### 52ND LEGISLATURE - STATE OF NEW MEXICO - FIRST SESSION, 2015

#### ZND LLGISLATORL - OTATL OF NEW MILKIOO - TIKST SL

INTRODUCED BY

SENATE BILL 354

Daniel A. Ivey-Soto and James E. Smith

AN ACT

CHANGING THE NAME OF PRECINCT BOARDS TO "ELECTION BOARD" IN THE ELECTION CODE AND OTHER SECTIONS OF LAW.

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

SECTION 1. Section 1-1-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 7, as amended by Laws 1993, Chapter 314, Section 2 and also by Laws 1993, Chapter 316, Section 2) is amended to read:

"1-1-8. ELECTION RETURNS.--As used in the Election Code,

"election returns" means the certificate of the [precinct]

election board showing the total number of votes cast for each

candidate, or for or against each proposed constitutional

amendment or other question, and may include statements of

canvass, signature rosters, poll books, tally books, machine
printed returns and, in any canvass of returns for county

candidates, the original certificates of registration in th	ıe
possession of the county clerk, together with the copies of	-
certificates of registration in the office of the county	
clark "	

SECTION 2. Section 1-1-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 10) is amended to read:

"1-1-11. PRECINCT.--As used in the Election Code,

"precinct" means a designated division of a county for election

purposes [which] that is entitled to a polling place and [a

precinct] an election board. For purposes of municipal or

school district elections, a precinct may also be conterminous

with the boundaries of the municipality or school district as

the case may be."

SECTION 3. Section 1-1-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 12, as amended) is amended to read:

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

SECTION 4. 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 by .198067.1

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administering the Election Code in its statewide application;

- В. prepare instructions for the conduct of election and registration matters in accordance with the laws of the state;
- 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:
- D. report possible violations of the Election Code of which the secretary of state has knowledge to the district attorney or the attorney general for prosecution;
- cause to be published in book form and distributed to the county clerk of each county for use by [precinct] election boards a sufficient number of copies of the Election Code as it is from time to time amended and supplemented;
- be responsible for the education and training of county clerks regarding elections;
- be responsible for the education and training of voting machine technicians; and
- assist the county clerks in the education and training of registration officers."
- SECTION 5. Section 1-2-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 25, as amended) is amended to read:
- "1-2-4. SECRETARY OF STATE--TRAINING AND INSTRUCTIONS TO .198067.1

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#### [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARDS--TRAINING MANUAL.--

- The secretary of state shall provide:
- instructions for the [precinct] election board, which shall include a brief nontechnical explanation of its duties as required by the Election Code; and
- a single training manual containing standard guidelines for the operations and processes of statewide elections, including [pre-election day] pre-electionday activities, election-day activities and post-election-day activities. Separate manuals for voting systems may be provided for each county, or if the single training manual is in a looseleaf binder format, sections for the voting systems used in a given county may be inserted in the training manual for that county.
- When any specific duty is imposed by the instructions issued under the Election Code, the duty shall be deemed to be a requirement of the law."
- SECTION 6. Section 1-2-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 28, as amended) is amended to read:
  - "1-2-6. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--APPOINTMENT--TERM.--
- The county clerk on or before fifty-five days next preceding the primary election shall appoint the [precinct] election board for each precinct.
- The members of the [precinct] election board shall be appointed for a term of two years.

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C. In the event of a vacancy in the office of [precinct] election board member by reason of death, removal from the county, disqualification, refusal to serve or excusal by the county clerk for sufficient cause, the county clerk shall appoint a qualified person to fill the vacancy for the unexpired term."

SECTION 7. Section 1-2-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 29, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-7. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--QUALIFICATION OF MEMBERS--QUALIFICATION OF PRESIDING JUDGES--QUALIFICATION OF MINORS.--

- A. In order to qualify as a member of the [precinct] election board, a person shall:
- (1) be a voter of the county in which the person is appointed to serve;
  - (2) be able to read and write;
- (3) have the necessary capacity to carry out [a precinct] an election board member's functions with acceptable skill and dispatch; and
- (4) execute the [precinct] election board member's oath of office.
- B. Before serving as a presiding judge of  $[\frac{a}{a}]$  precinct an election board, a person shall receive training in the duties of that position and be certified for the position by the county clerk.

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3	(l) who is a candi
4	election;
5	(2) who is a spous
6	sister of any candidate to be voted
7	(3) who is married
8	or sister of any candidate to be vot
9	who is the parent of the spouse of a
10	for at the election; or
11	(4) who is a sheri
12	deputy marshal or state or municipal
13	D. A county clerk may ap
14	minors to serve on [ <del>a precinct</del> ] <u>an e</u>
15	direct supervision of the presiding
16	by the county clerk shall:
17	(l) meet the quali
18	Subsection A of this section, except
19	eligible to vote;
20	(2) be sixteen or
21	the time of the election in which th
22	member of [ <del>a precinct</del> ] <u>an election</u> b
23	(3) be a citizen a
24	for which the minor will be serving
25	an election board;

		С.	No	person	shall	be	qualified	for	appointment	or
ervice	on	[ <del>a ]</del>	pred	einet]	an ele	ctic	on board:			

- date to be voted for at the
- e, parent, child, brother or for at the election;
- to a parent, child, brother ted for at the election or any candidate to be voted
- ff, deputy sheriff, marshal, l police officer.
- opoint not more than two election board under the judge. A minor appointed
- fications set forth in t the minor need not be
- seventeen years of age at ne minor is serving as a board;
- t the time of the election as a member of [a precinct] an election board;

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- (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 [a precinct] an election board in the county in which the minor's parent or legal guardian resides, in accordance with the provisions of Section 1-2-11 NMSA 1978.
- E. A minor appointed to  $[\frac{a \ precinct}]$  an election board shall not serve as the presiding judge or as an election judge."
- SECTION 8. Section 1-2-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 255, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:
- "1-2-8. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--LISTS FROM MAJOR
  POLITICAL PARTIES.--The county [chairman] chair of each of the
  major political parties may file with the county clerk at least
  thirty days before the date of appointment the names of not
  more than four voters for each precinct to be considered for
  appointment as a member of the [precinct] election board. Such
  names shall be those of persons residing in the precinct to
  which they are to be appointed and who meet the qualifications
  required for [a precinct] an election board member. The county
  [chairman] chair may indicate [his] an order of preference for
  each of the persons recommended for each precinct."

SE	CTION	9.	Sec	tion	1 -	2-9	NMSA	197	8 (b	eing	La	ws	1975	,
Chapter	255,	Sect	ion	15,	as	ame	nded)	is	amer	ided	to	re	ad:	

#### "1-2-9. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--STANDBY LIST.--

A. Not less than twenty-one days prior to the date for appointing members of [precinct] election boards, the county clerk shall publish a notice once in a newspaper of general circulation to the effect that [precinct] election boards are to be appointed for the specified number of precincts, stating the number of persons composing each board and that applications for the standby list will be accepted at the county clerk's office.

B. The county clerk shall then compile from the individual applicants a standby list of [precinct] election board members. The persons on the standby list shall have the same qualifications and comply with the same requirements as provided for [precinct] election board members."

SECTION 10. Section 1-2-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 255, Section 16, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-10. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--APPOINTMENT BY COUNTY CLERK.--The county clerk shall appoint the [precinct] election board for each precinct in the following order:

- A. from the list submitted by the major party county chairs in the order stated thereon;
- B. from the list of minors who qualify to be [precinct] election board members at the discretion of the .198067.1

county clerk;

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- C. from the standby list; and
- from any other list of voters who have the same qualifications and comply with the same requirements as provided for [precinct] election board members."

SECTION 11. Section 1-2-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 5, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-11. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--ASSIGNMENT.--Wherever possible, the county clerk shall assign persons appointed as [precinct] election board members to serve in precincts wherein they reside or in precincts located in the representative district wherein they reside. In the event of a shortage or absence of [precinct] election board members in certain precincts, the county clerk may, in the best interest of the election process, assign appointed [precinct] election board members to serve on any [precinct] election board in the county, provided that such appointed board members shall not change the proportionate representation of each party on the board."

SECTION 12. Section 1-2-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 32, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-12. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--NUMBER FOR EACH PRECINCT . - -

For primary, general and special federal elections, the [precinct] election board shall consist of: .198067.1

1	(1) a presiding judge;
2	(2) two election judges; and
3	(3) one election clerk.
4	B. The county clerk, in appointing [precinct]
5	election boards for primary, general and special federal
6	elections:
7	(1) shall appoint presiding judges and
8	election judges so that at least one election judge shall not
9	be of the same political party, if any, as the presiding judge;
10	and
11	(2) may appoint teams of presiding judges and
12	election judges for absent voter precincts and alternate voting
13	locations, provided that each team meets the requirements
14	pursuant to Paragraph (1) of this subsection.
15	C. For all other elections, the [precinct] election
16	board shall consist of:
17	(1) a presiding judge;
18	(2) one election judge; and
19	(3) one election clerk.
20	D. If the county clerk determines that additional
21	election clerks are needed, the clerk may appoint such
22	additional election clerks as the clerk deems necessary."
23	<b>SECTION 13.</b> Section 1-2-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
24	Chapter 240, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:
25	"1-2-14. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARDSNOTICE OF
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- Α. Immediately after the appointment of the [precinct] election boards, the county clerk shall:
- make and certify a list of the names of (1) the appointees for each polling location, by precinct where applicable, post the list in a conspicuous and accessible place in the county clerk's office and keep it posted for five days and send a copy of the list upon request to the county chair of each political party participating in the election and to the secretary of state; and
- (2) notify each person appointed, request the person's acceptance and keep a record of all notifications and acceptances.
- В. If any person appointed to [a precinct] an election 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] election board."
- **SECTION 14.** Section 1-2-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991, Chapter 105, Section 6) is amended to read:
- [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--VACANCY ON ELECTION "1-2-15. DAY.--
- If for any cause a member of the [precinct] Α. election board is not present on election day at the precinct for which [he or she] the member was appointed, the remaining .198067.1

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board members shall notify the county clerk, who shall fill the vacancy.

- If the board members are unable to contact the county clerk in a timely manner, the vacant position shall be filled as follows:
- if there is a vacancy in the position of presiding judge, the remaining board members shall elect one of the election judges to fill the vacancy;
- if there is a vacancy in the position of election judge, the presiding judge shall appoint an election clerk of a different political party than that of the remaining election judge; however, if there is no election clerk of a different political party, the presiding judge shall appoint a voter of the precinct who is of a different political party than that of the remaining election judge; and
- if the vacancy is in the position of election clerk, the presiding judge shall appoint any voter of the precinct to fill the vacancy, provided the voter is of a different political party than the remaining election clerk on a five-member board or of a different political party than that of the presiding judge on a four-member board.
- No vacancy on election day shall prevent the remaining board members from proceeding to open the polls and conducting the election in their assigned precinct."
- **SECTION 15.** Section 1-2-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, .198067.1

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Chapter 240, Section 36, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-16. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--COMPENSATION.--

- Members of [a precinct] an election board shall be compensated for their services at the rate of not less than the federal minimum hourly wage rate nor more than two hundred dollars (\$200) for an election day.
- Members of [a precinct] an election board assigned to alternate voting locations or absent voter precincts may be compensated at an hourly rate set by the county clerk.
- C. Compensation shall be paid within thirty days following the date of election.
- For purposes of determining eligibility for membership in the public employees retirement association and pursuant to the provisions of Subsection B of Section 10-11-3 NMSA 1978, [precinct] election board members are designated as seasonal employees."
- **SECTION 16.** Section 1-2-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 37, as amended) is amended to read:
- "1-2-17. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--SCHOOLS OF INSTRUCTION. --
- The county clerk shall cause to be held a public Α. school of instruction for all presiding judges, [precinct] election boards and others who will be officially concerned with the conduct of elections.

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- В. The schools for instruction provided for in this section shall be as follows:
- one school not less than seven days before (1) the primary election;
- one school not less than seven days before the general election; and
- one school not less than seven days before any other statewide election.
- All major details of the conduct of elections shall be covered by the county clerk or the clerk's authorized representative at such school, with special emphasis being given to recent changes in the Election Code.
- The school of instruction shall be open to any D. 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] election board shall be notified at least seven days prior to commencement of the school.
- A person shall not serve as a judge or member of [a precinct] an election 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 This subsection shall not apply to filling of instruction.

vacancies on election day as provided in Subsection B of Section 1-2-15 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 17. Section 1-2-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 38) is amended to read:

"1-2-18. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD MEMBERS-IDENTIFICATION BADGES.--At all times on election day while
performing their duties, members of the [precinct] election
board shall wear uniform identification badges. Such badges
shall be furnished by the county clerk. The secretary of state
shall prescribe the form and material of such identification
badges, which shall include the identification of the board
member's title and political party."

SECTION 18. Section 1-2-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 124, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-19. ORAL ASSISTANCE FOR LANGUAGE-MINORITY VOTERS.--

A. In those polling places designated by the secretary of state as being subject to the provisions of the 1975 amendments to the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, oral assistance shall be made available to assist language-minority voters who cannot read [sufficiently] well enough to exercise the elective franchise. As used in the Election Code, "language minority voter" means a person who is an American Indian or of Spanish heritage, and "[inability to] cannot read well enough to exercise the elective franchise" means inability to read the languages in which the ballot is printed or the

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inability to understand instructions for operating the voting machine.

- In those precincts where oral assistance is required, the position of "election translator" is created. The election translator shall be an additional member of the regular [precinct] election board unless oral assistance to language minorities can otherwise be rendered by a member of the regular [precinct] election board. The election translator shall be appointed by the county clerk in the same manner as other [precinct] election board members are appointed, except that the county clerk in appointing American Indian election translators shall seek the advice of the pueblo or tribal officials residing in that county. The election translator shall take the oath required of [precinct] election board members and shall meet the same qualifications as other [precinct] election board members. In precincts where election translators are required, an election translator shall represent each political party as required by law for [precinct] election boards.
- C. Each county clerk shall compile and maintain a list of standby election translators to serve in those precincts on election day when the appointed election translator is unavailable for such service.
- D. Each county clerk shall provide to the secretary of state no later than thirty days before any election a list .198067.1

of appointed election translators and a list of appointed standby election translators, together with the precinct numbers to which each election translator has been appointed."

SECTION 19. 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, upon presentation of the written appointment to the [precinct] election board, shall be permitted to be present at any time from the time the [precinct] election board convenes at the polling place until the completion of the [precinct] election board's duties after the polls close.

- B. A challenger, for the purpose of interposing challenges, may:
- (1) view the signature roster or precinct voter list for the purpose of determining whether the challenger desires to interpose a challenge when a signature roster or precinct voter list is used;
- (2) 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;

1	(4) view each voting machine before the polls
2	are opened to ensure that the public counter is at zero, that
3	the results tape contains no votes and that there are no voted
4	ballots in the voting machine bins; and
5	(5) make in any polling place and preserve for
6	future reference written memoranda of any action or omission on
7	the part of any member of the [precinct] election board."
8	<b>SECTION 20.</b> Section 1-2-25 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969,
9	Chapter 240, Section 44, as amended) is amended to read:
10	"1-2-25. CHALLENGERS, WATCHERS, COUNTY CANVASS
11	OBSERVERSPERMITTED AND PROHIBITED ACTIVITIES
12	A. Challengers, watchers and county canvass
13	observers shall:
14	(1) not be permitted to perform any duty of $[a$
15	<pre>precinct] an election board member;</pre>
16	(2) not handle the ballots, signature rosters,
17	checklist of voters or voting machines or take any part in the
18	counting or tallying of the ballots or the county canvass;
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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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] election 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;
- four persons present at any given (b) time in counties with more than fifty thousand registered voters; or
- fifteen persons present at any given time in counties with more than two hundred fifty thousand registered voters.
- Subject to permission granted by the county clerk, additional challengers may be present in the room in which the absent voter [precinct] election 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 21.** Section 1-2-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 40, Section 45, as amended) is amended to read:
- "1-2-26. CHALLENGERS--PENALTY.--The act of denying a .198067.1

challenger, who has presented a written appointment to the [precinct] election board and who is not interfering with the orderly conduct of the election, the right to be present at the polling place, or denying a challenger the right to challenge voters and view the signature rosters or checklist of voters or denying a challenger the right to witness the [precinct] election board in the conduct of its duties is a petty misdemeanor."

SECTION 22. Section 1-2-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 48, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-2-29. WATCHERS AND ELECTION OBSERVERS--PERMISSIBLE ACTIVITIES.--

- A. Upon presentation to [a precinct] an election board of a written appointment, a watcher or election observer may:
- (1) be present at any time from the time the [precinct] election board convenes at the polling place until the completion of the [precinct] election board's duties after the polls close;
- (2) be permitted to observe that the election is being conducted in accordance with the Election Code;
- (3) view the precinct voter list to ascertain whether a voter has voted, subject to the same prohibitions and restrictions as are placed upon challengers by the Election Code;

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precinct	in	the	same	manner	that	cha1	lengers	may	examine	the	j
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- (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] election board charged with the performance of a duty by the Election Code.
- B. A watcher 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 23. Section 1-2-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 49, as amended) 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 a written appointment to the [precinct] election board and who is not interfering with the orderly conduct of the election, the right to be present at the polling place or denying a watcher or election observer the right to witness the [precinct] election board in the conduct of its duties is a petty misdemeanor."

SECTION 24. Section 1-3-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2013, Chapter 189, Section 1) is amended to read:

"1-3-19. ELECTION-DAY POLLING PLACES--ADEQUATE RESOURCES.--

A. Each election-day polling place in a primary or general election that does not contain mail ballot election precincts or precincts consolidated pursuant to Section 1-3-4 NMSA 1978 shall comply with the requirements for polling places and precincts as provided in Subsections B and C of this section, unless the county clerk receives a written waiver from the secretary of state specifying the location and specific provision being waived.

#### B. Each polling place shall:

- (1) have at least one voting system available to assist disabled voters to cast and record their votes; and
- (2) be in a location that is accessible and compliant with the requirements of the federal Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990.
- C. Each precinct polling place located within a single polling place shall have:
- (1) a separate [precinct] election board and signature roster for the precinct;
- (2) at least one optical scan tabulator for the precinct; and
- (3) sufficient spaces for at least five voters to simultaneously and privately mark their ballots, with at least one of those spaces wheelchair-accessible, for the precinct."
- **SECTION 25.** Section 1-4-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, .198067.1

Chapter	240.	Section	66.	as	amended)	) is	amended	tο	read:
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- "1-4-8. DUTIES OF COUNTY CLERK--ACCEPTANCE OF
  REGISTRATION--CLOSE OF REGISTRATION--FEDERAL QUALIFIED ELECTORS
  AND OVERSEAS VOTERS--LATE REGISTRATION.--
- A. For qualified electors other than federal qualified electors or overseas voters, the following provisions shall apply:
- (1) the county clerk shall receive certificates of registration at all times during normal working hours, except that the clerk shall close registration at 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-eighth day immediately preceding any election at which the registration books are to be furnished to the [precinct] election board;
- (2) registration shall be reopened on the Monday following the election;
- (3) for purposes of a municipal or school election, the registration period for those precincts within the municipality or school district is closed at 5:00 p.m. on the twenty-eighth day immediately preceding the municipal or school election and is opened again on the Monday following the election;
- (4) during the period when registration is closed, the county clerk shall receive certificates of registration and other documents pertaining thereto but shall not file [the] any certificate of registration in the

registration book until the Monday following the election, at which time a voter information document shall be mailed to the registrant at the address shown on the certificate of registration;

- (5) when the twenty-eighth day prior to any election referred to in this section is a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, registration shall be closed at 5:00 p.m. of the next succeeding regular business day for the office of the county clerk; and
- (6) the county clerk shall accept for filing any certificate of registration that is subscribed and dated on or before the twenty-eighth day preceding the election and:
- (a) received by the county clerk before 5:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately following the close of registration;
- (b) mailed and postmarked not less than twenty-eight days prior to any election referred to in this section; or
- (c) accepted at a state agency designated pursuant to Section 1-4-5.2 NMSA 1978.
- B. For federal qualified electors and overseas voters, the county clerk shall accept a certificate of registration by electronic transmission from a voter qualified to apply for and vote by absentee ballot in the county if the transmission is received before 5:00 p.m. on the Friday

immediately preceding the election."

