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44TH LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - SECOND SESSION, 2000

INTRODUCED BY

E. G. Smokey Blanton

AN ACT

RELATING TO ELECTIONS; AMENDING AND ENACTING CERTAIN PROVISIONS OF THE ELECTION CODE RELATING TO ELECTION PROCEDURES.

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

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

- "1-2-2. SECRETARY OF STATE--GENERAL DUTIES.--The secretary of state shall:
 - A. generally supervise all elections;
- B. administer the Election Code in its statewide application especially as it relates to federal and state elective offices;
 - C. prepare instructions for the conduct of

election and registration matters in accordance with the laws of the state;

- D. advise county clerks, boards of county commissioners and boards of registration as to the proper methods of performing their duties prescribed by the Election Code:
- E. report possible violations of the Election Code of which he has knowledge to the district attorney or the attorney general for prosecution;
- F. cause to be published in pamphlet form and distributed to the county clerk of each county for use by precinct boards a sufficient number of copies of the Election Code as it is from time to time amended and supplemented;
- G. be responsible for the education and training of county clerks regarding elections;
- H. be responsible for the education and training of voting machine technicians; [and]
- I. assist the county clerks in the education and training of registration officers and precinct boards; <u>and</u>
- J. provide county clerks, their staffs, precinct boards and canvassing boards with copies of the precinct manual. The manuals shall be used as part of the training materials for all precinct boards and staff of the county clerks."

1	Section 2. Section 1-2-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
2	Chapter 240, Section 25, as amended) is amended to read:
3	"1-2-4. SECRETARY OF STATEINSTRUCTIONS TO PRECINCT
4	BOARDS
5	A. The secretary of state shall provide
6	[instructions] a manual for the precinct board, which shall
7	include a brief nontechnical explanation of [their] its
8	duties as required by the Election Code.
9	B. When any specific duty is imposed by the
10	instructions issued under the Election Code, the duty shall
11	be deemed to be a requirement of the law."
12	Section 3. Section 1-2-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
13	Chapter 240, Section 32, as amended) is amended to read:
14	"1-2-12. PRECINCT BOARDNUMBER FOR EACH PRECINCT
15	MULTI PARTI SAN
16	A. When absentee ballots are counted, the precinct
17	board shall consist of:
18	(1) a presiding judge;
19	(2) one election judge from each of the
20	major political parties;
21	(3) one clerk from each of the major
22	political parties; and
23	(4) if a major party has no registered,
24 25	qualified elector who is able to fill the position as
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1	election judge or election clerk, a registered, qualified
2	elector from another major party, chosen by the county clerk
3	to fill the vacant position.
4	B. When one voting machine is to be used in a
5	precinct, the precinct board shall consist of:
6	(1) a presiding judge;
7	(2) two election judges who shall be of
8	different political parties; and
9	(3) one election clerk who shall be of a
10	different political party than the presiding judge.
11	C. When two voting machines are to be used in a
12	precinct, the precinct board shall consist of:
13	(1) a presiding judge;
14	(2) two election judges who shall be of
15	different political parties; and
16	(3) two election clerks who shall be of
17	different political parties.

D. When three voting machines are used in a precinct, the precinct board shall consist of:

- (1) a presiding judge;
- (2) two election judges who shall be of different political parties; and
- (3) three election clerks, not more than two of whom shall belong to the same political party.

E. If the county clerk determines that additional election clerks are needed in a precinct, the clerk may appoint such additional election clerks as he deems necessary; provided, however, that such appointments shall be made in the manner that provides for representation from all major political parties. The county clerk may, proportionally by party, increase the size of the board of an absent voter precinct if the county clerk determines that, based on the number of absentee ballots requested, additional election clerks are necessary to ensure the timely tallying of the absentee ballots.

F. 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 4. 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 shall supervise and the county clerk <u>shall</u> 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 in any county with a population of one hundred

thousand or more according to the most recent federal decennial census.

