate voting location, a mobile voting site or any location used as a polling place; or

[B. willfully blocking] (2) any person who willfully blocks the entrance to [the] a polling place so as to prevent free ingress and egress.

B. A person conducting lawful, non-election-related business nearer than fifty feet from the door through which voters may enter to vote is not guilty of obstructing a polling place, provided the person does not willfully block the entrance to the polling place.

C. Whoever obstructs the polling place is guilty of a petty misdemeanor."

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SECTION 106. Section 1-23-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 160, Section 4) is amended to read:

"1-23-4. LAW GOVERNING.--

A. Except as otherwise provided in the Mail Ballot Election Act, mail ballot elections shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of the local government's absentee voter law.

B. If the local government does not have an absentee voter law, the mail ballot election shall be called, conducted and canvassed as provided in the Election Code."

SECTION 107. Section 1-24-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1989, Chapter 295, Section 2) is amended to read:

"1-24-2. SPECIAL ELECTION PROCEDURES--PROCLAMATION-PUBLICATION.--

A. Whenever a <u>local government</u> special election is to be called or is required by law, the governing body shall by resolution issue a public proclamation calling the election. The proclamation shall forthwith be filed with the county clerk. [B.] The proclamation shall specify:

- (1) the date on which the special election will be held;
- (2) the purpose for which the special election is called;
- (3) if officers are to be elected or positions on the governing body are to be filled, the date on which .184067.3

declarations of candidacy are to be filed;

- (4) if a question is to be voted upon, the
 [test] text of that question;
- (5) the precincts in each county in which the election is to be held and the location of each polling place in the precinct;
- (6) the hours that each polling place will be open; and
- (7) the date and time of closing the registration books by the county clerk as required by law.
- [G.] B. After filing [the proclamation] with the county clerk the proclamation issued pursuant to Subsection A of this section, and not less than [fifty] fifty-six days before the date of the election, the governing body shall publish the proclamation once each week for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general circulation within the boundaries of the local government or special district. The proclamation shall conform to the requirements of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended.
- C. Whenever a statewide special election is to be called or is required by law, the governor shall by resolution issue a public proclamation calling the election.

 Whenever an election to fill a vacancy in the office of United States representative is to be called or is required by law, the governor shall by resolution issue a public

1	proclamation calling the election pursuant to the
2	requirements of Section 1-15-18.1 NMSA 1978. The
3	proclamation shall forthwith be filed with the secretary of
4	state. The proclamation shall specify:
5	(1) the date on which the special election
6	will be held;
7	(2) the purpose for which the special election
8	is called;
9	(3) if a vacancy in the office of United
10	States representative is to be filled, the date on which
11	declarations of candidacy are to be filed;
12	(4) if a question is to be voted upon, the
13	text of that question; and
14	(5) the date and time of closing the
15	registration books by the county clerk as required by law.
16	D. After the proclamation issued pursuant to
17	Subsection C of this section is filed with the secretary of
18	state, the secretary of state shall within five days certify
19	the proclamation to each county clerk in the state. Not less
20	than fifty-six days before the date of the election, the
21	county clerk shall publish the proclamation once each week
22	for two consecutive weeks in a newspaper of general
23	circulation, which shall include the precincts in the county
24	in which the election is to be held and the location of each
25	polling place in the precinct and the hours that each polling
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Subsection F of Section 1-15-18.1 NMSA 1978, the proclamation shall be published consistent with this subsection not less than thirty-six days before the date of the election. The proclamation shall conform to the requirements of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended."

SECTION 108. Section 4-38-24 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1876, Chapter 1, Section 14 (7), as amended) is amended to read:

"4-38-24. <u>POWERS OVER HIGHWAYS.--[Sec. 142.]</u> The board of county commissioners of each county shall have the power to lay out, alter or discontinue any road running through one or more precincts or townships in such county [also] and to perform such other duties respecting roads as may be required by law.

[Said board of commissioners shall also appoint the board of registration, for the registration of the legal voters, and also the judges of election, for all the elections held in their respective counties; also act as boards of canvassers of the elections within their respective counties; and shall count the votes cast in any election within their respective counties; and shall determine the result thereof from the returns of the judges of election of the various precincts; and shall declare the result of said election; and shall immediately issue a certificate of

election under their hands to the person that may have received the highest number of votes for any office. That the judges of election shall make their returns to the commissioners of their respective counties, in the same manner as they are now required by law to make the same to the judges of probate and under the same penalties. The votes cast in any election shall be canvassed and counted within the time prescribed by law, and the said boards of commissioners shall discharge all the duties and shall exercise all the powers exercised by the several probate judges prior to March 1, 1876 relative to elections as required by law on that date and shall be subject to the same penalties for any failure in the discharge of their duties or abuse or usurpation of power.]"

SECTION 109. TEMPORARY PROVISIONS--RECOMPILATION.--

- A. Sections 1-4-10, 1-5-7 and 1-5-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 7 and Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Sections 109 and 110, as amended) are recompiled in Chapter 1, Article 12 NMSA 1978.
- B. Sections 1-5-19, 1-5-24 and 1-5-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 125 and Laws 1975, Chapter 255, Sections 78 and 79, as amended) are recompiled in Chapter 1, Article 4 NMSA 1978.
- C. Sections 1-8-53 through 1-8-61 and 1-8-63 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 230, Sections 1 and 2, Laws .184067.3

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2003, Chapter 300, Section 3 and Laws 1977, Chapter 230, Sections 3 through 9 and 11, as amended) are recompiled in Chapter 1, Article 15 NMSA 1978.

Sections 1-12-9, 1-12-9.1 and 1-12-58 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 248, Laws 1995, Chapter 198, Section 15 and Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 61, as amended) are recompiled in Chapter 1, Article 20 NMSA 1978.

SECTION 110. REPEAL.--Sections 1-2-13, 1-2-28, 1-4-14, 1-4-23, 1-4-31, 1-6-5.3, 1-6-5.5, 1-6-9.1, 1-6-24, 1-6-25, 1-8-52.1, 1-8-64, 1-10-2.1, 1-10-7.1, 1-11-9, 1-11-12, 1-11-12.1, 1-12-11, 1-12-25, 1-12-35, 1-12-37.1 and 1-12-40 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Sections 33, 47, 70, 79 and 87, Laws 1999, Chapter 267, Section 2, Laws 2003, Chapter 357, Section 4, Laws 1991, Chapter 105, Section 13, Laws 1969, Chapter 54, Sections 5 and 6, Laws 2007, Chapter 25, Section 1, Laws 1979, Chapter 74, Section 5, Laws 1991, Chapter 105, Section 16, Laws 1997, Chapter 93, Section 1, Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Sections 219 and 222, Laws 2005, Chapter 270, Section 9, Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Sections 250, 279 and 295, Laws 2002, Chapter 51, Section 1 and Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 300, as amended) are repealed.

EFFECTIVE DATE. -- The effective date of the SECTION 111. provisions of this act is July 1, 2011.