SECTION 26. 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.--

- A. 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 residence. The form shall allow the applicant to receive an absentee ballot for all elections within an election cycle.
- B. 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.
- C. Each application for an absentee ballot shall be signed by the applicant and shall require the 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 .198067.1

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] election 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 27. 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 the county clerk shall enter:
- (1) the name and address of each absentee ballot applicant;
- (2) the date and time of receipt of the application;

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- (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 qualified elector or an overseas voter;
- (7) whether the voter is required to submit identification pursuant to Section 1-6-5 NMSA 1978; and
- (8) the date and time the completed absentee ballot was received from the applicant by the county clerk or the absent voter voted early in person in the county clerk's office or at an alternate location.
- B. Absentee ballots shall be sent to applicants beginning twenty-eight days before the election. For each application for an absentee ballot received twenty-three or more days before the election, the county clerk shall send either the ballot or a notice of rejection to the applicant as soon as practicable, provided it is sent not later than twenty-two days before the election. Within twenty-two days of election day, the county clerk shall send either the ballot or a notice of rejection to the applicant within twenty-four hours after receipt of the voter's application for an absentee ballot.

- C. The absentee ballot register is a public record open to public inspection in the county clerk's office during regular office hours. The county clerk shall have an updated absentee ballot register available for public inspection Monday through Friday during regular office hours.
- D. The county clerk shall deliver to the absent voter precinct on election day a complete list of all absentee ballot applicants and early voters with applicable information shown in the absentee ballot register for each applicant and early voter up to 6:00 p.m. on the Saturday preceding the election. The county clerk shall deliver a signature roster containing the same information as the lists to the absent voter [precinct] election board.
- E. Upon request, the county clerk shall transmit to the county chair 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 Saturday immediately following the election.
- F. If the county clerk has available the technology to do so, at the request of a candidate or chair of a political party of the county, the county clerk shall electronically transmit to the candidate or chair via the internet the information, when updated, on the absentee ballot register

indicating voters who have requested absentee ballots, returned their absentee ballots or voted early in person."

SECTION 28. 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.--

A. 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 absent voter [precinct] election board or until it is canceled and destroyed in accordance with law.

B. Completed official mailing envelopes shall be accepted until 7:00 p.m. on election day. Any completed official mailing envelope received after that time shall not be delivered to the absent voter [precinct] election 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, overseas voters and federal qualified electors and report the number from each category to the secretary of state.

C. No later than 5:00 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the date of election, the county clerk shall record the numbers of unused 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 ballots destroyed. A copy of the certificate of destruction shall be sent to the secretary of state."

SECTION 29. Section 1-6-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 137, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-6-11. DELIVERY OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS TO ABSENT VOTER
[PRECINCTS] ELECTION BOARD.--

A. Beginning on the Thursday immediately preceding election day, the county clerk may deliver to the special deputy county clerk for delivery to the absent voter [precinct] election board the absentee ballots received prior to the delivery day. The special deputy county clerk shall issue a receipt for all ballots delivered for the county clerk and shall observe the listing of the names on the official mailing envelopes in the signature rosters. The special deputy county clerk shall then obtain a receipt executed by the presiding judge and each election judge and shall return the receipt to the county clerk for filing. The receipts shall specify the number of envelopes received by the special deputy county clerk

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from the county clerk for the absent voter precinct and the number of envelopes received by the absent voter [precinct] election board from the special deputy county clerk.

- On election day, the county clerk shall deliver all absentee ballots not yet delivered to the absent voter [precinct] election board but received prior to 7:00 p.m. on election day to the special deputy county [clerks] clerk for delivery to the absent voter [precinct boards] election board. The special deputy county clerk shall issue a receipt for all ballots delivered for the county clerk and shall observe the listing of the names on the official mailing envelope in the signature rosters. The special deputy county clerk shall then obtain a receipt executed by the presiding judge and each election judge and shall return the receipt to the county clerk for filing. The receipts shall specify the number of envelopes received by the special deputy county clerk from the county clerk for each absent voter precinct and the number of envelopes received by the absent voter [precinct] election board from the special deputy county clerk.
- C. At 7:00 a.m. on the Thursday prior to election day or on the day the absent voter [precinct] election board begins early processing of absentee ballots, the county clerk shall deliver the electronic voting machines used for absentee voting by mail to the absent voter [precinct] election board. The machines shall not be used to vote on or count additional

ballots for that election. A special deputy county clerk shall issue a receipt for each voting machine. Upon delivery of a voting machine, the special deputy shall:

- (1) obtain a receipt executed by the presiding judge and each election judge specifying the serial number and the seal number of the machine;
- (2) verify the public counter number on the machine; and
- (3) return the receipt to the county clerk for
  filing."

SECTION 30. 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] ELECTION BOARD.--

- 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 official mailing envelope. The judge or election 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 .198067.1

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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.

- A lawfully appointed challenger may 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] election board;
- the official mailing envelope does not (2) contain a signature; or
- (3) the person offering to vote is not a voter as provided in the Election Code.
- If a challenge is upheld by unanimous vote of the presiding judge and the election judges, the official 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.
- Ε. If the official mailing envelope has been properly subscribed and the voter has not been challenged:
  - the judges or election clerks shall enter (1)

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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

- 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.
- It is unlawful for a person to disclose the results of a count and tally or the registration on a voting machine of absentee ballots prior to the closing of the polls.
- Absentee ballots shall be counted and tallied, where possible, on an electronic voting machine as provided in the Election Code.
- 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.
- Τ. If an absentee ballot does not contain the identification required pursuant to Subsection D of Section .198067.1

1-6-5 NMSA 1978, it shall be handled as a provisional paper ballot in accordance with the Election Code."

SECTION 31. Section 1-6-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 141, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-6-16. CASTING BALLOT IN PERSON PROHIBITED.--

- A. No person who has been issued an absentee ballot shall vote in person 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 or at an alternate voting location in the county where the voter is registered to vote, during operational hours, a sworn affidavit stating that the person did not receive or vote 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] election 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.
- D. The secretary of state shall prescribe the form of the affidavit and the manner in which the county clerk shall .198067.1

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void the first ballot mailed to the applicant."

**SECTION 32.** 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.--

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.

- 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 officer a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate. declaration of intent shall be filed between 9:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. on the third Tuesday in March.
- A write-in vote shall be counted and canvassed only if:
- the name written in is the name of a (1) .198067.1

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] election 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 shall not be printed on the ballot.
- F. 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.

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G. 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 33. 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 and their party affiliation for each of the offices to be filled;
- E. list all properly certified candidates for judicial retention;
- F. list all properly declared write-in candidates for each of the offices to be filled;
- G. list the names of all [precinct] election board members, the polling location and the precinct, if applicable, to which they are appointed; and
- H. give the address or location of each polling place and alternate voting location where the election is to be held."
- **SECTION 34.** Section 1-11-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, .198067.1

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Chapter 240, Section 228, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-11-16. SIGNATURE ROSTER CERTIFICATES--CHECKLIST OF
REGISTERED VOTER'S CERTIFICATES--[PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD
MEMBER'S OATH.--The secretary of state shall prescribe the form
of the signature roster certificates, checklist of registered
voter's certificates and the [precinct] election board member's
oath."

SECTION 35. Section 1-12-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 238, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-2. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--[PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD ATTENDANCE.--[Precinct] Election board members, [excepting] except those members scheduled to work only the second shift, shall present themselves at the polling place not later than 6:00 a.m. on the date required by law for the election."

SECTION 36. Section 1-12-2.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1999, Chapter 236, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

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

- A. The county clerk may choose to schedule [precinct] election board members into two work shifts on election day and also may determine the length of each shift for each [precinct] election board member so long as the first shift begins at least one hour before the polls open.
- B. If the county clerk chooses to schedule [precinct] election board members in shifts, the presiding judge on each [precinct] election board shall be scheduled to .198067.1

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work both shifts that day.

C. The county clerk shall notify the secretary of state of all precincts that will be following a two-shift schedule when the county clerk submits the list of [precinct] election board appointments in accordance with Section 1-2-14 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 37. Section 1-12-3 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 36, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-3. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--[PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD DUTIES.--The secretary of state shall prescribe the duties of the [precinct] election board, including duties that, during the conduct of 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 38. Section 1-12-4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 243, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-4. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--MAINTENANCE OF ORDER.--

- A. The presiding judge and the election judges shall maintain order within the polling place.
- B. Crowding or confusion shall not be permitted in the polling place.
- C. Admittance of voters to the polling place shall be controlled and limited to prevent crowding or rushing the [precinct] election board in the performance of its duties.

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- D. The presiding judge or any election judge may call upon any peace officer to assist in the maintenance of order in the polling place. When so requested, the peace officer shall render assistance.
- The presiding judge or any election judge may designate any peace officer to assist in the conduct of the election by standing outside the polling place entrance and controlling the admission of voters to the polling place."

**SECTION 39.** Section 1-12-4.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2005, Chapter 270, Section 59) is amended to read:

"1-12-4.1. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS -- SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN VOTER IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS .-- If on election day the amount of time voters must spend in line before being able to vote in the precinct exceeds forty-five minutes, the presiding judge of the precinct shall suspend all physical forms of voter identification requirements other than those mandated by federal law; provided, however, [that] at the request of two or more [precinct] election board members of different political parties, a voter shall still present the required physical form of identification, and in the case of a voter who does not provide the required name, birth year and unique identifier, the voter shall still be required to present the required physical form of identification."

**SECTION 40.** Section 1-12-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 244, as amended) is amended to read: .198067.1

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- "1-12-5. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--STATE POLICE--OTHER PEACE OFFICERS.--
- A. Any member of the <u>New Mexico</u> state police or other peace officer may enter a polling place upon request for the purpose of observing the conduct of the election.
- B. No member of the <u>New Mexico</u> state police or other peace officer shall interfere in any way with a member of the [precinct] election board, a voter or the conduct of the election except to assist in maintaining order and orderly control of access when requested by the presiding judge or an election judge.
- C. Any member of the <u>New Mexico</u> state police or other peace officer violating Subsection B of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and in addition to any other penalty provided by law shall be subject to dismissal and is ineligible for reinstatement."
- SECTION 41. Section 1-12-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 245) is amended to read:
- "1-12-6. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--MEMORANDA OF ACTIONS OR OMISSIONS.--Any member of the [precinct] election board may in the polling place make written memoranda and preserve them for future reference. The memoranda may concern any action or omission on the part of any person charged with a duty under the Election Code."
- **SECTION 42.** Section 1-12-7.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, .198067.1

Chapter 240, Section 112, as amended) is amended to read:
"1-12-7.1. VOTER LISTS--SIGNATURE ROSTERS--CHECKLIST OF

VOTERS--USE DURING ELECTION.--

A. Each [precinct] election 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] election 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] election 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 paper ballot and shall provide the required voter identification to the county clerk's office before 5:00 p.m. on the second day following the election, or to the [precinct] election 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 paper 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] election board. If the signature roster indicates that the voter is required to present a physical form of identification before voting, the 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

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physical form of identification to 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.

- F. The judge or election clerk shall 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."
- **SECTION 43.** Section 1-12-7.4 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 110, as amended) is amended to read:
- "1-12-7.4. SIGNATURE ROSTER--CHECKLIST OF VOTERS--VOTER LIST--NUMBER--DISTRIBUTION.--
- The county clerk shall prepare and certify the accuracy of one signature roster and one checklist of voters for each precinct. The county clerk shall deliver such roster and checklist to each [precinct] election board. The voter shall sign the signature roster before receiving a ballot. The [precinct] election board member shall mark the checklist of voters to verify the voters on the list who have voted.
- The county clerk shall prepare an alphabetical listing of voters in each precinct, which will be delivered to .198067.1

each [precinct] election board and posted inside the polling place for public use.

C. After the polls have closed, the presiding judge shall deliver the signed signature roster to the county clerk and mail the checklist of voters to the secretary of state."

SECTION 44. 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 any polling location in the county in which the voter is registered if the voter presents the official mailing envelope to the presiding judge before the polls close on election day.

- B. The judge shall note 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. The [precinct] election board shall deliver the unopened official mailing envelopes to the county clerk before midnight on election day.
- C. If the unopened official mailing envelope is received by the county clerk from [a precinct] an election board before the absent voter [precinct] election board has .198067.1

adjourned, it shall be logged and transmitted to the absent voter [precinct] election board to be tallied immediately. If the unopened mailing envelope is received by the county clerk from [a precinct] an election board after the absent voter [precinct] election 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 45. Section 1-12-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 270, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-18. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--DISCLOSURE OF VOTE.--An election official, a member of the [precinct] election board, a watcher or a challenger shall not disclose the name of any candidate for whom any voter has voted."

SECTION 46. Section 1-12-19.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1981, Chapter 156, Section 2, as amended by Laws 2014, Chapter 40, Section 9 and by Laws 2014, Chapter 81, Section 9) 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-third 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 .198067.1

special election for United States representative or a statewide special election shall file with the proper filing 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.

- B. 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 more than ten days after the filing date, certify the names of the declared write-in candidates to the county clerks of every county affected by such candidacy.
- E. No person shall be a write-in candidate in the 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] election 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 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 .198067.1

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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 47. 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] election board or by a party challenger for the following reasons:

- A. the person offering to vote is not registered to vote;
- B. the person offering to vote is listed among those persons to whom an absentee ballot was mailed;
- C. the person offering to vote has already cast a ballot in that election;
- D. the person offering to vote is improperly registered because the person is not a qualified elector; or
- E. in the case of a primary election, the person desiring to vote is not affiliated with a political party represented on the ballot."
- SECTION 48. 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 receives a ballot, a member of
  the [precinct] election board shall, so far as possible,

system to vote shall:

instruct the voter on the voting process and call the voter's			
attention to the posted sample ballot. If any voter asks for			
further information before completing the voting process, the			
judges or election clerks shall provide appropriate information			
and assist the voter with the voting process."			
<b>SECTION 49.</b> Section 1-12-25.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1991			
Chapter 105, Section 30, as amended) is amended to read:			
"1-12-25.1. PROCEDURES FOR VOTING ON ELECTRONIC VOTE			
TABULATOR SYSTEMSA voter using an electronic vote tabulator			

A. receive a ballot issued by the [precinct] election board;

- B. take the ballot to a voting booth and, with the writing utensil provided, mark it in accordance with the instructions for that ballot type; and
- C. feed the ballot into the electronic vote tabulator to record the vote."

SECTION 50. Section 1-12-26 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 281, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-26. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--CLOSING POLLS.--When the polls are closed, the [precinct] election board shall proclaim that fact aloud at the place of election. After the proclamation no voter shall cast a vote. However, if at the hour of closing there are other voters in the polling place, or in line at the door, who are qualified to vote and have not

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3 instructions to the [precinct] election board, the secretary of state shall specify procedures whereby the [precinct] election 5 board shall determine the identity of the last person in line at the time the polls closed." 6 7 SECTION 51. Section 1-12-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, 8 Chapter 240, Section 283, as amended) is amended to read: 9 "1-12-28. CONDUCT OF ELECTION -- ELECTION CERTIFICATE. --10 Immediately upon the closing of the polls, the [precinct] election board shall complete and sign a certificate [which] 11 12 that shall state: "We certify the \_\_\_\_\_ election complete with the voting of voting machine number \_\_\_\_\_ by 13 voter number on the signature roster."." 14 **SECTION 52.** Section 1-12-29 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, 15 Chapter 240, Section 287, as amended) is amended to read: 16 17 "1-12-29. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--COUNTING AND TALLYING--WHO MAY BE PRESENT. -- Only the members of the [precinct] election 18

been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept

open a sufficient time to enable them to vote. In the

may be present while the votes are being counted and tallied.

Only members of the [precinct] election board shall handle
ballots, signature rosters or tally sheets or take part in the
counting and tallying."

board, candidates or their representatives, representatives of

the news media and lawfully appointed challengers and watchers

**SECTION 53.** Section 1-12-30.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, .198067.1

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AFTER THE POLLS CLOSE. --

Chapter 240, Section 113, as amended) is amended to read: "1-12-30.1. VOTER LISTS--SIGNATURE ROSTERS--DISPOSITION

A. After the polls are closed, the signature roster shall be properly certified by the [precinct] election board and returned to the county clerk with the election returns destined for the county clerk. The precinct voter list marked for the secretary of state shall be returned to the secretary of state with the election returns destined for the secretary of state.

- The signed and certified signature rosters used in any election shall be considered a part of the election returns and treated accordingly. They shall be preserved and finally disposed of in the same manner as provided in the Election Code and 42 U.S.C. 1974.
- Whoever willfully destroys, defaces, alters without authorization or improperly disposes of signature rosters used in an election is guilty of a fourth degree felony."

SECTION 54. Section 1-12-32 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 292, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-32. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--RETURN OF BALLOT BOXES AND ELECTION MATERIALS. --

Unless the ballot box, election returns and materials are delivered to the county clerk within twenty-four .198067.1

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hours after the polls are closed, the vote in the precinct shall not be canvassed or made a part of the final election results except upon order of the district court after finding that the delay in the delivery of materials was due to forces beyond the control of the [precinct] election board.

- In precincts not more than thirty-five miles distant from the county clerk's office, the delivery of the ballot box and election returns and materials shall be made by the presiding judge in person.
- In precincts more than thirty-five miles distant from the county clerk's office, the delivery of the ballot box, election returns and materials may be made by special messenger selected by the presiding judge and the election judges."

SECTION 55. Section 1-12-37 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 358, Section 2, as amended) is amended to read:

CONDUCT OF ELECTION--VOTING MACHINES--"1-12-37. VERIFICATION OF RETURNS. -- Two election officials of different parties shall verify that the counter settings registered on the machine-printed returns are legible. The 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] election board and two watchers of opposing interest, if there be such."

Section 1-12-38 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, SECTION 56. .198067.1

Chapter 358, Section 3) is amended to read:

"1-12-38. VOTING MACHINES--PRINTOMATIC VOTING MACHINE-ADMITTANCE OF WATCHERS AND CANDIDATES--PROCLAMATION OF
RESULTS.--During the reading of the results of the votes cast,
any candidate or watcher who desires to be present shall be
admitted to the polling place. The proclamation of the result
of the votes cast shall be distinctly announced by the
presiding judge, who shall read the name of each candidate and
the vote registered on the printed returns. The presiding
judge shall also read the vote cast for and against each
constitutional amendment or other question submitted. During
the proclamation, ample opportunity shall be given to any
person lawfully present to compare the result so proclaimed
with the printed returns, and any necessary corrections shall
then and there be made by the [precinct] election board."

