

Findings from the 2024 General Election

Observe New Mexico Elections

Executive Summary

Observe New Mexico Elections (ONME) is a nonpartisan election observation effort to increase trust and transparency in New Mexico's elections. ONME mobilized nonpartisan election observers during pre-election, election, and post-election cycles in the 2024 General Election, to observe Poll Worker Training (September 17–November 4, 2024), Logic and Accuracy Testing (September 24–October 30, 2024), Early In-Person Voting (October 19–November 2, 2024), Election Day (November 5, 2024), and the Certification of Results (November 12–18, 2024).

ONME observations were conducted at 23 trainings across 23 counties during Poll Worker Training; 21 Logic and Accuracy Testing sites in 21 counties; 86 Early In-Person Voting locations across 24 counties; 160 voting locations on Election Day across 29 counties; and 24 Certification of Results in 24 counties. Every observer was asked to attend a training, and to fill out a paper and digital survey, following a guide and checklist provided by ONME of the process they observed. This report summarizes the findings of these observers.

Overall, all processes observed were conducted transparently, smoothly, and with limited problems. However, observers noted a number of items that counties and the state may wish to revisit to ensure that every stage of the electoral process runs as intended, that every eligible voter who wishes to cast a vote can do so with the resources, access, and knowledge they may need, and that processes are consistent throughout the state, counties, and voting locations.

Below are the highlights and recommendations, divided up by each stage of the electoral process observed:

Poll Worker Training:

- Multiple locations, especially in Curry, Otero, and San Juan may want to ensure that training sites are more accessible
- Hidalgo, Santa Fe, Sierra, and Valencia counties may wish to expand their topic coverage during the Poll Worker training they facilitate to ensure that every poll worker, experienced or new, has access to the same information, procedures, and guidelines.

Logic and Accuracy Testing:

- 30% of observed testing sites did not have signage to indicate testing was taking place – adding signage ensures accessibility to these sites for the public
- 25% of observed testing sites did not provide handouts or verbal explanations of testing procedures – adding these explanations is an important mechanism for transparency for the public

- Our observer in Sandoval county was required to obtain a special ID to observe testing – removing this barrier ensures transparency and accessibility to those who wish to observe
- Multiple important features were not observable to ONME observers at many sites, including the testing of accessible voting systems, central count tabulators, electronic pollbooks, write-in ballots, and unusual ballots – while observers may not have observed the entirety of Logic and Accuracy testing conducted at each site they observed, counties may wish to check that all functionalities of equipment is tested to ensure the proper functioning during voting

Early In-Person Voting:

- Every location, regardless of size, should have at least two precinct board members present at all times to ensure ballots are never handled without oversight – ONME observers observed sites in De Baca and Hidalgo counties with only one member present
- Language access, especially in Native languages but also to some extent in Spanish, was not consistently available, even in counties that are required by state and/or federal law.
- Sample ballots and instructions should be more consistently available across the state – for counties with large number of ballot options, we recommend posting QR codes
- Accessible voting systems were not consistently tested during opening
- A number of voting locations inappropriately asked previously registered voters for identification

Election Day:

- Across the state, many locations were overwhelmed by the volume of same-day voter registrations. While the state flagged this issue after the election, proper stress testing needs to be conducted prior to the next election to ensure that the system will not be overwhelmed
- Related to the volume of same day voter registration, observers at multiple locations noted long lines, and 33% of locations observed voters leaving lines
- Language access, while more present than during Early In-Person Voting, was still inconsistently available, especially in Native languages
- Accessible voting systems were not consistently tested during opening
- A number of voting locations inappropriately asked previously registered voters for identification

Certification of Results:

- Bernalillo, Catron, Grant, and San Juan did not make the results of the certification of results available to the public

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Introduction

Observe New Mexico Elections (ONME) is a nonpartisan election observation effort funded by The Carter Center to increase trust and transparency in New Mexico's elections. Launched in July 2024, this initiative trains and mobilizes nonpartisan election observers throughout the state and has done so for the first time during the 2024 General Election.

ONME trained nonpartisan election observers to report what they saw in pre-election, election, and post-election processes across most counties in the state. Observers were trained to be aware of laws, procedures, and safeguards in place during New Mexico's electoral process, and observed whether these were consistently followed across different locations.