- B. 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 the elections in any county having a population of less than one hundred thousand according to the most recent federal decennial census.
- C. The schools for instruction provided for in this section shall be as follows:
- (1) one school not less than three days before the primary election;
- (2) one school not less than three days before the general election; and
- $\hbox{ (3)} \quad \hbox{one school not less than three days}$ before any other statewide election.
- D. All major details of the conduct of elections shall be covered by the county clerk or his authorized representative at such school, with special emphasis being given to recent changes in the Election Code. The topics to be covered at the school shall include those topics contained in the precinct manual.
- E. 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.

F. No person shall serve as a judge or member of a precinct board in any election who has not attended at least one such school of instruction in the calendar year of the election at which he 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."

Section 5. Section 1-2-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 41, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-22. CHALLENGERS--QUALIFICATIONS--RESTRICTIONS.-Challengers and alternate challengers shall be voters of [a
precinct located in that county to which they are appointed]
the precinct to which they are appointed; provided that, if
no challenger is available, challengers shall be voters of
the county in which they are appointed. No sheriff, 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."

Section 6. Section 1-4-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 63, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 314, Section 6 and also by Laws 1993, Chapter 316, Section 6) is amended to read:

"1-4-5. METHOD OF REGISTRATION. --

- A. A qualified elector may apply to a registration officer for registration.
- B. The registration officer shall fill out each of the blanks on the original and the voter's copy of the certificate of registration by typing or printing in ink.

 Carbon paper may be used between the original and the voter's copy.
- C. The qualified elector shall subscribe a certificate of registration.
- (1) A person shall sign his original certificate of registration using his given name, middle name or initial and last name.
- (2) If any qualified elector seeking to 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 and the name of the qualified elector so registering shall be subscribed by the making of his mark.

D. When properly executed by the registration
officer, the original and the voter's copy of the certificate
of registration shall be presented, either in person or by
mail by the qualified elector or by the registration 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 his signature or stamp and the date of acceptance thereon shall it constitute an official public record of the registration of the qualified elector.
- F. No later than one hundred twenty days before each election, the county clerk shall submit for publication and, if possible, through television and radio public service announcements, a statement that it is the responsibility of each voter to update his voter registration data."

Section 7. Section 1-6-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 132, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-6-6. ABSENTEE BALLOT REGISTER. --

- A. For each election, the county clerk shall keep an "absentee ballot register", in which he shall enter:
- $\hspace{1cm} \hbox{(1)} \hspace{3em} \hbox{the name and address of each absentee} \\$ ballot applicant;

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- (2) the date and time of receipt of the application;
- (3) whether the application was accepted or rejected;
- (4) the date of issue of an absentee ballot in the county clerk's office or at an alternate location or the mailing of an absentee ballot to the applicant;
 - (5) the applicant's precinct;
- (6) whether the applicant is a voter, a federal voter, a federal qualified elector or an overseas citizen voter; and
- (7) the date and time the completed absentee ballot was received from the applicant by the county clerk or the absent voter voted in the county clerk's office or at an alternate location.
- B. The county clerk shall use the absentee
 register to ensure that multiple absentee ballot requests are
 not processed for the same voter. If multiple absentee voter
 requests are received for the same voter, only the first
 request shall be honored.
- [B.] C. Within twenty-four hours after receipt of a voter's application for an absentee ballot, the county clerk shall mail either the ballot or a notice of rejection to the applicant. If necessary, the county clerk shall hire

temporary staff to ensure that the requirements of this subsection are satisfied.

[C.] <u>D.</u> The absentee ballot register is a public record open to public inspection in the county clerk's office during regular office hours.

[D.] E. The county clerk shall deliver to the absent voter precinct on election day a complete list of all absentee ballot applicants with applicable information shown in the absentee ballot register for each applicant up to 5:00 p.m. on the Thursday preceding the election. The county clerk shall deliver a signature roster containing the same information as the lists to the absent voter precinct board.