SECTION 57. Section 1-12-39 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 299) is amended to read:

"1-12-39. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--VOTING MACHINE--COMPLETION

OF LOCKING PROCEDURES.--Before adjourning, the [precinct]

election board shall complete the locking procedures on the voting machine."

SECTION 58. 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 .198067.1

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. If a disabled electronic vote tabulator cannot be repaired in a reasonable length of time and if there are no other 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.
- 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.
- D. The county clerk shall provide additional ballots if needed and when requested by the [precinct] election board."
- SECTION 59. 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] election board or at an alternate voting location.

bracketed material]

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No person other than a member of the [precinct] election board or officer authorized by law shall deliver a paper ballot to any voter."

SECTION 60. Section 1-12-65 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 68, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-65. EMERGENCY SITUATIONS--PAPER BALLOTS--COUNTING AND TALLYING PROCEDURES . - -

The presiding judge and the election judges, assisted by the election clerks, shall count and tally the paper ballots that were not tabulated by the electronic vote tabulator and certify the results of the election on the form on the tally sheet setting opposite the name of each candidate in figures the total number of votes cast for the candidate, and they shall set forth in the spaces provided therefor the total number of votes cast for and against each constitutional amendment and other questions. Paper ballots not marked as required by the Election Code shall not be counted. [precinct] election board shall sign the tally sheet certificate.

The counting and tallying of paper ballots in emergency situations shall be in accordance with procedures prescribed by the secretary of state."

Section 1-12-67 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, SECTION 61. Chapter 222, Section 70, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-67. PAPER BALLOTS TO BE PLACED IN BALLOT BOX. --.198067.1

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After the paper ballots are tallied, the [precinct] election board shall place the bundles of counted paper ballots in the ballot box and the ballot box shall be closed and locked."

SECTION 62. Section 1-12-68 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1977, Chapter 222, Section 71, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-12-68. PAPER BALLOTS--COUNTY CANVASS--WHEN RECOUNT IS REQUIRED . --

- If it appears that defective returns cannot be corrected without a recount of the paper ballots, the county canvassing board shall immediately notify the district court in writing.
- В. The district court shall fix a time and place, which shall be not more than one week after receipt of notice from the county canvassing board, for a recount of the paper ballots from the precinct.
- The county clerk shall immediately notify the county chairs of the political parties that participated in the election of the time and place of the recount.
- At the time and place set by the district court, the ballot box shall be opened in the presence of the district judge or some person designated by the district judge to act for the district court, the [precinct] election board, the county canvassing board and other persons desiring to be present.
- The [precinct] election board shall then recount Ε. .198067.1

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the paper ballots and make a new tally sheet certificate in duplicate to conform to the facts.

- After the recount is completed, the [precinct] election board shall replace in the ballot box the paper ballots and other items taken therefrom and shall lock and return the ballot box and one key to the county clerk. other key shall be returned to the district court or its representative.
- G. After being properly corrected, the signature roster and tally sheets shall be disposed of as in the first instance: one each to the county clerk and one each to the secretary of state."

**SECTION 63.** Section 1-13-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 304, as amended) is amended to read:

## "1-13-2. POST-ELECTION DUTIES--MISSING RETURNS.--

- If at the time the county canvassing board meets it appears that [a precinct] an election board has not delivered the election returns to the county clerk, the county canvassing board shall immediately issue a summons to bring before it the delinquent [precinct] election board together with the missing election returns. The summons shall be served by the sheriff, without cost to the county, and the members of the [precinct] election board shall not be paid for their service on election day.
- If within ten days after the date of the .198067.1

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election the secretary of state has not received the election returns of any precinct, the secretary of state may send a special messenger to the county and precinct to secure and convey the missing returns to the secretary of state."

**SECTION 64.** Section 1-13-5 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 307, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-13-5. POST-ELECTION DUTIES--COUNTY CANVASS--DEFECTIVE RETURNS -- CORRECTION . --

The county canvassing board shall immediately issue a summons directed to the [precinct] election board, commanding [them] the board to forthwith appear and make the necessary corrections or supply omissions if:

- it appears on the face of the election returns that any certificate has not been properly executed;
- it appears that there is a discrepancy within the election returns;
- it appears that there is a discrepancy between the number of votes set forth in the certificate for any candidate and the number of electors voting as shown by the election returns; or
- it appears that there is any omission, informality, ambiguity, error or uncertainty on the face of the returns.
- В. The summons shall be served by the sheriff as in the manner of civil cases, and for each service the sheriff .198067.1

shall be allowed the same mileage as is paid in civil cases. The mileage shall be paid by each member of the [precinct] election board served.

C. After issuing the necessary summonses, the county canvassing board shall proceed with the canvass of all correct election returns."

SECTION 65. Section 1-13-6 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 308) is amended to read:

"1-13-6. POST-ELECTION DUTIES--COUNTY CANVASS--DEFECTIVE RETURNS--NOTIFICATION OF SECRETARY OF STATE.--If the county canvassing board discovers any defective returns and issues a summons for the [precinct] election board, it shall immediately notify the secretary of state both orally and in writing that the returns from the specified precinct are defective. The secretary of state shall immediately transmit to the county canvassing board the defective returns from the precinct specified, after first making a photocopy of each of the covers and pages of the returns. The photocopy shall be kept on file for inspection as are the original returns."

SECTION 66. 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 in the ballot box, the ballot box shall be opened by .198067.1

the county clerk and the district judge, or someone designated by 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] election board causes an additional expense to be incurred, no compensation shall be paid to the [precinct] election board for its services on election day."

SECTION 67. Section 1-13-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 317) is amended to read:

"1-13-14. POST-ELECTION DUTIES--OPENING THE BALLOT BOX.-Once the ballot box has been locked by the [precinct] election
board after its first count and tally, no person shall open the
ballot box or remove its contents except as provided by the
Election Code."

SECTION 68. Section 1-13-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 321) is amended to read:

"1-13-18. POST-ELECTION DUTIES--STATE CANVASS-CORRECTIONS.--The state canvassing board shall carefully
examine all election returns and certificates issued by the
county canvassing boards. If any discrepancy, omission or
error appears on their face, the state canvassing board shall
immediately forward such returns or certificate to the district
court in which the precinct or county canvassing board is
situated. The district judge upon receipt of such returns or
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certificate shall issue a summons to the responsible [precinct]

election board or county canvassing board, directing [them] the

board to appear forthwith before [him] the district judge to

complete or correct such returns or certificate."

SECTION 69. Section 1-14-13 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 342) is amended to read:

"1-14-13. POST-ELECTION DUTIES--PROOF THAT NO CORRUPTION OCCURRED--REJECTION OF BALLOTS.--

A. In any election contest, a prima facie showing that the [precinct] election board of any precinct has failed to substantially comply with the provisions of the Election Code that protect the secrecy and sanctity of the ballot and prescribe duties of the [precinct] election board during the conduct of election shall cast upon the candidates of the political party having majority representation on the [precinct] election board the burden of proving that no fraud, intimidation, coercion or undue influence was exerted by such members of the [precinct] election board, and that the secrecy and purity of the ballot was safeguarded and no intentional evasion of the substantial requirements of the law was made.

B. Upon failure to make such a showing upon which the court shall so find, the votes of that entire precinct shall be rejected; provided that no such rejection shall be made [where] when it appears to the court that the members of the [precinct] election board ignored the requirements of the

Election Code with the probable interest of procuring the rejection of the entire vote in the precinct."

SECTION 70. Section 1-14-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 343, as amended) is amended to read:

## "1-14-14. RECOUNTS--RECHECKS--APPLICATION.--

A. Whenever any candidate for any office for which the state canvassing board or county canvassing board issues a certificate of nomination or election believes that any error or fraud has been committed by any [precinct] election board in counting or tallying the ballots, in the verification of the votes cast on the voting machines or in the certifying of the results of any election whereby the results of the election in the precinct have not been correctly determined, declared or certified, the candidate, within six days after completion of the canvass by the proper canvassing board, may have a recount of the ballots, or a recheck of the votes shown on the voting machines, that were cast in the precinct.

- B. In the case of any office for which the state canvassing board issues a certificate of nomination or election, application for recount or recheck shall be filed with the secretary of state.
- C. In the case of any office for which the county canvassing board issues a certificate of nomination or election, application for recount or recheck shall be filed with the district judge for the county in which the applicant .198067.1

resides."

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SECTION 71. Section 1-14-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1978, Chapter 48, Section 1, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-14-15. RECOUNTS--RECHECKS--COST OF PROCEEDINGS.--

An applicant for a recount shall deposit with the proper canvassing board or, in the case of an office for which the state canvassing board issues a certificate of nomination or election, with the secretary of state sufficient cash, or a sufficient surety bond, to cover the cost of a recount for each precinct for which a recount is demanded. An applicant for a recheck shall deposit with the proper canvassing board or, in the case of an office for which the state canvassing board issues a certificate of nomination or election, with the secretary of state sufficient cash, or a sufficient surety bond, to cover the cost of the recheck for each voting machine to be rechecked. The state canvassing board shall determine the estimated actual cost of a recount per precinct and a recheck per voting machine no later than March 15 of even-numbered years. The secretary of state shall post the recount and recheck cost determinations on the secretary of state's web site when the state canvassing board issues its cost determinations.

B. The deposit or surety bond shall be security for the payment of the costs and expenses of the recount or recheck in case the results of the recount or recheck are not

sufficient to change the results of the election.

C. If it appears that error or fraud sufficient to change the winner of the election has been committed, the costs and expenses of the recount or recheck shall be paid by the state upon warrant issued by the secretary of finance and administration supported by a voucher of the secretary of state, or shall be paid by the county upon warrant of the county clerk from the general fund of the county, as the case may be.

D. If no error or fraud appears to be sufficient to change the winner, the costs and expenses for the recount or recheck shall be paid by the applicant. Costs shall consist of any docket fees, mileage of the sheriff in serving summons and fees and mileage of [precinct] election board members, at the same rates allowed witnesses in civil actions. If error or fraud has been committed by [a precinct] an election board, the board members shall not be entitled to such mileage or fees."

SECTION 72. Section 1-14-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2008, Chapter 41, Section 3) is amended to read:

"1-14-16. RECOUNT OR RECHECK PROCEEDINGS.--

A. Immediately after filing of the application for recount or recheck, or notice of an automatic recount, the appropriate canvassing board shall issue an order to the county clerk of each county where a precinct specified in the application or notice is located commanding the county clerk to .198067.1

convene the absent voter [precinct] election board at the county seat on a day specified in the order, which date shall not be more than ten days after the filing of the application for a recount or recheck or notice of an automatic recount.

- B. Upon receipt of the order, the county clerk shall send notices by registered mail of the date fixed for the recount or recheck to the district judge for the county, the absent voter [precinct] election board members and the county chair of each of the political parties that participated in the election for the office in question.
- C. The absent voter [precinct] election board, district judge and county clerk shall meet on the date fixed for the recount or recheck, and the ballot boxes and ballot containers or voting machines of the precincts involved in the recount or recheck shall be opened. The absent voter [precinct] election board shall recount and retally the ballots, or recheck the votes cast on the voting machines, as the case may be, for the office in question in the presence of the county clerk, district judge, or person designated to act for the district judge, and any other person who may desire to be present.
- D. After completion of the recount or recheck, the absent voter [precinct] election board shall replace the ballots in the ballot boxes and ballot containers and lock them, or the voting machines shall be locked and resealed, and .198067.1

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the [precinct] election board shall certify to the secretary of state the results of the recount or recheck. The district judge, or the person designated to act for the district judge, and the county clerk shall also certify that the recount or recheck was made in their presence."

**SECTION 73.** Section 1-14-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 347, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-14-18. RECOUNT--RECHECK--RECANVASS BY CANVASSING BOARDS . - -

- Immediately upon receipt of the certificate of recount or recheck from all the absent voter [precinct] election boards making a recount or recheck, the proper canvassing board shall meet and recanvass the returns for the office in question.
- In making the recanvass, the proper canvassing board shall be bound by the certificates of recount or recheck from the absent voter [precinct] election boards instead of the original returns from the [precinct] election boards.
- After the recanvass, if it appears that fraud or error has been committed sufficient to change the winner of the election, then the proper canvassing board shall revoke the certificate of nomination or election already issued to any person for that office and shall issue a certificate of nomination or election in favor of the person receiving a plurality of the votes cast at the election as shown by the

recount or recheck, and such certificate shall supersede all others and entitle the holder to the same rights and privileges as if such certificate had been originally issued by the canvassing board."

SECTION 74. Section 1-14-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 350, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-14-21. RECOUNTS--RECHECKS--MANDAMUS.--If the state canvassing board, the county canvassing board, secretary of state, county clerk or any member of [a precinct] an election board fails or refuses to do or perform any of the acts required of them pertaining to recounts or rechecks, the applicant for recount or recheck may apply to any district court, the court of appeals or the supreme court of New Mexico for writ of mandamus to compel the performance of the required act, and [such] that court shall entertain such application."

SECTION 75. Section 1-20-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 433, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-20-9. FALSIFYING ELECTION DOCUMENTS.--Falsifying election documents consists of performing any of the following acts willfully and with knowledge and intent to deceive or mislead any voter, [precinct] election board, canvassing board or other election official:

A. printing, causing to be printed, distributing or displaying false or misleading instructions pertaining to voting or the conduct of the election;

B. printing, causing to be printed, distributing of				
displaying any official ballot, sample ballot, facsimile				
diagram or pretended ballot that includes the name of any				
person not entitled by law to be on the ballot, or omits the				
name of any person entitled by law to be on the ballot, or				
otherwise contains false or misleading information or headings				
C. defacing, altering, forging, making false				

- C. defacing, altering, forging, making false entries in or changing in any way a certificate of nomination, registration record or election return required by or prepared and issued pursuant to the Election Code;
- D. suppressing any certificate of nomination, registration record or election return required by or prepared and issued pursuant to the Election Code;
- E. preparing or submitting any false certificate of nomination, registration record or election return; or
- F. knowingly falsifying any information on a nominating petition.

Whoever falsifies election documents is guilty of a fourth degree felony."

SECTION 76. Section 1-20-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 435) is amended to read:

"1-20-11. OFFERING A BRIBE.--Offering a bribe [consits] consists of [wilfully] willfully advancing, paying, or causing to be paid, or promising, directly or indirectly, any money or other valuable consideration, office or employment to any

person for the following purposes connected with or incidental to any election:

- A. to induce such person, if a voter, to vote or refrain from voting for or against any candidate, proposition, question or constitutional amendment;
- B. to induce such person, if [a precinct] an election board member or other election official, to mark, alter, suppress or otherwise change any ballot that has been cast, any election return or any certificate of election; or
- C. to induce such person to use such payment or promise to bribe others for the purposes specified in this section.

Whoever offers a bribe is guilty of a fourth degree felony."

SECTION 77. Section 1-20-14 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 438) is amended to read:

"1-20-14. INTIMIDATION.--Intimidation consists of inducing or attempting to induce fear in any member of [a precinct] an election board, voter, challenger or watcher by use of or threatened use of force, violence, infliction of damage, harm or loss, or any form of economic retaliation upon any voter, [precinct] election board member, challenger or watcher for the purpose of impeding or preventing the free exercise of the elective franchise or the impartial administration of the election or Election Code.

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Whoever commits intimidation is guilty of a fourth degree felonv."

Section 1-20-17 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, SECTION 78. Chapter 240, Section 441, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-20-17. OBSTRUCTING THE POLLING PLACE. --

- Obstructing the polling place consists of:
- (1) any person other than a voter offering to vote, a member of the [precinct] election 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
- any person who willfully blocks the (2) entrance to a polling place so as to prevent free ingress and egress.
- 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.
- Whoever obstructs the polling place is guilty of .198067.1

a petty misdemeanor."

SECTION 79. Section 1-20-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 443) is amended to read:

"1-20-19. OFFENSES BY MESSENGERS.--Offense by messenger consists of the [wilful] willful delay or failure of any official messenger to convey or deliver election supplies to the [precinct] election board, or the [wilful] willful delay or failure of any official messenger to convey or deliver the ballot box, key, election returns or other supplies to the county clerk.

Any messenger committing such offense is guilty of a petty misdemeanor."

SECTION 80. Section 1-20-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 444) is amended to read:

"1-20-20. DISTURBING THE POLLING PLACE.--Disturbing the polling place consists of creating any disorder or disruption at the polling place on election day, or consists of interfering with in any manner the conduct of the election or with a member of the [precinct] election board, voter, challenger or watcher in the performance of [his] that person's duties.

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

SECTION 81. Section 1-20-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1969, Chapter 240, Section 445) is amended to read:

"1-20-21. UNLAWFUL POSSESSION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUORS.-Unlawful possession of alcoholic liquors consists of the use or
possession of any alcoholic liquor by any member of the
[precinct] election board while performing [his] official
duties on election day. Unlawful possession also consists of
the use, possession or carrying of alcoholic liquor within two
hundred feet of the polling place during any election.

Whoever commits unlawful possession of alcoholic liquors is guilty of a petty misdemeanor."

SECTION 82. Section 1-21-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 322, Section 11) is amended to read:

"1-21-11. HANDLING PRESIDENTIAL BALLOTS BY ABSENT VOTER

[PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD.--Presidential ballots shall be handled in the same manner as that specified for absentee ballots in the Election Code."

SECTION 83. Section 1-22-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 168, Section 13, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-22-11. PUBLICATION.--The proper filing officer for the school district shall issue and publish the proclamation listing the name of each candidate for membership on the board, each question to be submitted to the voters of the school district and the names of the [precinct] election board members of the school district. The publication shall be made once each week for two successive weeks, with the last publication being made within seven days but not later than two days before

the date of the school district election. The names of the candidates shall be published in the same order and for the same positions as will appear on the ballot. The publication shall be in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district and shall conform to the provisions of the federal Voting Rights Act of 1965, as amended. The cost of the publication shall be paid by the school district."

SECTION 84. Section 1-22-12 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 168, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:

"1-22-12. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS.--

- A. Except as otherwise provided in the School Election Law, the county clerk shall administer and conduct school district elections pursuant to the provisions of the Election Code for the conduct of general elections.
- B. [Precinct] Election board members for each polling place shall be appointed by the county clerk from among those persons who meet the qualifications set forth in Section 1-2-7 NMSA 1978 and who reside within the school district. The number of members on each [precinct] election board shall be as provided in Section 1-2-12 NMSA 1978. Vacancies on election day shall be filled as provided in Section 1-2-15 NMSA 1978.
- C. In the event that only one candidate has filed a declaration of candidacy for each position to be filled at the election, no declared write-ins have filed for any position and there are no questions or bond issues on the ballot, the county .198067.1

clerk shall perform the duties of the [precinct] election board and no other [precinct] election board shall be appointed.

D. All costs of school district elections shall be paid by the school district."

SECTION 85. Section 1-22-15 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 168, Section 17, as amended by Laws 1987, Chapter 249, Section 49 and also by Laws 1987, Chapter 338, Section 3) is amended to read:

### "1-22-15. CANVASSING BOARD--DUTIES.--

A. The canvassing board for the canvass of the results of a school district election shall be composed of the superintendent, the county clerk of record who is the proper filing officer and the magistrate or the presiding judge of the metropolitan court, as the case may be, of the county in which the administrative office of the school district is situate.

B. Ballots cast in each county in which the school district is situate shall be transported by the presiding judge of the [precinct] election board upon the closing of the polls to the office of the proper filing officer. Each ballot box shall have two locks. The key to one lock on each ballot box when emergency ballots are used and one copy of the signature roster shall at that time be placed in a stamped, addressed envelope provided for that purpose and shall be mailed to the magistrate or the presiding judge of the metropolitan court, as the case may be, of the county in which the administrative

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office of the school district is situate. If emergency ballots are not used, both ballot box keys shall be returned to the proper filing officer.

- C. Within three days after the date of the school district election, the canvassing board shall meet in the office of the proper filing officer or the administrative office of the school district as determined by the proper filing officer and shall:
- (1) canvass the returns in the same manner as county election returns are canvassed;
- determine the total number of persons in (2) the school district voting in the election; and
- issue a certificate of canvass of the (3) results of the election and send one copy of the certified results:
  - (a) to the board;
  - to the secretary of state; and
- to the proper filing officer to be (c) filed in [his] the filing officer's office.
- The canvassing board shall issue a certificate of election to each candidate which it determines to be elected.
- The county clerk of record shall cause the Ε. results of the election to be published once in a newspaper of general circulation in the school district."

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SECTION 86. Section 1-22-18 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 168, Section 20, as amended) is amended to read:

#### "1-22-18. WRITE-IN CANDIDATES.--

- Write-in candidates for the office of board member shall be permitted in school district elections.
- A person may be a write-in candidate only if the person has the qualifications to be a candidate for membership on the board in the school district election as provided in the School Election Law.
- C. A person desiring to be a write-in candidate for the office of board member shall file with the proper filing officer a declaration of intent to be a write-in candidate. The declaration shall be filed before 5:00 p.m. on the thirtyfifth day preceding the date of the election.
- 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 if misspellings of those combinations can be reasonably determined by a majority of the members of the [precinct] election board to identify a declared write-in candidate; and
- (2) the name is written on the proper line .198067.1

provided on the background provided on the background provided on the background provided and to be a write-in considered a candidates in

provided on the ballot for write-in votes for the office and position for which the candidate has declared intent and the voter has followed the directions for voting 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 School Election Law except that the write-in candidate's name shall not be printed on the ballot.
- F. 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 a preprinted sticker or label."
- SECTION 87. Section 1-22-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 168, Section 21, as amended) is amended to read:

### "1-22-19. ABSENTEE VOTING.--

- A. A voter may vote in a school district election by absentee ballot for all candidates and on all questions appearing on the ballot in [his] the voter's precinct as if [he] the voter were casting [his] the ballot in person at the polling place on election day.
- B. The provisions of the Absent Voter Act [of the Election Code] apply to absentee voting in school district elections, provided that absentee ballots may be marked in person during the regular hours and days of business at the .198067.1

county clerk's office from 8:00 a.m. on the twenty-fifth day preceding the election until 5:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately prior to the date of the election. Absentee ballots shall be printed at least thirty days prior to the date of the election. Provisions may be made by the board in the proclamation for absentee voting by electronic voting machine from 8:00 a.m. on the twentieth day preceding an election until 5:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately prior to the date of the election.

C. A regular [precinct] election board may be designated to serve as the absent voter [precinct] election board. A member of the absent voter [precinct] election board shall receive the same compensation as a regular [precinct] election board member. A regular [precinct] election board member who also serves as a member of the absent voter [precinct] election board shall not be entitled to extra compensation for serving on the absent voter [precinct] election board."

SECTION 88. Section 3-8-2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

## "3-8-2. DEFINITIONS.--

- A. The definitions in Section 3-1-2 NMSA 1978 shall apply to the Municipal Election Code in addition to those definitions set forth in the Municipal Election Code.
- B. As used in the Municipal Election Code: .198067.1

- (1) "absentee voter list" means the list prepared by the municipal and county clerks of those persons who have been issued an absentee ballot;
- (2) "ballot" means a system for arranging and designating for the voter the names of candidates and questions to be voted on and for the marking, casting or otherwise recording of such votes. "Ballot" includes paper ballots, absentee ballots, ballot sheets and paper ballots used in lieu of voting machines;
- (3) "ballot sheet" means the material placed on the front of the voting machine containing the names of the candidates, the offices the candidates are seeking and a statement of the proposed questions to be voted upon;
- (4) "consolidated precinct" means the combination of two or more precincts pursuant to the Municipal Election Code;
- (5) "county clerk" means the clerk of the county or the county clerk's designee within which the municipality is located;
- of the [precinct] election board, including the certificate showing the total number of votes cast for each candidate, if any, and for or against each question, if any, and shall include statements of canvass, signature rosters, registered voter lists, machine-printed returns, paper ballots used in

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lieu of voting machines, absentee ballots, absentee ballot registers and absentee voter lists or absent voter machineprinted returns;

- "municipal clerk" means the municipal clerk or any deputy or assistant municipal clerk;
- "municipal clerk's office" means the office of the municipal clerk or any other room used in the process of absentee voting, counting and tallying of absentee ballots or canvassing the election results within the confines of the building where the municipal clerk's office is located;
- "paper ballot" means a ballot manually (9) marked by the voter and counted by hand without the assistance of a machine or optical-scan vote tabulating device;
- "precinct" means a portion of a county situated entirely in or partly in a municipality that has been designated by the county as a precinct for election purposes and that is entitled to a polling place and [a precinct] an election board. If a precinct includes territory both inside and outside the boundaries of a municipality, "precinct", for municipal elections, shall mean only that portion of the precinct lying within the boundaries of the municipality;
- (11)"[precinct] election board" means the appointed election officials serving a single or consolidated precinct;
  - "qualified elector" means any person (12)

whose affidavit of voter registration has been filed by the county clerk, who is registered to vote in a general election precinct established by the board of county commissioners that is wholly or partly within the municipal boundaries and who is a resident of the municipality. Persons who would otherwise be qualified electors if land on which they reside is annexed to a municipality shall be deemed to be qualified electors:

(a) upon the effective date of the municipal ordinance effectuating the terms of the annexation as certified by the board of arbitration pursuant to Section 3-7-10 NMSA 1978;

(b) upon thirty days after the filing of an order of annexation by the municipal boundary commission pursuant to Sections 3-7-15 and 3-7-16 NMSA 1978, if no appeal is filed or, if an appeal is filed, upon the filing of a nonappealable court order effectuating the annexation; or

(c) upon thirty days after the filing of an ordinance pursuant to Section 3-7-17 NMSA 1978, if no appeal is filed or, if an appeal is filed, upon the filing of a nonappealable court order effectuating the annexation;

(13) "recheck" pertains to voting machines and means a verification procedure where the counter compartment of the voting machine is opened and the results of the balloting as shown on the counters of the machine are compared with the results shown on the official returns;

1	(14) "recount" pertains to ballots and
2	absentee ballots and means a retabulation and retallying of
3	individual ballots;
4	(15) "voter" means a qualified elector of the
5	municipality; and
6	(16) "voting machine" means any electronic
7	recording and tabulating voting system as tested and approved
8	by the secretary of state."
9	SECTION 89. Section 3-8-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965,
10	Chapter 300, Section 14-8-5, as amended) is amended to read:
11	"3-8-7. MUNICIPAL CLERKCOUNTY CLERKELECTION
12	DUTIES
13	A. The municipal clerk shall:
14	(1) administer the municipal election;
15	(2) with the consent of the governing body,
16	secure the necessary polling places;
17	(3) see that all necessary supplies and
18	equipment are present at each polling place prior to the
19	opening of the polls on the day of the election;
20	(4) certify voting machines;
21	(5) conduct an election school for [ <del>precinct</del> ]
22	election board members as required in Section 3-8-21 NMSA 1978;
23	(6) keep the office of the municipal clerk
24	open on election day for the purpose of receiving ballot boxes,
25	election returns and materials until all election returns and
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materials are received; and

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- (7) within fifteen days of the holding of any municipal election, forward to the county clerk a listing of all individuals voting in the municipal election.
- Within fifteen days of the adoption of the election resolution, the municipal clerk shall request in writing from the county clerk the registered voter lists and signature rosters containing only the qualified electors eligible to vote in the municipal election. The county clerk shall provide to the municipal clerk a printed registered voter list and the voter registration information in compatible electronic format containing only the qualified electors eligible to vote in the municipal election twenty days prior to the election. At least seven days prior to every municipal election, the county clerk shall furnish to the municipal clerk the registered voter list and signature roster containing only the qualified electors eligible to vote in the municipal election. A municipal clerk shall not amend, add or delete any information to or from the registered voter list except as otherwise provided by law. The registered voter list shall constitute the registration list for the municipal election. The registered voter list does not have to be returned to the county clerk. The municipality shall bear the reasonable cost of preparation of the voter lists, signature rosters and voter registration in electronic format but in no case in an amount

that exceeds the actual cost to the county."

SECTION 90. Section 3-8-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 17, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-9. ELECTION SCHEDULING--CONFLICTS--NOTICE.--

- A. Except as otherwise provided by law, a municipal election may be held concurrently with, but shall not be held within forty-two days prior to or within thirty days after, any statewide special, general or primary election or any regular school district election. Whenever a municipal election would be or has been scheduled within the prohibited time, the governing body shall adopt an election resolution scheduling or rescheduling the election on a date as soon as is practicable outside the prohibited period and in compliance with the requirements of the Municipal Election Code and any other statute specifically related to such election. If an election resolution has already been adopted, the new election resolution shall supersede the existing election resolution and the new election resolution shall be published as required by the Municipal Election Code.
- B. Except as otherwise provided by law, one or more municipal special elections, including but not limited to bond elections, may be held in conjunction with a regular municipal election or one or more special municipal elections.
- C. When concurrent elections are called for, publications, notices, selection of [precinct] election boards, .198067.1

election schools, ordering election supplies, conduct of the election, canvassing, [record keeping] recordkeeping and all other election matters shall be conducted to comply with all election requirements for each such election as if it were held separately. However, any requirement may be satisfied by a combined action if such action would satisfy the requirements set by law for each individual election. Allowable combined actions include but are not limited to, combined:

- (1) publications;
- (2) notices;
- (3) appointment of [precinct] election boards;
- (4) ordering of election supplies;
- (5) conduct of election;
- (6) canvassing; and
- (7) recordkeeping."

SECTION 91. Section 3-8-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 306, Section 8, as amended) is amended to read:

- "3-8-19. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARDS--APPOINTMENTS-COMPENSATION.--
- A. In order to qualify as a member of [a precinct] an election board, a person shall:
- (1) be a [resident] qualified elector of the municipality and a resident of the precinct or consolidated precinct within the jurisdiction of the [precinct] election board. However, if there is a shortage or absence of .198067.1

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[precinct] election board members in certain precincts or consolidated precincts, a person who is a [resident] qualified elector of the municipality and a nonresident of the precinct or consolidated precinct may be appointed;

- be able to read and write; (2)
- have the necessary capacity to carry out the functions of the office with acceptable skill and dispatch; and
- (4) execute the [precinct] election board member's oath of office.
- No person shall be qualified for appointment or service on [a precinct] an election board if that person is a:
  - candidate for any municipal office; (1)
- (2) spouse, parent, child, brother or sister of any candidate to be voted for at the election;
- sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal or state or municipal [policeman] police officer;
- spouse, parent, child, brother or sister (4) of the municipal clerk or any deputy or assistant municipal clerk; or
- municipal clerk or deputy or assistant municipal clerk.
- Not less than thirty-five days before the day of the municipal election, the governing body shall appoint [a precinct] an election board for each polling place. .198067.1

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[precinct] election board shall consist of no fewer than three members. Each board shall have no fewer than three election judges and no fewer than two election clerks. Election judges may also be appointed as election clerks. Not less than two alternates shall be appointed who shall become either election judges or election clerks or both as the need arises. thirty-fifth day before the day of the election, the municipal clerk shall post and maintain in the clerk's office until the day of the election the names of the election judges, election clerks and alternates for each polling place. The posting of the names of the election judges, election clerks and alternates for each polling place may be proved by an affidavit signed by the municipal clerk. The municipal clerk shall, by mail, notify each person appointed, request a written acceptance and keep a record of all notifications and The notice shall state the date by which the person must accept the appointment. If any person appointed to [a precinct] an election board, or as an alternate, fails to accept an appointment within seven days after the notice is sent, the position shall be deemed vacant and the position shall be filled as provided in this section.

D. The county clerk shall furnish upon request of the municipal clerk the names and addresses of qualified [precinct] election board members for general elections, and such [precinct] election board members may be appointed as .198067.1

[precinct] election board members for municipal elections.

- E. The municipal clerk shall appoint a qualified elector as [a precinct] an election board member to fill any vacancy that may occur between the day when the list of [precinct] election board members is posted and the day of the election. If a vacancy occurs on the day of the election, the [precinct] election board members present at the polling place may appoint by a majority vote a qualified elector to fill the vacancy. If the vacancy was filled after the date of the election school, that person need not attend an election school in order to validly serve on the [precinct] election board.
- F. Members of [a precinct] an election board shall be compensated for their services at the rate provided in Section 1-2-16 NMSA 1978 for the day of the election. The governing body may authorize payment to alternates who are required by the [precinct] election board or municipal clerk to stand by on election day at the rate of not more than twenty dollars (\$20.00) for the day of the election.
- G. Compensation shall be paid within thirty days following the date of election."
- SECTION 92. Section 3-8-20 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 306, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:
  - "3-8-20. [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--DUTIES.--
    - A. The [precinct] election board shall:
      - (1) conduct the municipal election in the

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manner provided for the conduct of elections in the Municipal Election Code: and

- at the close of the polls, count the votes (2) cast on each question, if any, and for each candidate, if any, and perform all duties as required by the Municipal Election Code.
- A member of the [precinct] election board shall not disclose the name of any candidate for whom any voter has voted.
- No person shall serve on [a precinct] an election board unless that person has attended election training conducted by the municipal clerk in the previous four years."

**SECTION 93.** Section 3-8-21 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 29, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-21. MUNICIPAL CLERK--[PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD--ELECTION TRAINING. --

- The municipal clerk shall conduct or cause to be conducted election training not less than five days prior to the election. All major details of the conduct of elections shall be covered at the training, with special emphasis given to recent changes in the Municipal Election Code. The training session shall be open to the public, with notice published not less than four days prior to the training.
- Notice of the training shall be mailed to each .198067.1

1	[ <del>precinct</del> ] <u>election</u> board member and alternate not less than		
2	seven days prior to the training.		
3	C. Two or more municipalities may jointly conduct		
4	election training.		
5	D. The governing body may authorize payment of		
6	mileage to [precinct] election board members who attend		
7	election training."		
8	SECTION 94. Section 3-8-22 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985,		
9	Chapter 208, Section 30, as amended) is amended to read:		
10	"3-8-22. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONELIGIBILITY FOR ASSISTANCE-		
11	ORAL ASSISTANCE FOR LANGUAGE MINORITY VOTERSAID OR ASSISTANCE		
12	TO VOTER MARKING BALLOTWHO MAY ASSIST VOTERTYPE OF		
13	ASSISTANCE		
14	A. A voter may request assistance in voting only if		
15	the voter is:		
16	(1) visually impaired;		
17	(2) a person with a physical disability;		
18	(3) unable to read or write;		
19	(4) a member of a language minority who is		
20	unable to read well enough to exercise the elective franchise;		
21	or		
22	(5) not able to operate a voting machine or		
23	mark a ballot without assistance.		
24	B. When a voter who is eligible for assistance		
25	requires assistance in marking a ballot or recording a vote on		
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FOR ASSISTANCE--

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a voting machine, the voter shall announce this fact before receiving the ballot or before entering the voting machine.

- The voter's request for assistance shall be noted next to the voter's name in the signature roster and shall be initialed by the presiding judge.
- After noting the voter's request for assistance in the signature roster, the voter shall be allowed to receive assistance in marking a ballot or recording a vote on a voting The name of the person providing assistance to a voter pursuant to this section shall be recorded on the signature roster.
- A person who swears falsely in order to secure assistance with voting is guilty of perjury.
- If a voter who has requested assistance in marking a ballot has a visual impairment or physical disability, is unable to read or write or is a member of a language minority who has requested assistance, the voter may be accompanied into the voting machine by a person of the voter's own choice; provided that the person shall not be the voter's employer, an agent of that employer, an officer or agent of the voter's union or a candidate whose name appears on the ballot in the election. A member of the [precinct] election board may assist a voter, if requested to do so by that voter.
- A person who accompanies the voter into the .198067.1

voting booth or voting machine may assist the voter in marking a ballot or recording a vote on the voting machine. A member of the [precinct] election board who assists a voter shall not disclose the name of any candidate or questions for whom any voter voted.

- H. Oral assistance shall be made available to assist language minority voters who cannot read sufficiently well to exercise the elective franchise. As used in this subsection, "language minority" means a person who is Native American or of Spanish heritage, and "inability to read well enough to exercise the elective franchise" means inability to read the languages in which the ballot is printed or the inability to understand instructions for operating the voting machine.
- I. The position of election translator is created. The election translator shall be an additional member of the regular [precinct] election board, unless oral assistance to language minorities can otherwise be rendered by a member of the regular [precinct] election board. The election translator shall be appointed by the municipal clerk in the same manner as other [precinct] election board members are appointed, except that the municipal clerk in appointing Native American election translators shall seek the advice of the pueblo or tribal officials residing in that municipality. The election translator shall take the oath required of [precinct] election

board members and shall meet the same qualifications as other [precinct] election board members.

J. Each municipal clerk shall compile and maintain a list of standby election translators to serve in those precincts on election day when the appointed election translator is unavailable for such service."

SECTION 95. Section 3-8-30 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 300, Section 14-8-9, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-30. REGULAR MUNICIPAL ELECTION--PUBLICATION OF NAMES OF CANDIDATES AND OTHER ELECTION DATA.--The municipal clerk shall publish the names of the candidates for each office to be filled, the order their names will appear on the ballot, the location and address of the polling place for each precinct and the names of all [precinct] election board members and alternates and the precincts to which they are appointed. If districted, the municipal clerk shall also publish the precincts or portion of precincts in each election district. Publication shall be once each week for two successive weeks, with the first publication not more than twenty-eight days prior to the day of the election and the last publication not less than two days before the day of election. This material shall also be posted in the office of the municipal clerk from the day it is first published until the day of the election."