[E.] F. The county clerk shall transmit to the secretary of state and to the county chairman of each of the major political parties in the county a complete copy of entries made in the absentee ballot register. Such transmissions shall be made once each week beginning four weeks immediately prior to the election. A final copy shall be transmitted on the Friday immediately following the election."

Section 8. Section 1-10-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 208) is amended to read:

"1-10-9. BALLOTS--ERRORS AND OMISSIONS.--

A. If an error or omission has occurred in the

printed ballot, the district court, upon petition of any voter, may order the county clerk to forthwith correct the error or supply the omission or immediately show cause why the error should not be corrected or the omission should not be supplied.

B. If any error occurs in the printing on the ballot of the name of any candidate or in the designation of the office for which he is nominated, the ballot shall nevertheless be counted for such candidate for the office for which he was nominated as shown by the certificate of nomination.

C. If an error or omission occurs on the face of the ballot that changes the outcome of the affected race and is not discovered until after voting has commenced, a voter may notify the election judge or the county clerk of the error or omission. Within twenty-four hours after notification, or on the next regularly scheduled district court day, the county clerk or a candidate may bring the matter before the district court, which shall immediately hold a hearing on the matter. Within ten days after the hearing, the district court shall grant such appropriate relief as it deems necessary, including rejection of all or a portion of the votes in a precinct or rejection of the

district court may be taken to the supreme court and shall be
heard expeditiously. Pending a final decision, the
canvassing board shall not certify the affected election."
Section 9. Section 1-11-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
Chapter 240, Section 213, as amended) is amended to read:
"1-11-3. PROCLAMATI ONPUBLI CATI ONPOSTI NG

- A. The proclamation shall be published at least once, not more than twelve nor less than seven days before election day.
- B. The proclamation shall be published in a legal newspaper as defined by Section 14-11-2 NMSA 1978.
- C. If no legal newspaper is published in the county, the proclamation shall be published in a legal newspaper of general circulation in the county.
- D. A copy of the proclamation shall be posted in a public building.
- $\label{eq:energy} \textbf{E.} \quad \text{The proclamation shall be printed in English} \\ \text{and Spanish.}$
- F. The proclamation shall be broadcast on a radio station in the appropriate Native American languages in those counties affected by the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended.
- G. The proclamation shall be posted, if possible, on state, county and municipal web sites."

Section 10. Section 1-14-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 328, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-14-3. CONTEST OF ELECTION--FILING OF COMPLAINT.--

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, any action to contest an election shall be commenced by filing a verified complaint of contest in the district court of the county where either of the parties resides. Such complaint shall be filed no later than thirty days from issuance of the certificate of nomination or issuance of the certificate of election to the successful candidate. The party instituting the action shall be known as the contestant, and the party against whom the action is instituted shall be known as the contestee.

B. An action to contest an election alleging a ballot error or omission by an election official shall be brought in the district court of the county where the person bringing the action resides. The complaint shall be filed no later than thirty days from issuance of the certificate of nomination or certificate of election. The party instituting the action shall be known as the contestant and the election official shall be the contestee.

<u>C.</u> The Rules of Civil Procedure apply to all actions commenced under the provisions of this section."

Section 11. Section 1-14-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,

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Chapter 240, Section 337) is amended to read:

"1-14-4. CONTEST OF ELECTION--JUDGMENT--EFFECT-COSTS. --

A. Except as provided in Subsection B of this section, judgment shall be rendered in favor of the party for whom a majority of the legal votes shall be proven to have been cast and shall be to the effect that he is entitled to the office in controversy [with all the privileges, powers and emoluments belonging thereto] and for his costs. If the contestant prevails, he shall have judgment placing him in possession of the contested office [and for the emoluments thereof] from the beginning of the term for which he was elected and for his costs.

B. If the court finds that a ballot error or omission has been committed by an election official, the court may:

(1) reject all or a portion of the votes

from affected precincts and render an order that the person

for whom a majority of the legal votes were cast is entitled

to hold the office in controversy; or

(2) reject all of the votes cast in the election and order a special election to decide who is entitled to hold the office in controversy."