SECTION 96. Section 3-8-31 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1971, Chapter 306, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

# "3-8-31. REGULAR MUNICIPAL ELECTION--CHALLENGERS--WATCHERS--OBSERVERS.--

- A. Upon petition filed with the municipal clerk by an unopposed candidate or by both candidates for a municipal office, if only two candidates are running for the office, or by a majority of the candidates for a municipal office, if more than two candidates are running for the office, those candidates may:
- (1) appoint one person as a challenger and one alternate for each polling place in the municipal election; and
- (2) appoint one person as a watcher and one alternate for each polling place in the municipal election.
- B. The petition appointing a challenger and watcher and alternates shall be filed not later than 5:00 p.m. on the fourth day preceding the election.
- C. Upon receipt of the petition, the municipal clerk shall verify whether the challengers, watchers and alternates are properly qualified pursuant to Subsection D of this section. Not later than 3:00 p.m. on the day prior to the election, the municipal clerk shall prepare official identification badges for those challengers, watchers and alternates who are properly qualified. Such identification badges shall be signed by the municipal clerk and contain the name of the challenger, watcher or alternate and state that person's title and the polling place where such person serves.

Challengers, watchers and alternates shall be responsible to obtain their identification badges from the office of the municipal clerk prior to the opening of the polls on election day.

- D. A challenger, watcher or alternate shall function only at a polling place that serves the precinct within which such challenger, watcher or alternate resides. No sheriff, deputy sheriff, marshal, deputy marshal, municipal or state police officer, candidate or any person who is a spouse, parent, child, brother or sister of a candidate to be voted for at the election or any municipal clerk, deputy municipal clerk or assistant shall serve as a challenger, watcher or alternate. No person shall serve as a challenger or watcher unless that person is a qualified elector of the municipality.
- E. Upon presentation of their official identification badges to the [precinct] election board, challengers, watchers and alternates shall be permitted to be present at the polling place from the time the [precinct] election board convenes at the polling place until the completion of the counting and tallying of the ballots after the polls close.
- F. Challengers, watchers and alternates shall wear their official identification badges at all times while they are present in the polling place. They shall not wear any other form of identification or any pins or other

identification associated with any candidate, group of
candidates or any question presented at the election.
G. Challengers, watchers and alternates shall not:
(1) be permitted to perform any duty of $[a]$
<pre>precinct] an election board member;</pre>

- (2) handle the ballots, signature rosters, absentee voter lists or voting machines;
- (3) take any part in the tallying or counting of the ballots; or
- (4) interfere with the orderly conduct of the election.
- H. If a challenger, watcher or alternate is wearing [his] an official identification badge, it is a petty misdemeanor to:
- (1) deny [him] that person the right to be present at the polling place;
- (2) deny [him] that person the right to examine voting machines as authorized by law;
- (3) deny a challenger or alternate challenger the right to challenge voters pursuant to Section 3-8-43 NMSA 1978 and inspect the signature rosters; or
- (4) deny [him] the challenger, watcher or alternate the right to witness the counting and tallying of ballots.
- I. A challenger or alternate challenger, for the .198067.1

purposes of interposing challenges pursuant to Section 3-8-43 NMSA 1978, shall be permitted to:

- (1) inspect the voter registration list;
- (2) inspect the signature rosters or absentee voter lists to determine whether entries are being made in accordance with law;
- (3) examine 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, to see that all ballot labels are in their proper places and to see that the voting machine is ready for voting at the opening of the polls;
- (4) make written memoranda of any action or omission on the part of any member of the [precinct] election board and preserve such memoranda for future use; and
- (5) witness the counting and tallying of the
- J. A watcher or alternate watcher shall be
  permitted to:
- (1) observe the election to assure that it is conducted in accordance with law;
- (2) examine any voting machine used at the polling place in the same manner that challengers may examine voting machines;
  - (3) make written memoranda of any action or

omission on the part of any member of the [precinct] election board and preserve such memoranda for future use; and

- (4) witness the counting and tallying of ballots.
- K. The governing body of a municipality may, at its discretion, appoint one qualified elector for each polling place to serve as an observer of the election. The governing body shall make such appointment not later than 3:00 p.m. on the day before the election and shall notify the municipal clerk of such appointment. The municipal clerk shall issue identification badges to all observers. An observer shall have no powers other than to observe the conduct of the election and observe the counting and tallying and report to the governing body."

SECTION 97. Section 3-8-36 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 44, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-36. SPECIAL ELECTIONS--PUBLICATION OF ELECTION

DATA.--The municipal clerk shall publish the location or address of the polling place for each precinct or consolidated precinct and the names of all [precinct] election board members and alternates and the precincts to which they are appointed. Publication shall be once each week for two successive weeks. The first publication shall be not more than twenty-eight days before the day of election and the last publication shall be not less than two days prior to the election. This material

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shall also be posted in the office of the municipal clerk from the day it is first published until the day of the election."

**SECTION 98.** Section 3-8-38 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 46, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-38. CONDUCT OF ELECTION -- SWEARING IN -- DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES--OPENING AND CLOSING OF POLLS--[PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD ATTENDANCE. --

- Not earlier than noon on the day before the election and not later than one hour prior to the opening of the polls, the municipal clerk shall swear in the presiding judge and cause the election supplies, voting machine keys, ballot box, ballot box keys and other election materials to be delivered to the presiding judge.
- The presiding judge shall cause all materials delivered to [him] the presiding judge to be delivered to the polling place not later than 6:00 a.m. on election day.
- The presiding judge shall swear in all [precinct] election board members upon their arrival at the polling place.
- Polls shall be opened at 7:00 a.m. on the date of the election and shall be closed at 7:00 p.m. on the same day.
- [Precinct] Election board members shall present Ε. themselves at the polling place not later than 6:00 a.m. on the day of the election and shall remain at the polling place until .198067.1

1	all duties of the [ <del>precinct</del> ] <u>election</u> board are properly
2	completed."
3	<b>SECTION 99.</b> Section 3-8-39 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985,
4	Chapter 208, Section 47, as amended) is amended to read:
5	"3-8-39. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONMAINTENANCE OF ORDERPEACE
6	OFFICERMEMORANDA OF ACTIONS OR OMISSIONS

- A. The election judges shall maintain order within the polling place.
- B. Crowding or disruption of the voting process shall not be permitted in the polling place.
- C. Admittance of voters to the polling place shall be controlled and limited to prevent crowding or rushing the [precinct] election board in the performance of its duties.
- D. The election judges may call upon any state or local law enforcement officer to assist in the maintenance of order in the polling place. When so requested, the law enforcement officer shall render assistance.
- E. The election judges may request any state or local law enforcement officer to assist in the conduct of the election by standing outside the polling place entrance and controlling the admission of voters to the polling place.
- F. Any state or local law enforcement officer may enter a polling place upon request of [a precinct] an election board member for the purpose of observing the conduct of the election.

G. No state or local law enforcement officer shall
interfere in any way with a member of the $[\frac{precinct}{}]$ $\underline{election}$
board, a person voting or the conduct of the election, except
to assist in maintaining order and orderly control of access,
when requested by an election judge.

- H. Any state or local law enforcement officer violating Subsection G of this section is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and in addition to any other penalty provided by law shall be subject to dismissal and is ineligible for reinstatement.
- I. Any member of the [precinct] election board may make written memoranda and preserve them for future reference. The memoranda may concern any action or omission on the part of any person charged with a duty under the Municipal Election Code."

SECTION 100. Section 3-8-41 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 49, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-41. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--VOTER'S NAME, ADDRESS, SIGNATURE--ENTRIES BY [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD.--

A. When a person goes to the polls to vote, the person shall announce the person's name and address in an audible tone of voice and locate the person's name and number in the registered voter list posted for such purpose. An election clerk shall locate the person's name and number in the signature roster. The person shall then sign the person's name .198067.1

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in the signature roster or, if the person is unable to write, the election clerk shall sign the person's name in the signature roster, which shall be initialed by an election judge in the signature roster. Thereupon, a challenge may be interposed as provided in the Municipal Election Code.

B. If no challenge is interposed, an election clerk shall issue a voting machine permit to the person, upon which shall be written the person's voter registration list number. The person shall present the voting machine permit to the [precinct] election board member monitoring the machine or issuing ballots, and the person shall be allowed to vote. The [precinct] election board member shall enter the public counter number onto the voting machine permit as shown on the voting machine after the person has voted. All voting machine permits shall be retained in consecutive order and made part of the election returns."

SECTION 101. Section 3-8-43 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 51, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-43. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--CHALLENGES--REQUIRED CHALLENGES--ENTRIES--DISPOSITION.--

A. A challenge may be interposed by a member of the [precinct] election board or by a challenger for the following reasons, which shall be stated in an audible tone by the person making the challenge:

(1) the person offering to vote is not

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- (2) the person offering to vote is listed among those persons in the precinct to whom an absentee ballot was issued;
- (3) the person offering to vote is not a qualified elector;
- (4) the person offering to vote is not listed on the signature roster or voter registration list;
- (5) in the case of an absentee ballot, the official mailing envelope containing an absentee ballot has been opened prior to delivery of absentee ballots to the absent voter [precinct] election board; or
- (6) the person offering to vote is a qualified elector of the municipality but does not reside in the district where the person is offering to vote.
- B. When a person has offered to vote and a challenge is interposed and the person's name appears in the signature roster or the person's name has been entered in the signature roster pursuant to Subsection C of Section 3-8-40 NMSA 1978, the election clerk shall write the word "challenged" above the person's signature in the signature roster and:
- (1) if the challenge is unanimously affirmed by the election judges:
- (a) the election clerk shall write the word "affirmed" above the person's signature next to the .198067.1

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challenge notation in the signature roster;

(b) the person shall nevertheless be furnished a paper ballot, whether or not voting machines are being used at the polling place, and the election clerk shall write the number of the ballot so furnished next to the person's signature in the signature roster;

(c) the person shall be allowed to mark and prepare the ballot. The person shall return the paper ballot to an election judge who shall announce the person's name in an audible tone and in the person's presence place the challenged ballot in an envelope marked "rejected", which shall be sealed and the person's name shall be written on the envelope; and

- (d) the envelope containing the rejected ballot shall then be deposited in the ballot box and shall not be counted; or
- (2) if the challenge is not unanimously affirmed by the election judges:
- (a) the election clerks shall write the words "not affirmed" above the person's signature next to the challenge notation in the signature roster; and
- (b) the person shall be allowed to vote in the manner allowed by law as if the challenge had not been interposed.
- C. A required challenge shall be interposed by the .198067.1

[precinct] election board when a person attempts to offer to vote and demands to vote and the person's name does not appear on the signature roster and cannot be entered pursuant to Subsection B of Section 3-8-40 NMSA 1978. A required challenge shall be interposed by the [precinct] election board as follows:

- (1) the election judge shall cause the election clerks to enter the person's name and address under the heading "name and address" in the signature roster in the first blank space immediately below the last name and address that appears in the signature roster;
- (2) the election clerk shall immediately write the words "required challenge" above the space provided for the person's signature in the signature roster;
- (3) the person shall sign the person's name in the signature roster;
- (4) the person shall nevertheless be furnished a paper ballot, whether or not voting machines are being used at the polling place, and the election clerk shall write the number of the ballot so furnished next to the person's signature in the signature roster; and
- (5) the person shall be allowed to mark and prepare the ballot. The person shall return the paper ballot to an election judge who shall announce the person's name in an audible tone and in the person's presence place the required

challenge ballot in an envelope marked "rejected--required challenge" that shall be sealed. The person's name shall be written on the envelope and the envelope containing the rejected ballot shall then be deposited in the ballot box and shall not be counted."

SECTION 102. Section 3-8-44 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 52, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-44. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--VOTING MACHINES-INSTRUCTIONS--INSPECTION OF VOTING MACHINE FACE AFTER VOTE-ENTRY INTO MACHINE.--

A. Before each person votes, a member of the [precinct] election board shall, at the request of the voter and so far as possible, instruct the person on how to operate the voting machine, illustrate its operation on the model and call attention to the posted sample ballot. If any person, before voting, asks for further information regarding the machine's operation, an election judge shall give the person the necessary information prior to the person's casting a vote.

- B. The member of the [precinct] election board attending the voting machine shall inspect the face of the machine after each person has voted to see that the ballot labels are in their proper places and have not been defaced.
- C. After a person has announced the person's name and address, had voter registration confirmed, signed the signature roster and has had no challenge affirmed against .198067.1

casting a ballot, the person may vote. No more than one voter shall be permitted at the voting machine at one time unless the voter is being assisted."

SECTION 103. Section 3-8-45 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 53) is amended to read:

"3-8-45. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--CLOSING POLLS--ARRIVAL OF VOTER AFTER THE POLLS CLOSE--ELECTION CLERK CERTIFICATE.--

election board shall proclaim that fact aloud at the place of election. After the proclamation, no person shall cast a vote. However, if at the hour of closing there are other persons inside the polling place and in line to offer themselves to vote, who are qualified to vote and have not been able to do so since appearing, the polls shall be kept open a sufficient time to enable them to vote. When the polls are proclaimed closed, an election judge shall determine the last person in the polling place and in line who may offer [themselves] to vote and announce that person's name in an audible tone, and no person arriving at the polling place thereafter may vote.

B. Immediately after the last vote is cast and the polls are closed, the [precinct] election board shall complete and sign a certificate which shall state: "We certify the ...... election complete with the voting of voting machine number ..... by voter number ..... on the signature roster."

SECTION 104. Section 3-8-46 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 54, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-46. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS--CLOSING POLLS--LOCKING
VOTING MACHINES--OPENING VOTING MACHINES--VERIFICATION OF
VOTES--ADMITTANCE OF WATCHERS AND CANDIDATES--PROCLAMATION OF
RESULTS--COMPLETION OF LOCKING--DURATION OF LOCKING AND
SEALING.--

A. When the last person has voted, the [precinct] election board, in the presence of all persons lawfully permitted to be present, shall immediately lock and, if required by the county clerk, seal the voting machine against further voting. The [precinct] election board shall release the machine-printed returns from the machine. The [precinct] election board shall then sign a certificate stating that the machine was locked; giving the exact time; stating the number of voters shown on the public counters, which shall be the total number of votes cast on the machine in that precinct; stating the number on the seal; and stating the number registered on the protective counter.

B. The [precinct] election board shall verify that the counter settings registered on the machine-printed returns are legible. The machine-printed returns shall show the number of votes cast for each candidate and the number of votes cast for and against any other question submitted, and the return shall be signed by each member of the [precinct] election board .198067.1

and the challengers and watchers, if there be such.

- C. If the machine-printed returns are not legible, or if the [precinct] election board officials are unable to obtain the returns from the voting machine, the [precinct] election board officials shall call the municipal clerk, who shall immediately contact the county clerk, who shall dispatch a voting machine technician to that polling place to help the [precinct] election board officials obtain the returns from the voting machine.
- D. A write-in vote shall be cast by writing in the name of a declared write-in candidate on the ballot or, on voting machines, write-ins shall be written in the slot provided for each designated office. 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 write-in candidacy of the declared write-in candidate and misspellings of the above combinations that can be reasonably determined by a majority of the members of the [precinct] election board to identify the declared write-in candidate;
- (2) the name is written in the proper slot on the voting machine or on the proper line for write-in votes
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provided on an absentee ballot or paper ballot used in lieu of voting machines;

- (3) the name written in is not a vote for a person who is on the ballot for that office; and
- (4) the name written in is not imprinted by rubber stamp or similar device or by the use of preprinted stickers or labels.
- E. Only the members of the [precinct] election board, candidates or their representatives, representatives of the news media, certified challengers, watchers and observers and the municipal clerk may be present while the votes are being counted and tallied. Only members of the [precinct] election board shall handle ballots, machine-printed returns and signature rosters or take part in the counting and tallying.
- F. The proclamation of the results of the votes cast shall be distinctly announced by an election judge, who shall read the name of each candidate and the total number of votes cast for each candidate shown on the printed returns. An election judge shall also read the total number of votes cast for and against each question submitted. During the proclamation, ample opportunity shall be given to any person lawfully present to compare the result so proclaimed with the printed returns. The [precinct] election board may make corrections then and there.

- G. When the [precinct] election board is satisfied that the election results have been correctly tallied, an election judge shall complete a separate election return certificate in triplicate on which is recorded the total number of votes cast in that polling place for each candidate and for and against each question. The certificate shall be signed by all the members of the [precinct] election board. One copy shall be posted at the door of the polling place, one copy mailed to the district court in the envelope provided and the original returned to the municipal clerk in the envelope provided.
- H. Before adjourning, the [precinct] election board shall complete the locking procedures on the voting machine.
- I. On the voting machine, the machine return sheet is the official vote tally for that machine and the separate election return certificate is the official vote tally for that precinct or consolidated precinct.
- J. If in the district court's opinion a contest is likely to develop, the court may order a voting machine to remain locked and sealed for such time as it deems necessary.
- K. The county clerk shall break the seal for purposes of lawful investigation when ordered to do so by a court of competent jurisdiction. When the investigation is completed, the voting machine shall again be sealed and across the envelope containing the keys shall be written the signature

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of the county clerk, unless other provisions for the use of the voting machine are ordered by the court."

SECTION 105. Section 3-8-47 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 55, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-47. CONDUCT OF ELECTIONS--DISPOSITION OF SIGNATURE ROSTER--MACHINE-PRINTED RETURNS--BALLOT BOXES--ELECTION RETURN CERTIFICATE--AFFIDAVITS--OTHER ELECTION MATERIALS.--

A. After all certificates have been executed, the [precinct] election board shall place the voter checklist and one copy of the machine-printed returns in the stamped, addressed envelope provided for that purpose by the municipal clerk and immediately mail it to the district court.

- B. The following election returns and materials shall not be placed in the ballot box and shall be returned by the [precinct] election board to the municipal clerk in the envelope or other container provided by the municipal clerk for such purpose:
  - (1) all ballot box keys;
  - (2) the signature roster;
  - (3) one voter registration list;
- (4) the election returns certificate, if separate from the signature roster;
  - (5) one copy of the machine-printed returns;
- (6) a machine cartridge or memory card for any voting machine, if required by the county clerk;

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- voting machine permits; and (7)
- (8) all unused election supplies.
- All materials listed in Subsection B of this section, along with the locked ballot box containing any paper ballots cast in the election, including spoiled and challenged ballots, shall be returned by the [precinct] election board to the municipal clerk within twenty-four hours after the polls close.
- D. After receipt of ballot boxes and election returns and materials but not later than twenty-four hours after the polls close, the municipal clerk shall ascertain whether the locked ballot box and all the election returns and materials enumerated in Subsection B of this section have been returned to the municipal clerk as provided in Subsection C of this section. If the locked ballot box or all such election returns and materials are not timely returned by each [precinct] election board, the municipal clerk shall immediately issue a summons requiring the delinquent [precinct] election board to appear and produce the missing ballot box or election returns or materials within twenty-four hours. summons shall be served by a sheriff or state police officer without cost to the municipality, and the members of the [precinct] election board shall not be paid for their service on election day unless the delay was unavoidable. If delivery pursuant to the summons is not timely made, the vote in the

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precinct shall not be canvassed or made a part of the final election results except upon order of the district court after finding that the delay in the delivery of materials was due to forces beyond the control of the [precinct] election board.

Once the ballot box is locked, it shall not be opened prior to canvassing by the municipal clerk."

SECTION 106. Section 3-8-49 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 57, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-49. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--PAPER BALLOTS--MARKING--USE OF PEN OR OTHER WRITING IMPLEMENT -- IDENTIFICATION MARKS. --

In order to vote for a candidate, the person voting shall mark a cross (X) or a check (V) in the box next to the name of that candidate or write in the name of the person for whom the voter desires to vote in the space for write-in candidates and mark a cross (X) or a check (V) in the box next to the line upon which the write-in vote is cast. in vote shall be cast in accordance with the provisions of Subsection D of Section 3-8-46 NMSA 1978. Notwithstanding the requirements of this subsection, if a different mark, other than a cross or check, is required for proper counting of the ballot, then the person voting shall make such mark on the ballot in the place so designated on the ballot utilizing the required writing implement pursuant to the instructions of the [precinct] election board.

If a question is included on the paper ballot, .198067.1

the person voting shall mark the paper ballot by marking a cross (X) or a check (V) in the box for or against the question submitted or otherwise marking the ballot in accordance with Subsection A of this section.

C. All crosses, checks or other proper marks on the ballot shall be made only with pen or other writing implement and in the manner required for the proper counting of the ballot. The cross used in marking ballots shall be two lines intersecting at any angle within the circle or box. The check shall be a "V"-shaped mark with it being permissible for either side of the "V" to be longer than the other side. Any mark discernible either as a cross or a check, whether or not any of the lines extends outside the circle or box, shall be counted as a valid marking of the ballot when crosses or checks are required.

## D. A vote shall be counted if:

- (1) the ballot is marked in accordance with the instructions for that ballot type;
- (2) the preferred candidate's name or answer to a ballot question is circled;
- (3) there is a cross or check within the voting response area for the preferred candidate or answer to the ballot question; or
- (4) the presiding judge and election judges for the precinct unanimously agree that the voter's intent is .198067.1

clearly discernable.

E. A person voting shall not place any mark on the ballot by which it may be afterwards identified as one voted by that person."

SECTION 107. Section 3-8-51 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 59, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-51. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--PAPER BALLOTS--UNUSED BALLOTS--DESTRUCTION OF UNUSED BALLOTS--COUNTING AND TALLYING.--

- A. Immediately upon closing of the polls, the election judge shall prepare a certificate of destruction, which shall state the number of the last ballot that was used for voting, the numbers of the ballots that were destroyed and the fact that all unused ballots were destroyed.
- B. Immediately after preparation of the certificate of destruction and before any ballot box is unlocked, the [precinct] election board shall destroy all unused ballots in the presence of the candidates, if present, the municipal clerk, if present, certified challengers and watchers, if any, and representatives of the news media, if any.
- C. On the day of the election, immediately upon the arrival of the hour when the polls are required by law to be closed, the municipal clerk shall publicly, in the clerk's office, proceed to destroy every unused ballot that remains in the clerk's control and make and file an affidavit in writing .198067.1

as to the number of ballots so destroyed.

- D. The [precinct] election board shall count and tally the ballots and certify the results of the election on the form provided on the cover of the signature roster by writing opposite the name of each candidate in words and figures the total number of votes cast for the candidate and shall set forth in the spaces provided therefor in words and figures the total number of votes cast for or against each question submitted. Ballots not marked as required by the Municipal Election Code shall not be counted.
- E. Only the members of the [precinct] election board, candidates, municipal clerk, representatives of the news media and certified challengers and watchers may be present while the votes are being counted and tallied. Only members of the [precinct] election board shall handle ballots and signature rosters or take part in the counting and tallying.
- F. The proclamation of the results of the votes cast shall be distinctly announced by the election judge, who shall read the name of each candidate and the total vote cast for each candidate. The election judge shall also read the total vote cast for and against each question submitted. The election judge shall thereupon complete an election return certificate on which is recorded the total number of votes cast for each candidate and for and against each question. The certificate shall be signed by all the members of the

[ <del>precinct</del> ]	election	board."
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SECTION 108. Section 3-8-52 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 60, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-52. CONDUCT OF ELECTION--PAPER BALLOTS--SIGNATURE ROSTERS--DISPOSITION.--

- A. After the counting and tallying of ballots is completed and after all certificates have been executed, the [precinct] election board shall place the voter checklist and one copy of all certificates and tally sheets in the stamped, addressed envelope provided for that purpose by the municipal clerk and immediately mail it to the district court.
- B. The signature roster, all certificates, tally sheets and all ballot box keys shall be returned to the municipal clerk. The signature roster, certificates, tally sheets and ballot box [key] keys shall not be placed in the ballot box.
- C. After paper ballots used in lieu of voting machines are counted and tallied, the [precinct] election board shall place the following in the ballot box:
- (1) the bundles of counted paper ballots used in lieu of voting machines;
- (2) the envelopes containing spoiled ballots;
  - (3) the envelopes containing rejected ballots.
- D. After the required items have been placed in the .198067.1

ballot box, the ballot box shall be closed and locked.

E. The locked ballot box containing those materials required by law, the election returns and all other election materials shall be delivered to the municipal clerk by the [precinct] election board within twenty-four hours after the polls are closed. If such delivery is not timely made, then the vote in the precinct shall not be canvassed or made a part of the final election results except upon order of the district court after finding that the delay in the delivery of materials was due to forces beyond the control of the [precinct] election board.

F. Once the ballot box is locked, it shall not be opened prior to canvassing."

SECTION 109. Section 3-8-53 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1965, Chapter 300, Section 14-8-14, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-53. POST-ELECTION DUTIES--CANVASS OF RETURNS--MAJORITY VOTE FOR QUESTIONS.--

A. After the polls are closed and after the return of the ballot box, election returns and other materials by [a precinct] an election board and not later than noon on the third day after the election, the municipal clerk shall call [to his] for assistance to open the returns:

(1) a magistrate within the county, so long as the magistrate is not a candidate for an office of the municipality;

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- (2) the members of the governing body of the municipality who are not candidates for municipal office; provided that if the members of the governing body who are not candidates for municipal office constitute a quorum, a special meeting shall be called; or
- (3) a district court judge from the judicial district in which the municipality is located.
- B. The municipal clerk and the persons called to open the returns are the municipal canvassing board, and the municipal clerk shall be the presiding officer of the municipal canvassing board.
- C. In the presence of the other members of the municipal canvassing board, the municipal clerk shall publicly:
- (1) canvass the returns in the manner set forth in the Municipal Election Code;
- (2) prepare and execute a certificate of canvass certifying the results of the election. Such certificate shall contain the total number of voters who voted at the election, the total number of votes cast for each candidate, each declared write-in candidate and for and against each question, which candidates were elected to office and whether each question passed or failed;
- (3) sign the certificate of canvass with the municipal canvassing board signing the certificate of canvass as witnesses; and

municipal clerk.

1	(4) immediately file the certificate of
2	canvass in the official minute book of the municipality.
3	D. The matters to be performed pursuant to
4	Subsection C of this section shall be completed not later than
5	5:00 p.m. on the third day following the election, and such
6	matters shall be performed solely at the office of the

E. All questions submitted to the voters shall be decided by a majority of the voters voting on the question except as otherwise provided by law."

SECTION 110. Section 3-8-55 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 63, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-55. POST-ELECTION DUTIES--CANVASS--DEFECTIVE RETURNS--CORRECTION.--

A. The municipal clerk shall immediately order the [precinct] election board to appear and make the necessary corrections or supply omissions or any missing election returns if it appears:

- (1) on the face of the election returns that any certificate has not been properly executed;
- (2) that there is a discrepancy within the election returns;
- (3) that there is a discrepancy between the number of votes set forth in the certificate for all candidates and the number of electors voting as shown by the election .198067.1

- (4) that there is any omission, informality, ambiguity, error or uncertainty on the face of the returns; or
  - (5) that there are missing election returns.
- B. If any members of the [precinct] election board fail to appear as required, the municipal clerk shall immediately issue a summons commanding them to appear. The summons shall be served by a sheriff or state police officer as in the manner of civil cases, and for each service a sheriff or state police officer shall be allowed the same mileage as is paid in civil cases.
- C. After issuing the necessary notifications or summonses, the canvass of all correct election returns shall proceed."

SECTION 111. Section 3-8-67 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 75) is amended to read:

"3-8-67. CONTEST OF ELECTION--BURDEN OF PROOF.--

A. If a contestant makes a prima facie showing that the [precinct] election board or municipal clerk failed to substantially comply with those provisions of the Municipal Election Code [which] that protect the secrecy and sanctity of the ballot and prescribe the duties of the [precinct] election board or municipal clerk, [then] the burden shall be on the contestee to prove that no fraud, intimidation, coercion or undue influence was exerted by [such precinct] the election

board members or the municipal clerk and that the secrecy and purity of the ballot [was] were safeguarded and no intentional evasion of the substantial requirements of the law was made.

B. If the contestee fails to make such a showing, the votes of that entire polling place shall be rejected; provided that no such rejection shall be made [where] when it appears to the court that the members of the [precinct] election board or municipal clerk ignored the requirements of the Municipal Election Code with the probable intent of procuring the rejection of the entire vote in the precinct."

SECTION 112. Section 3-8-68 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 76, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-68. RECOUNT--RECHECK--APPLICATION--COSTS.--

A. Whenever any candidate for any office for which the municipal clerk issues a certificate of election believes that any error or fraud has been committed by any [precinct] election board in counting or tallying the ballots or absentee ballots, in the verification of the votes cast on the voting machines or in the certifying of the results of any election whereby the results of the election in the precinct have not been correctly determined, declared or certified, the candidate, within six days after completion of the canvass by the municipal canvassing board, may have a recount of the ballots or absentee ballots, or a recheck of the voting machine and the voting machine cartridge or memory card that contains

the number of total votes that were cast in the precinct.

- B. In the case of any office for which the municipal clerk issues a certificate of election, application for recount or recheck shall be filed with the municipal clerk.
- C. Any applicant for a recount shall deposit with the municipal clerk fifty dollars (\$50.00) in cash or a sufficient surety bond in an amount equal to fifty dollars (\$50.00) for each precinct or consolidated precinct for which a recount is demanded. Any applicant for a recheck shall deposit with the municipal clerk ten dollars (\$10.00) in cash or a sufficient surety bond in an amount equal to ten dollars (\$10.00) for each voting machine to be rechecked.
- D. The deposit or surety bond shall be security for the payment of the costs and expenses of the recount or recheck in case the results of the recount or recheck are not sufficient to change the results of the election.
- E. If it appears that error or fraud sufficient to change the winner of the election has been committed, the costs and expenses of the recount or recheck shall be paid by the municipality upon warrant of the municipal clerk from the general fund of the municipality.
- F. If no error or fraud appears to be sufficient to change the winner, the costs and expenses for the recount or recheck shall be paid by the applicant. Costs shall consist of any docket fees, mileage of a sheriff or state police officer

in serving summons and fees and mileage of [precinct] election board members, at the same rates allowed witnesses in civil actions. If fraud has been committed by [a precinct] an election board, it shall not be entitled to such mileage or fees."

SECTION 113. Section 3-8-69 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 77, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-69. RECOUNT--RECHECK--PROCEEDINGS.--

- A. Immediately after filing of the application for recount or recheck, the municipal clerk shall issue a summons directed to the [precinct] election board of each precinct or consolidated precinct specified in the application commanding it to appear at the office of the municipal clerk on a day fixed in the summons, which date shall not be more than ten days after the filing of the application for recount or recheck. A copy of the summons shall be forwarded to the county clerk of the concerned county.
- B. The municipal clerk shall deliver the summons to a sheriff or state police officer who shall forthwith personally serve it upon each of the [precinct] election board members. The municipal clerk shall send notices by registered mail of the date, time and place fixed for recount or recheck to the district judge and county clerk.
- C. The [precinct] election board, district judge or the district court judge's designee, county clerk and the .198067.1

municipal clerk shall meet on the date, time and place fixed for the recount or recheck, and the ballot boxes or voting machines of the precinct or consolidated precinct involved in the recount or recheck shall be opened. The [precinct] election boards shall recount and retally the ballots or recheck the votes cast on the voting machine, as the case may be, and recount and retally the absentee ballots for the office in question in the presence of the municipal clerk, the county clerk, district judge or person designated to act for the judge and any other person who may desire to be present.

- D. During the recount or recheck, the [precinct]

  election board of a precinct or consolidated precinct where

  paper ballots used in lieu of voting machines or absentee

  ballots were used shall recount and retally only the ballots

  that the election judge accepted and placed in the ballot box

  at the time they were cast or received, as the case may be.
- E. After completion of the recount or recheck, the [precinct] election board shall replace the ballots or absentee ballots in the ballot box and lock it, or the voting machines shall be locked and resealed, and the [precinct] election board shall certify to the municipal clerk the results of the recount or recheck. The district judge or the person designated to act for the judge, the county clerk and the municipal clerk shall also certify that the recount or recheck was made in their presence."

## bracketed material]

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SECTION 114. Section 3-8-70 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 78) is amended to read:

## "3-8-70. RECOUNT--RECHECK--RECANVASS.--

- Immediately upon receipt of the certificate of recount or recheck from all the [precinct] election boards making a recount or recheck, the municipal canvassing board shall meet and recanvass the returns for the office in question.
- В. In making the recanvass, the municipal canvassing board shall be bound by the certificates of recount or recheck from the [precinct] election boards instead of the original returns from those [precinct] election boards.
- After the recanvass, if it appears that fraud or error has been committed sufficient to change the winner of the election, then the municipal clerk shall revoke the certificate of election already issued to any person for that office and shall issue a certificate of election in favor of the person receiving a plurality of the votes cast at the election as shown by the recount or recheck, and such certificate shall supersede all others and entitle the holder to all of the rights and privileges of the office. The person shall take office after complying with Section 3-8-33 NMSA 1978 with the time to take office running from the date that the new certificate is issued."

SECTION 115. Section 3-8-71 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, .198067.1

1	Chapter 208, Section 79, as amended) is amended to read:
2	"3-8-71. PRESERVATION OF ELECTION INFORMATION
3	A. The municipal clerk shall retain for two years
4	after each municipal election:
5	(1) the absentee ballot register, application
6	for absentee ballots, absentee voter lists and affidavits of
7	destruction;
8	(2) signature roster and registered voter
9	list;
10	(3) the machine-printed returns;
11	(4) oaths of office of the [precinct] election
12	board;
13	(5) declarations of candidacy and withdrawals;
14	(6) copies of all election material required
15	to be published or posted;
16	(7) a copy of all sample ballots and ballot
17	sheets;
18	(8) voting machine permits;
19	(9) certificates submitted by voters;
20	(10) copies of all affidavits and certificates
21	prepared in connection with the election;
22	(11) all results of recounts, rechecks,
23	contests and recanvass; and
24	(12) all other significant election materials.
25	B. The district court shall retain for forty-five
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days after each municipal election all election materials sent by the [precinct] election board. Thereafter, the material may be destroyed unless needed by the court in connection with a contest or other case or controversy.

C. The municipal clerk shall destroy election records two years after the election by shredding, burning or otherwise destroying."

SECTION 116. Section 3-8-75 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 83, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-75. FALSE VOTING--FALSIFYING ELECTION DOCUMENTS--FALSE SWEARING--PENALTY.--

- A. False voting consists of:
- (1) voting or offering to vote with the knowledge of not being a qualified elector;
- (2) voting or offering to vote in the name of any other person;
- (3) knowingly voting or offering to vote in any precinct except that in which one is registered;
- (4) voting or offering to vote more than once
  in the same election;
- (5) inducing, abetting or procuring or attempting to induce, abet or procure a person known not to be a qualified elector to vote; or
- (6) inducing, abetting or procuring or attempting to induce, abet or procure a person who has voted .198067.1

once in any election to vote or attempt to vote again at the same election.

- B. A person who commits false voting is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- C. Falsifying election documents consists of performing any of the following acts willfully and with knowledge and intent to deceive or mislead any voter,

  [precinct] election board, municipal clerk or other election official:
- (1) printing, causing to be printed, distributing or displaying false or misleading instructions pertaining to voting or the conduct of the election;
- (2) printing, causing to be printed, distributing or displaying any official ballot, absentee ballot, sample ballot, facsimile diagram, ballot sheet or pretended ballot that includes the name of any person not entitled by law to be on the ballot or omits or defaces the name of any person entitled by law to be on the ballot or otherwise contains false or misleading information or headings;
- (3) defacing, altering, forging, making false entries in or changing any election document, including election returns, a certificate of election registration record or signature rosters, affidavits, certificates or any other election document except as authorized in the Municipal Election Code;

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- (4) withholding any certificate of election, registered voter list, signature roster, election return or any other election document required by or prepared and issued pursuant to the Municipal Election Code; or
- (5) preparing or submitting any false certificate of election, signature roster, registered voter list, election return or any other election document.
- A person who falsifies election documents is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- False swearing consists of knowingly taking or giving any oath required by the Municipal Election Code with the knowledge that the thing or matter sworn to is not a true and correct statement.
- A person who falsely swears is guilty of a fourth degree felony."
- **SECTION 117.** Section 3-8-76 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 84, as amended) is amended to read:
- "3-8-76. OFFERING A BRIBE--ACCEPTING A BRIBE--INTIMIDATION -- PENALTY . --
- Offering a bribe consists of willfully offering, advancing, paying or causing to be paid or promising, directly or indirectly, any money, other valuable consideration, office or employment to any person for any of the following purposes connected with or incidental to any election:
- to induce such person to vote or refrain (1) .198067.1

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from voting for or against any candidate or question;

- (2) to induce such person, if [a precinct] an election board member, municipal clerk or other election official, to mark, alter, withhold or otherwise change or falsify any ballot or vote that has been cast, any election return, any certificate of election or any other election document; or
- to induce such person to use such payment (3) or promise to bribe others for the purposes specified in this section.
- A person who offers a bribe is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- Accepting a bribe consists of knowingly accepting any payment or promise of payment, directly or indirectly, of money, other valuable consideration, office or employment for the unlawful purposes specified in Subsection A of this section.
- D. A person who accepts a bribe is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- Intimidation consists of any person, including but not limited to any elected or appointed municipal official or employee, inducing or attempting to induce fear by use of or threatened use of force, violence, infliction of damage, harm or loss to any person or property or any form of economic retaliation upon any person voting or intending to vote,

[precinct] election board member, challenger, watcher or municipal clerk to impede or prevent the free, fair and secret exercise of the elective franchise or the impartial and legally correct administration of the election pursuant to the Municipal Election Code.

F. A person who commits intimidation is guilty of a fourth degree felony."

SECTION 118. Section 3-8-78 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 86, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-8-78. COERCION OF EMPLOYEES--PERMITTING PRISONERS TO VOTE--MALFEASANCE BY MESSENGERS--UNLAWFUL USE OR POSSESSION OF ALCOHOLIC LIQUOR OR ILLEGAL DRUGS--PENALTY.--

- A. Coercion of employees consists of any officer or agent of any corporation, company or association or any person having supervision over or employing persons entitled to vote at any election directly or indirectly discharging or penalizing or threatening to discharge or penalize [such] an employee because of the employee's opinions or beliefs or because of such employee's intention to vote or to refrain from voting for any candidate or for or against any question.
- B. A person who commits coercion of employees is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- C. Permitting prisoners to vote consists of any person who has custody of convicts or prisoners taking [such] convicts or prisoners or permitting them to be taken to any .198067.1

polling place for the purpose of voting in any election.

- D. A person who permits prisoners to vote is guilty of a petty misdemeanor and shall be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars (\$100) [nor] or more than five hundred dollars (\$500) or by imprisonment for not less than thirty days [nor] or more than ninety days, or both.
- E. [Subsection] Subsections C and [Subsection] D of this section do not prohibit permitting prisoners who are legally qualified to vote to cast an absentee ballot pursuant to the provisions of the Municipal Election Code.
- F. Malfeasance by messengers consists of the willful delay or failure of any official messenger to convey or deliver election supplies to the [precinct] election board or municipal clerk, the willful delay or failure of any official messenger to convey or deliver the ballot box, key, election returns or other election materials, documents or supplies to the municipal clerk or [precinct] election board or the willful delay or failure of any official messenger to perform as required by any [precinct] election board member or the municipal clerk who makes a legal demand.
- G. Any messenger committing [such] malfeasance  $\underline{by}$  messengers is guilty of a petty misdemeanor.
- H. Unlawful use or possession of alcoholic liquor or illegal drugs consists of the use or possession of any alcoholic liquor or illegal drug by any member of the

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[precinct] election board, challengers, watchers or the municipal clerk prior to or while performing official duties on election day. Unlawful use or possession also consists of the use, possession or carrying of alcoholic liquor or illegal drugs within two hundred feet of the polling place during any election.

A person who commits unlawful possession of alcoholic liquor or illegal drugs is guilty of a petty misdemeanor."

**SECTION 119.** Section 3-9-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 375, Section 9, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-9-8. CARE OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS--DESTRUCTION OF UNUSED BALLOTS BY MUNICIPAL CLERK. --

The municipal clerk shall mark on each completed official outer envelope the date and time of receipt in the municipal clerk's office, record this information in the absentee ballot register and safely and securely keep the official outer envelope unopened until it is delivered on election day to the proper [precinct] election board or until it is canceled and destroyed in accordance with law. ballot is officially accepted by the municipal clerk and recorded in the absentee ballot register, it cannot be returned to the voter for any reason.

The municipal clerk shall accept completed official outer envelopes received by mail or delivered in .198067.1

person to the municipal clerk's office by the voter signing the official outer envelope, by a member of the voter's immediate family or by the caregiver to the voter until 7:00 p.m. on election day. Any completed outer envelope received after that time and date shall be marked as to the time and date received, shall not be delivered to the [precinct] election board and shall be preserved until the time for election contests has expired. In the absence of a court order, after the expiration of the time for election contests, the municipal 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 municipal clerk shall count the numbers of late ballots from voters, overseas voters and federal qualified electors and record the number from each category in the absentee ballot register.

- C. After 5:00 p.m. and not later than 8:00 p.m. on the Friday immediately preceding the date of the election, the municipal clerk shall record the numbers of the unused absentee ballots and shall publicly destroy in the municipal clerk's office all unused ballots. The municipal clerk shall execute a certificate of such destruction, which shall include the numbers on the ballots destroyed, and the certificate shall be placed within the absentee ballot register.
- D. At 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election, the municipal clerk shall determine the number of ballots that were .198067.1

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mailed and have not been received and execute a "certificate of unreceived absentee ballots". The certificate shall be placed in the absentee ballot register and shall become an official part of the register. The municipal clerk shall determine the form of the certificate of unreceived absentee ballots."

SECTION 120. Section 3-9-9 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 375, Section 10, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-9-9. ABSENT VOTER PRECINCT.--For the purposes of absentee voting, the governing body shall create a special absent voter precinct, cause an absent voter [precinct] election board to be appointed consisting of election judges and election clerks as provided in the Municipal Election Code and shall designate a polling place for the counting and tallying of absentee ballots in the election on election day. The municipal clerk shall administer the oath to the election judges. A regular [precinct] election board may be designated to serve as the absent voter [precinct] election board. Members of the absent voter [precinct] election board shall receive the same compensation as other [precinct] election board members, but in no case shall [a precinct] an election board member who also serves as a member of the absent voter [precinct] election board be entitled to extra compensation for serving on the absent voter [precinct] election board."

SECTION 121. Section 3-9-10 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 98, as amended) is amended to read:
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"3-9-10. DELIVERI OF ADSENIEE DALLOIS TO ADSENT VOIER
[PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARDAfter 7:00 a.m. on election day,
the municipal clerk shall deliver to the absent voter
[precinct] election board the absentee ballot register and the
absent voter ballots received by the clerk, any electronic
voting machines used and all absentee voting daily reports.
Prior to 7:00 p.m. on election day, the municipal clerk shall
deliver any ballots received on election day to the absent
voter [precinct] election board, and the [precinct] election
board shall note the receipt of ballots in the absentee ballot
register and on the absentee voter list. On delivery of the
ballots, the municipal clerk or [his] the clerk's designee
shall remain in the presence of the absent voter [precinct]
election board until the clerk has observed the opening of all
official mailing envelopes, the deposit of all ballots in the
locked ballot box and the listing of the names on all of the
official mailing envelopes in the absentee voter list. All
functions of the absent voter [precinct] election board shall
be conducted in the place designated as the absent voter
precinct "

SECTION 122. Section 3-9-11 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1985, Chapter 208, Section 99, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-9-11. HANDLING ABSENTEE BALLOTS BY ABSENT VOTER [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARDS.--

Before opening any official mailing envelope, an .198067.1

election judge shall determine that the required signature has been executed on the reverse side of the official mailing envelope.

- B. If the signature is missing, an election judge shall write "rejected" on the front of the official mailing envelope. The election clerks shall write the notation "rejected -- missing signature" in the "notations" column on the absentee voter list. An election judge shall place the official mailing envelope unopened in an envelope provided for rejected ballots, seal the envelope, write the voter's name on the front of the envelope and deposit it in the locked ballot box.
- C. Declared challengers certified by the municipal clerk may examine 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 prior to being received by the absent voter [precinct] election board; or
- (2) the person offering to vote is not an overseas voter, federal qualified elector or voter as provided in the Municipal Election Code.

Upon the challenge of an absentee ballot, an election judge shall generally follow the same procedure as when ballots are challenged when a person offers to vote in person. If a

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challenged ballot is not to be counted, it shall not be opened and shall be placed in an envelope provided for challenged ballots.

- If the official mailing envelopes have properly executed signatures and the voters have not been challenged:
- an election judge shall open the official mailing envelopes and deposit the ballots in their still sealed official inner envelopes in the locked ballot box; and
- (2) the election clerks shall mark the notation "AB" opposite the voter's name in the "notations" column of the absentee voter list.
- Prior to the closing of the polls, an election judge may remove the absentee ballots from the official inner envelopes and either count and tally the results of absentee balloting by hand or register the results of each absentee ballot on a voting machine the same as if the absent voter had been present and voted in person. It [shall be] is unlawful for any person to disclose the results of such count and tally or such registration on a voting machine of absentee ballots prior to the closing of the polls.
- The municipal clerk shall, prior to the opening of the polls on election day, notify the absent voter [precinct] election board in writing whether absentee ballots are to be counted and tallied or registered on a voting The procedures shall be such as to ensure the secrecy machine. .198067.1

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G. Absent voter precinct polls shall be closed at 7:00 p.m. on the day of the election by the absent voter [precinct] election board."

**SECTION 123.** Section 3-9-16 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1973, Chapter 375, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:

"3-9-16. PENALTIES. --

- A person who knowingly votes or offers to vote an absentee ballot to which the person is not lawfully entitled to vote or offer to vote is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- A municipal official or employee or any other person who knowingly furnishes absentee ballots to persons who are not entitled to such ballots under the provisions of the Municipal Election Code is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- A municipal official or employee, [precinct] election board member or any other person who knowingly destroys or otherwise disposes of an absentee ballot other than in the manner provided by the Municipal Election Code is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- A person who knowingly or willfully makes any false statement in any application for an absentee ballot or in the absentee ballot register or in any certificate required by the Municipal Election Code is guilty of a fourth degree felony.
- A person who knowingly possesses an executed or Ε. .198067.1

unexecuted absentee ballot outside the physical confines of the municipal clerk's office when the ballot is not the personal ballot of that person or who otherwise knowingly authorizes, aids or abets the unlawful removal of an executed or unexecuted absentee ballot from the physical confines of the municipal clerk's office is guilty of a fourth degree felony.

F. A municipal clerk who knowingly possesses an executed or unexecuted absentee ballot outside the physical confines of the municipal clerk's office when that ballot is not the personal ballot of the municipal clerk, or who otherwise knowingly authorizes, aids or abets the unlawful removal of an executed or unexecuted absentee ballot that is not the personal ballot of the municipal clerk from the physical confines of the municipal clerk's office, is guilty of a fourth degree felony."

SECTION 124. Section 5-11-7 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2001, Chapter 305, Section 7) is amended to read:

"5-11-7. NOTICE AND CONDUCT OF ELECTION--WAIVER.--

A. Any election pursuant to the Public Improvement District Act shall be a nonpartisan election called by posting notices in three public places within the boundaries of the district not less than twenty days before the election. Notice shall also be published in a newspaper of general circulation in the municipality or county, or, if there is no newspaper so circulated in the municipality, in a newspaper of general

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circulation in the county in which the municipality is located once a week for two consecutive weeks before the election. The notice shall state:

- (1) the place of holding the election and provisions for voting by mail, if any;
- (2) the hours during the day, not less than six, in which the polls will be open;
- (3) if the election is a formation election, the boundaries of the proposed district;
- (4) if the election is a bond election, the amount of bonds to be authorized for the district, the maximum rate of interest to be paid on the bonds and the maximum term of the bonds, not exceeding thirty years;
- (5) if the election is a property tax levy election pursuant to Section [19 of the Public Improvement

  District Act] 5-11-19 NMSA 1978, the maximum tax rate per one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of assessed valuation to be imposed, the purposes for which the revenues raised will be used and the existing maximum tax rate, if any;
- (6) that a general plan is on file with the clerk;
- (7) the purposes for which the property taxes or the special levies will be imposed, and the revenues raised will be used, including a description of the public improvements to be financed with tax revenues, special levies, .198067.1

district revenues or bond proceeds; and

- (8) that the imposition of property taxes or special levies will result in a lien for the payment thereof on property within the district.
- B. The district board or, in the case of a formation election, the governing body, shall determine the date of the election and the polling places for the election and may consolidate county precincts. The district board or governing body may establish provisions for voting by mail.
- C. Voter lists shall be used to determine the resident qualified electors. If the district includes land lying partly in and partly out of any county election precinct, the voter lists may contain the names of all registered voters in the precinct, and the [precinct] election boards at those precincts shall require that a prospective elector execute an affidavit stating that the elector is also a resident qualified elector.
- D. For all elections held pursuant to the Public Improvement District Act, a prospective elector who is not a resident qualified elector shall execute an affidavit stating that the elector is the owner of land in the proposed district and stating the area of land in acres owned by the prospective elector. [Precinct] Election board members may administer oaths or take all affirmations for these purposes.
- E. Except as otherwise provided by this section, .198067.1

the election shall comply with the general election laws of this state. The ballot material provided to each voter shall include:

- (1) for a formation election, an impartial description of the district improvements contemplated and a brief description of arguments for and against the formation of the district, if any;
- of property taxes, an impartial description of the taxes to be imposed, the method of apportionment, collection and enforcement and other details sufficient to enable each elector to determine the amount of tax it will be obligated to pay; a brief description of arguments for and against the imposition of taxes that are the subject of the election, if any; and a statement that the imposition of property taxes is for the provision of certain but not necessarily all public infrastructure improvements and services that may be needed or desirable within the district, and that other taxes, levies or assessments by other governmental entities may be presented for approval by owners and resident qualified electors; and
- (3) for a formation election, the ballot, which shall pose the question to <u>be</u> voted upon as "district, yes" and "district, no"; for a bond election, "bonds, yes" and "bonds, no"; for a property tax election, if no tax is in place, "property tax, yes" and "property tax, no"; and for an .198067.1

election to change an existing maximum or eliminate an existing tax, "tax change, yes" and "tax change, no", specifying the type of tax to which the proposed change pertains.

- F. The governing body or, if after formation, the district board, may provide for the returns of the election to be made in person or by mail.
- G. Within thirty days after an election, the governing body, or if after formation, the district board, shall meet and canvass the returns, determining the number of votes properly cast by owners and resident qualified electors. At least a three-fourths' majority of the votes cast at the election shall be required for formation, issuing the bonds, imposing the tax or special levy or changing the tax or special levy. The canvass may be continued for an additional period not to exceed thirty days at the election of the governing body or district board for the purpose of completing the canvass. Failure of a majority to vote in favor of the matter submitted shall not prejudice the submission of the same or similar matters at a later election.
- H. If a person listed on the assessment roll is no longer the owner of land in the district and the name of the successor owner becomes known and is verified by recorded deed or other similar evidence of transfer of ownership, the successor owner is deemed to be the owner for the purposes of the Public Improvement District Act.

- I. Notwithstanding any other provision of the Public Improvement District Act, if a petition for formation is signed by owners of all of the land in the district described in the petition and is approved by the municipality or county, the municipality or county may waive any or all requirements of posting, publication, mailing, notice, hearing and owner election. On receipt of such a petition, and after approval by an election of resident qualified electors, if any, the municipality or county shall declare the district formed without being required to comply with the provisions of the Public Improvement District Act for posting, publication, mailing, notice, hearing or owner election.
- J. If no person has registered to vote within the district within fifty days immediately preceding any scheduled election date, any election required to be held pursuant to the Public Improvement District Act shall be held by vote of the owners. Each owner shall have the number of votes or portion of votes equal to the number of acres or portion of acres rounded upward to the nearest one-fifth of an acre owned in the district by that owner.
- K. In any election held pursuant to the Public Improvement District Act, an owner who is also a resident qualified elector shall have the number of votes or portion of votes to which [he] the owner is entitled as an owner and shall not be entitled to an additional vote as a result of residing

within the district."

SECTION 125. Section 5-15-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2006, Chapter 75, Section 8) is amended to read:

## "5-15-8. ELECTION.--

- A. The election procedures set forth in this section shall be used for:
- (1) formation of a new tax increment
  development district;
  - (2) election of a district board member;
- (3) adoption of a property tax levy by a tax increment development district;
- (4) use of property tax increment financing by a tax increment development district; or
- (5) issuing of property tax increment bonds to be repaid by funds raised by property tax increments.
- B. An election may be waived and a tax increment development district shall be formed upon the governing body's adoption of a resolution to form a tax increment development district if a petition is presented to a governing body in accordance with the Tax Increment for Development Act and if the petition contains the signatures of all owners of the real property within the proposed tax increment development area and states that the owners waive the right to an election.
- C. An election pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act shall be a nonpartisan election called by .198067.1

posting notices in three public places within the boundaries of the district not less than twenty days before the election.

Notice shall also be published in a newspaper of general circulation once each week for two consecutive weeks before the election in the municipality or county in which the proposed district is located.

## D. The notice shall state:

- (1) the place of holding the election and provisions for voting by mail, if any;
- (2) the hours during the day during which the polls will be open;
- (3) if the election is a formation election, the boundaries of the proposed tax increment development district;
- (4) if the election is a bond election, the purpose for which the bonds are to be issued and the amount of the issue:
- (5) if the election is a property tax levy election, the maximum tax rate per one thousand dollars (\$1,000) of assessed valuation to be imposed, the purposes for which the revenues raised will be used and the existing maximum tax rate, if any;
- (6) that an approved tax increment development plan is on file with the clerk of the governing body;
- (7) the purposes for which property taxes will .198067.1

be imposed and for which the revenues raised will be used, including a description of the public improvements to be financed with tax revenues, bond proceeds or other revenues of the tax increment development district; and

- (8) that the imposition of property taxes will result in a lien for the payment on property within the district.
- E. The district board, or, in the case of a formation election, the governing body, shall determine the date of the election and the polling places for the election and may consolidate county precincts. The district board or the governing body may establish provisions for voting by mail.
- F. Voter lists shall be used to determine the resident qualified electors. If a district or proposed district includes land lying partly in and partly out of any county election precinct, the voter lists may contain the names of all registered voters in the precinct, and the [precinct] election boards at these precincts shall require that a prospective elector execute an affidavit stating that the elector is also a resident qualified elector.
- G. For an election held pursuant to the Tax

  Increment for Development Act, a prospective elector who is not
  a resident qualified elector shall execute an affidavit stating
  that the elector is the owner of land in the proposed or
  existing district and stating the area of land in acres owned

by the prospective elector. If the prospective elector is not an individual, the affidavit shall provide that the individual casting the vote is the designated representative of the corporation, association, partnership, limited liability company or other legal entity entitled to vote in the election.

[Precinct] Election board members may administer oaths or accept affirmations for those purposes.

- H. Except as otherwise provided by this section, the election shall comply with the general election laws of the state. The ballot material provided to each voter shall include:
- (1) for a formation election, an impartial description of the tax increment development plan and a brief description of arguments for and against the formation of the tax increment development district, if any;
- of property taxes, an impartial description of the taxes to be imposed, the method of apportionment, collection and enforcement and other details sufficient to enable each resident qualified elector to determine the amount of tax it will be obligated to pay; a brief description of arguments for and against the imposition of taxes that are the subject of the election, if any; and a statement that the imposition of property taxes is for the provision of certain, but not necessarily all, public improvements that may be needed or

desirable within the tax increment development district, and that other taxes, levies or assessments by other governmental entities may be presented for approval by owners and resident qualified electors;

- (3) for an election concerning the use of property tax increment financing, an impartial description of the estimated increment to be generated over the life of the project and the nature and extent of the public improvements to be constructed and maintained using such financing;
- (4) for a formation election, the question to be voted upon as "district, yes" and "district, no";
- (5) for a property tax imposition election,
  the question to be voted upon as "property tax, yes" and
  "property tax, no";
- (6) for an election to change an existing maximum tax or eliminate an existing tax, the question to be voted upon as "tax change, yes" and "tax change, no" and shall specify the type of tax to which the proposed change pertains; and
- (7) for an election concerning the use of property tax increment bonds, the ballot shall pose the question to be voted upon as "bonds, yes" and "bonds, no".
- I. The governing body or, if after district formation, the district board, may provide for the returns of the election to be made in person or by mail.

J. Within thirty days after an election, the governing body, or if after district formation, the district board, shall meet and canvass the returns, determining the number of votes properly cast by owners and resident qualified electors. A majority of the votes cast at the election shall be required. The canvass may be continued for an additional period not to exceed thirty days at the election of the governing body or district board for the purpose of completing the canvass. Failure of a majority to vote in favor of the matter submitted shall not prejudice the submission of the same or similar matters at a later election; provided that an election on the same question shall not be held within one year of the failure of a majority to vote in favor of that question.

K. If a person transfers real property located in a district and the name of the successor owner becomes known and is verified by recorded deed or other similar evidence of transfer of ownership, the successor owner is deemed to be the owner of the real property for the purposes of the Tax Increment for Development Act.

L. If there are no persons registered to vote within a district or proposed district within fifty days immediately preceding a scheduled election date, an election required to be held pursuant to the Tax Increment for Development Act shall be held by vote of the owners of property within the district or proposed district. Each owner shall

have the number of votes or portion of votes equal to the number of acres or portion of acres rounded upward to the nearest one-fifth of an acre owned in the district by that owner.

M. In an election held pursuant to the Tax
Increment for Development Act, an owner who is also a resident
qualified elector shall have the number of votes or portion of
votes equal to the number of acres or portion of acres rounded
upward to the nearest one-fifth of an acre owned in the
district by that owner and shall not be entitled to an
additional vote as a result of residing within the district."

SECTION 126. Section 5-17-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2009, Chapter 136, Section 8) is amended to read:

"5-17-8. APPROVAL OF SERVICE PLAN--PETITION GRANTED-ELECTION SCHEDULED.--

A. If the service plan is approved as submitted, the governing body shall issue a resolution of approval to the petitioners. If the service plan is disapproved, the specific detailed reasons for the disapproval shall be set forth in writing. If the service plan is conditionally approved, the changes or modifications to be made in, or additional information relating to, the service plan, together with the reasons for the changes, modifications or additional information, shall also be set forth in writing, and the proceeding shall be continued until the changes, modifications .198067.1

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or additional information are incorporated in the service plan. Upon the incorporation of the changes, modifications or additional information in the service plan of the proposed infrastructure development zone, the governing body shall issue a resolution of approval to the petitioners.

- Upon the approval of the service plan by each governing body to which the service plan and petition were submitted, the petition shall be granted and the approving authority shall designate an election official to take the oath required of [precinct] election board members and conduct an organization election pursuant to Sections [10 and 20 of the Infrastructure Development Zone Act] 5-17-10 and 5-17-20 NMSA 1978, provided that no organization election shall be held if all of the eligible electors were petitioners and if there are no competing candidates for director positions.
- Any interested party aggrieved by the decision of the governing body may appeal to the district court pursuant to Section 39-3-1.1 NMSA 1978."

SECTION 127. Section 10-11-8 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1987, Chapter 253, Section 8, as amended by Laws 2014, Chapter 35, Section 1 and by Laws 2014, Chapter 39, Section 1 and also by Laws 2014, Chapter 43, Section 1) is amended to read:

- "10-11-8. NORMAL RETIREMENT--RETURN TO EMPLOYMENT--BENEFITS CONTINUED -- CONTRIBUTIONS. --
- A member may retire upon fulfilling the .198067.1

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following requirements prior to the selected date of retirement:

- (1) a written application for normal retirement, in the form prescribed by the association, is filed with the association;
- (2) employment is terminated with all employers covered by any state system or the educational retirement system;
- (3) the member selects an effective date of retirement that is the first day of a calendar month; and
- (4) the member meets the age and service credit requirement for normal retirement specified in the coverage plan applicable to the member.
- B. The amount of normal retirement pension is determined in accordance with the coverage plan applicable to the member.
- C. Except as provided in Subsection E of this section, on or after July 1, 2010, a retired member may be subsequently employed by an affiliated public employer only pursuant to the following provisions:
- (1) the retired member has not been employed as an employee of an affiliated public employer or retained as an independent contractor by the affiliated public employer from which the retired member retired for at least twelve consecutive months from the date of retirement to the

commencement of subsequent employment or reemployment with an affiliated public employer;

- (2) the retired member's pension shall be suspended upon commencement of the subsequent employment;
- (3) except as provided in Subsection G of this section, the retired member shall not become a member and shall not accrue service credit, and the retired member and that person's subsequent affiliated public employer shall not make contributions under any coverage plan pursuant to the Public Employees Retirement Act; and
- (4) upon termination of the subsequent employment, the retired member's pension shall resume in accordance with the provisions of Subsection A of this section.
- D. Notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection B of Section 10-11-118 NMSA 1978, on and after July 1, 2013, if a retired member becomes employed with an employer pursuant to the Educational Retirement Act, and effective July 1, 2014, if a retired member who, subsequent to retirement, is employed and covered pursuant to the Judicial Retirement Act, and, effective July 1, 2014, if a retired member who, subsequent to retirement, is employed and covered pursuant to the Magistrate Retirement Act:
- (1) the retired member's cost-of-living pension adjustment shall be suspended upon commencement of the employment; and

2	retired member's suspended cost-of-living pension adjustment
3	shall be reinstated as provided under Subsection B of Section
4	10-11-118 NMSA 1978.
5	E. The provisions of Subsections C, H and I of this
6	section do not apply to:
7	(1) a retired member employed by the
8	legislature for legislative session work;
9	(2) a retired member employed temporarily as
10	[a precinct] an election board member for a municipal election
11	or an election covered by the Election Code; or
12	(3) a retired member who is elected to serve a
13	term as an elected official in an office covered pursuant to
14	the Public Employees Retirement Act; provided that:
15	(a) the retired member files an
16	irrevocable exemption from membership with the association
17	within thirty days of taking office; and
18	(b) the irrevocable exemption shall be
19	for the elected official's term of office.
20	F. A retired member who returns to employment
21	during retirement pursuant to Subsection E of this section is
22	entitled to receive retirement benefits but is not entitled to
23	accrue service credit or to acquire or purchase service credit
24	in the future for the period of the retired member's subsequent
25	employment with an affiliated nublic employer.

(2) upon termination of the employment, the

G.	• At	any time	during	a reti	red memb	er's	subsequen	t
employment pu	ursuan	t to Sub	section	C of t	his sect	ion,	the	
retired membe	er may	elect t	o become	a mem	ber and	the f	following	
conditions sh	hall a	pplv:						

- (1) the previously retired member and the subsequent affiliated public employer shall make the required employee and employer contributions, and the previously retired member shall accrue service credit for the period of subsequent employment; and
- (2) when the previously retired member terminates the subsequent employment with an affiliated public employer, the previously retired member shall retire according to the provisions of the Public Employees Retirement Act, subject to the following conditions:
- (a) payment of the pension shall resume in accordance with the provisions of Subsection A of this section;
- (b) unless the previously retired member accrued at least three years of service credit on account of the subsequent employment, the recalculation of pension shall:

  1) employ the form of payment selected by the previously retired member at the time of the first retirement; and 2) use the provisions of the coverage plan applicable to the member on the date of the first retirement; and
  - (c) the recalculated pension shall not

be less than the amount of the suspended pension.

- H. A retired member who returned to work with an affiliated public employer prior to July 1, 2010 shall be subject to the provisions of this section in effect on the date the retired member returned to work; provided that:
- (1) on and after July 1, 2010, the retired member shall pay the employee contribution in an amount specified in the Public Employees Retirement Act for the position in which the retired member is subsequently employed;
- (2) notwithstanding the provisions of Subsection B of Section 10-11-118 NMSA 1978, on and after July 1, 2013, the retired member's cost-of-living pension adjustment shall be suspended; and
- (3) upon termination of the subsequent employment with the affiliated public employer, the retired member's cost-of-living pension adjustment shall be reinstated as provided in Subsection B of Section 10-11-118 NMSA 1978.
- I. Effective July 1, 2014, if a retired member who, subsequent to retirement, is employed and covered pursuant to the provisions of the Magistrate Retirement Act or Judicial Retirement Act, during the period of subsequent employment:
- (1) the member shall be entitled to receive retirement benefits;
- (2) the retired member's cost-of-living pension adjustment shall be suspended upon commencement of the .198067.1

employment; and

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- (3) upon termination of the employment, the retired member's suspended cost-of-living pension adjustment shall be reinstated as provided under Subsection B of Section 10-11-118 NMSA 1978.
- J. The pension of a member who has earned service credit under more than one coverage plan shall be determined as follows:
- (1) the pension of a member who has three or more years of service credit earned on or before June 30, 2013 under each of two or more coverage plans shall be determined in accordance with the coverage plan that produces the highest pension;
- the pension of a member who has service (2) credit earned on or before June 30, 2013 under two or more coverage plans but who has three or more years of service credit under only one of those coverage plans shall be determined in accordance with the coverage plan in which the member has three or more years of service credit. service credit is acquired under two different coverage plans applied to the same affiliated public employer as a consequence of an election by the members, adoption by the affiliated public employer or a change in the law that results in the application of a coverage plan with a greater pension, the greater pension shall be paid a member retiring from the

affiliated public employer under which the change in coverage plan took place regardless of the amount of service credit under the coverage plan producing the greater pension; provided that the member has three or more years of continuous employment with that affiliated public employer immediately preceding or immediately preceding and immediately following the date the coverage plan changed;

- (3) the pension of a member who has service credit earned on or before June 30, 2013 under each of two or more coverage plans and who has service credit earned under any coverage plan on or after July 1, 2013 shall be equal to the sum of:
- (a) the pension attributable to the service credit earned on or before June 30, 2013 determined pursuant to Paragraph (1) or (2) of this subsection; and
- (b) the pension attributable to the service credit earned under each coverage plan on or after July 1, 2013;
- (4) the pension of a member who has service credit earned only on and after July 1, 2013 shall be equal to the sum of the pension attributable to the service credit the member has accrued under each coverage plan; and
- (5) the provisions of each coverage plan for the purpose of this subsection shall be those in effect at the time the member ceased to be covered by the coverage plan.

"Service credit", for the purposes of this subsection, shall be only personal service rendered an affiliated public employer and credited to the member under the provisions of Subsection A of Section 10-11-4 NMSA 1978. Service credited under any other provision of the Public Employees Retirement Act shall not be used to satisfy the three-year service credit requirement of this subsection."

SECTION 128. Section 21-13-18.1 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 75, Section 3, as amended) is amended to read:

"21-13-18.1. REGULAR COMMUNITY COLLEGE ELECTION-RESOLUTION--PUBLICATION.--

A. The community college board shall issue a resolution in English and Spanish calling for a regular community college election within the community college district on the date prescribed by the Community College Act. The resolution shall be filed with each county clerk in the community college district on the third Friday in December or, if the election is held in conjunction with a school district election, the last Tuesday in November of each even-numbered year.

- B. The resolution shall specify:
  - (1) the date the election will be held;
  - (2) the positions on the board to be filled;
- (3) the date on which declarations of candidacy are to be filed;

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- (4) the date on which declarations of intent to be a write-in candidate are to be filed;
- any questions to be submitted to the (5) voters;
- the precincts in each county in which the (6) election is to be held and the location of each polling place;
- (7) the hours each polling place will be open; and
- (8) the date and time of the closing of the registration books by the county clerks as required by law.
- In the event that only one candidate files a declaration of candidacy for each position to be filled at an election and no declared write-in candidates have filed for any position in which there is any other candidate and there are no questions or bond issues on the ballot, only one polling place for the election shall be designated and it shall be in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the community college is located.
- In any election held under the Community College Act, the county clerk shall perform the duties of the [precinct] election board and no other [precinct] election board shall be appointed."
- SECTION 129. Section 72-16-34 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1963, Chapter 311, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:
- "72-16-34. ELECTION RETURNS.--In those polling places .198067.1

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where the county precincts coincide with the boundaries of the authority, the regular general election [precinct] election board shall certify the results of the authority election to the county canvassing board. The county canvassing board shall certify directly to the secretary of the authority that portion of the returns pertaining to the authority election. polling places where the precincts are partly within and partly without the authority's district, the authority shall appoint a separate authority [precinct] election board at the authority's expense, which shall be provided space in the polling places where the general election is being conducted. Paper ballots shall be used in the conduct of the election, and the authority [precinct] election board shall conduct the election as provided in the Election Code where paper ballots are used. The separate authority [precinct] election board shall certify the results of the election in that precinct to the secretary of the authority within twelve hours after the close of the The secretary of the authority shall canvass the results of the authority election as certified by the county canvassing board and as certified by each of the separate authority [precinct] election boards and shall declare the results of the election at any regular or special meeting held not less than five days following the date of the election. Except as [herein] otherwise provided, any proposal submitted at any election [hereunder] held pursuant to the Arroyo Flood

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<u>Control Act</u> shall not carry unless the proposal has been approved by a majority of the qualified electors of the district voting [thereon] on the proposal."

SECTION 130. Section 72-19-34 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1990, Chapter 14, Section 34, as amended) is amended to read:

"72-19-34. ELECTION RETURNS.--For authority elections held at the time of the general election, the regular general election [precinct] election board shall certify the results of the authority election to the county canvassing board. county canvassing board shall certify directly to the secretary of the authority that portion of the returns pertaining to the authority election. Electronic voting machines shall be used in the conduct of any authority election. For authority elections held at a different time than the general election, the authority shall appoint an authority [precinct] election board at the authority's expense for each polling place. authority [precinct] election board shall conduct the election as provided in the Election Code. The separate authority [precinct] election board shall certify the results of the election in that precinct to the secretary within twelve hours after the close of the polls. The secretary shall canvass the results of the authority election as certified by each of the separate authority [precinct] election boards and shall declare the results of the election at any regular or special meeting held not less than five days following the date of the

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election. Except as otherwise provided, any proposal submitted at any election held pursuant to the Southern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Act shall not carry unless the proposal has been approved by a majority of the qualified electors of the district voting on the proposal."

SECTION 131. Section 72-20-34 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 2007, Chapter 99, Section 34) is amended to read:

"72-20-34. ELECTION RETURNS.--For authority elections held at the time of the general election, the regular general election [precinct] election board shall certify the results of the authority election to the county canvassing board. county canvassing board shall certify directly to the secretary that portion of the returns pertaining to the authority election. For authority elections held at a different time than the general election, the authority shall appoint an authority [precinct] election board at the authority's expense for each polling place. The authority [precinct] election board shall conduct the election as provided in the Election Code. The separate authority [precinct] election board shall certify the results of the election in that precinct to the secretary within twelve hours after the close of the polls. The secretary shall canvass the results of the authority election as certified by each of the separate authority [precinct] election boards and shall declare the results of the election at any regular or special meeting held not less than

five days following the date of the election. Except as otherwise provided, any proposal submitted at any election held pursuant to the Eastern Sandoval County Arroyo Flood Control Act shall not carry unless the proposal has been approved by a majority of the qualified electors of the district voting on the proposal."

SECTION 132. Section 73-14-28 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 262, Section 11, as amended) is amended to read:

"73-14-28. ELECTION JUDGES.--The election officer or the election director shall select two or more election judges for each polling place established within the conservancy district. The election officer or the election director shall also appoint absentee-early voter and absent voter [precinct] election boards."

SECTION 133. Section 73-14-31 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1975, Chapter 262, Section 14, as amended) is amended to read:

"73-14-31. ABSENTEE VOTING BY BALLOT PERMITTED-PROCEDURE.--

A. In [any] an election of officers of the conservancy district, a qualified elector shall be entitled to vote by absentee ballot. An absentee ballot shall be furnished by the election director in a form prescribed by the board of directors. The election director shall also furnish to each qualified elector requesting an absentee ballot an official inner envelope for use in sealing the completed absentee ballot .198067.1

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and an official outer envelope for use in returning the inner envelope to the election director. No absentee ballot shall be delivered or mailed to any person other than the applicant for the ballot.

- A qualified elector voting by absentee ballot shall secretly mark [his] the ballot, place it in the official inner envelope and securely seal the envelope. The qualified elector shall place the inner envelope inside the outer envelope and securely seal the envelope. The qualified elector shall then sign [his] the qualified elector's name and address on the outer envelope and deliver or mail it to the election director or the election officer.
- Absentee ballots shall be distributed by the election director or the election officer during the regular hours and days of business from the fortieth day preceding the election up until 5:00 p.m. on the Saturday immediately prior to the date of the election.
- [No] An absentee ballot shall not be counted unless it is received by the election director or election officer prior to the closing of the polls.
- An absentee ballot received after the closing of the polls on the day of the election shall not be collected by the absent voter [precinct] election board but shall be preserved by the election director or election officer until the time for election contests has expired. In the absence of

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a court order after expiration of the time for election contests, the election director or election officer shall destroy all late official mailing envelopes without opening them or permitting the contents to be examined, cast, counted or canvassed. Before [their] destruction of the late mailing envelopes, the election director or election officer shall count the number of late ballots from voters of the conservancy district and report the number to the election officer and the secretary of state.

- Prior to the delivery of the absentee ballots to the absentee-early voter and absent voter [precinct board] election boards, the absentee ballots shall be held unopened at the absentee voter precinct in a locked ballot box. At the close of the polls on election day, the absentee-early voter and absent voter [precinct] election boards shall obtain the absentee ballot box from the election director or election officer and tally the absentee ballots. The presiding judge shall have authority to unlock the absentee ballot box.
- Absentee ballots shall be counted and tallied as are other ballots for the conservancy district election."
- **SECTION 134.** Section 73-14-31.2 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1996, Chapter 42, Section 16) is amended to read:
- "73-14-31.2. HANDLING OF ABSENTEE BALLOTS BY ABSENT VOTER [PRECINCT] ELECTION BOARD.--
- The absent voter [precinct] election board shall .198067.1

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select one member to serve as presiding judge. The election director shall appoint a special deputy to serve at the absent voter precinct.

- Upon receipt of the absentee ballots by the absent voter [precinct] election board, the special deputy shall remain in the polling place of the absent voter precinct until [he] the special deputy has observed the opening of the official mailing envelope, the deposit of the ballot in the locked ballot box marked for the conservancy district election and the listing of the names on the official mailing envelope in the signature rosters. Upon delivery of the absentee ballots, the special deputy shall obtain a receipt executed by the presiding judge and each election judge appointed to the absent voter [precinct] election board. The special deputy shall return the receipt to the election director for filing. The receipts shall specify the number of envelopes received by the special deputy for each absent voter precinct of the conservancy district and the number of envelopes received by the absent voter [precinct] election board from the special deputy.
- C. Before opening any official mailing envelope, the presiding judge and the election judges shall determine if the required information has been completed on the reverse side of the official mailing envelope.
- D. If the voter's signature is missing, the .198067.1

presiding judge shall write "rejected" on the front of the official mailing envelope. The election judges shall enter the voter's name in the signature rosters and shall write the notation "rejected--missing signature" in the notations column of the signature rosters. The presiding judge shall place the official mailing envelope unopened in an envelope provided for rejected ballots for the conservancy district, seal the envelope and write the voter's name on the front of the envelope and deposit it in the locked ballot box.

E. At 5:00 p.m. on the Monday immediately preceding the date of election, the election officer or election director shall record the numbers of the unused absentee ballots for the conservancy district and shall publicly destroy in the conservancy office all of the unused ballots. The election officer or election director shall execute a certificate of destruction, which shall include the numbers on the ballots destroyed. A copy of the certificate of destruction shall be sent to the board of directors of the conservancy district and the secretary of state."

SECTION 135. Section 74-10-19 NMSA 1978 (being Laws 1993, Chapter 319, Section 19) is amended to read:

"74-10-19. ELECTION RETURNS.--The authority shall appoint an authority [precinct] election board at the authority's expense for each polling place. For authority elections held at the time of the general election, the authority shall be .198067.1

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provided space in the polling places where the general election is being conducted. Paper ballots shall be used in the conduct of any authority election, and the authority [precinct] election board shall conduct the election as provided in the Election Code where paper ballots are used. The separate authority [precinct] election board shall certify the results of the election in that precinct to the secretary within twelve hours after the close of the polls. The secretary shall canvass the results of the authority election as certified by each of the separate authority precinct boards and shall declare the results of the election at any regular or special meeting held not less than five days following the date of the election. Except as otherwise provided, any proposal submitted at any election held pursuant to the Solid Waste Authority Act shall not carry unless the proposal has been approved by a majority of the qualified electors of the authority voting on the proposal."

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