Elections do not only happen on Election Day, but consist of months-long processes to ensure that people are trained, equipment is tested and certified, that proper procedures are followed to ensure that every eligible voter is allowed to vote, that votes are accurately counted, and that results are certified properly. To ensure that transparency and proper conduct occur at every stage, ONME deployed election observers to report on these pre-election, election, and post-election processes.

The majority of Americans continue to have confidence in the accuracy of election counts in U.S. presidential elections. However, [Gallup polls](#) have found this number to be steadily decreasing, with an increasing number of people indicating that they are not at all or not too confident that the votes are accurately cast or counted. Research has long indicated that the presence of nonpartisan or independent election observers during critical stages of an election can improve election administration and bolster public trust in electoral outcomes. As the [2022 Survey of the Performance of American Elections](#) – a national survey administered to 10,200 registered voters – found, for example, a majority of American voters (61%) would have more confidence in the integrity and security of their state's election system if they knew that nonpartisan poll watchers and observers had observed the process.

Election observation also increases the confidence in the electoral process of those observing the elections or election-related processes themselves. As [research from an observation conducted by the Carter Center in Fulton County, Georgia](#) found, nonpartisan observers were more likely to identify the officially announced winner as the candidate that won over their favored candidate. In addition to the increased trust, through the training and observations that residents engage in, election observation can serve as an important tool for civic engagement for the observers as well.

This document is the full report on the findings from ONME's election observers during the 2024 General Election. The report begins with an overview of the data collection procedures and timelines, followed by a section on what was observed during the

pre-election process, namely poll worker training and logic and accuracy testing; the election process, namely early in-person voting and Election Day voting; the post-election process, specifically the certification of results. We also report on how election observation, for the observers themselves, serves as an important civic engagement initiative. The report is closed out with a conclusion and recommendations to improve that elections continue to be fair and accessible to all eligible voters.

Data Collection Overview

To ensure that laws, procedures, and safeguards are followed, ONME mobilized observers at the pre-election, election, and post-election stages across the state.

As the graphic below shows, for the pre-election stage, ONME election observers observed Poll Worker Training between September 17, 2024– November 4, 2024, and Logic and Accuracy Testing between September 24, 2024–October 30, 2024. Early In-Person Voting was observed between October 19, 2024–November 2, 2024 and Election Day observations took place on Election Day on November 5, 2024. The Certification of Results were observed between November 12, 2024–November 18, 2024.

		September				October				November			
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
PRE-ELECTION	Poll Worker Training												
	Logic and Accuracy Testing												
ELECTION	Early In-Person Voting Observation												
	Election Day Observation												
POST ELECTION	Certification of Results Observation												

For each stage of the electoral process, each observer was asked to fill out a paper version of the survey, which they were later asked to input into a web-based form provided by ONME. The checklists can be found in [Appendix 1](#). The Poll Worker Training, Logic and Accuracy Testing, Early In-Person Voting, Election Day, and Certification of Results observers were each provided with a different checklist and questions. Observers were asked to keep their paper copies for a week after the day they observed to allow for cross-checking results and any imputation errors.

Observers were not allowed to take photos or videos at any time while they were in an election office or inside a voting location. The guide for observers during the election process (Early In-Person and Election Day) included contact information of an ONME regional coordinator to report critical incidents that, if unaddressed, could have serious impacts on the credibility of the election process or could prevent a substantial number of

voters from casting a ballot. Observers were also instructed to leave if they felt unsafe or uncomfortable at any point to ensure their safety.

It is important to note that the questions that ONME observers answered in their checklists were all on what the election observers were able to see, experience, or get answers to from election officials they interacted with while on-site. This means that a lack of observations listed in this report may not necessarily mean that certain events did not happen, but rather that the election observers did not witness them themselves or were unable to verify them by asking officials. While this may present some limitations of the data, ONME has worked on minimizing human error to the best of its ability by providing election observers with extensive training, guides, and checklists and putting quality control mechanisms in place. Additionally, as is noted in this report where appropriate, there were some issues with certain questions that were either unclear, asked about issues that were difficult to observe or understand for the observers, or were open to interpretation. ONME is committed to ensuring that elections are transparent, and this also means that we are transparent about issues we encounter in our own data collection process. We continuously refine our training, guides, and checklists to ensure that the data we collect is the best quality it can be and will be transparent about issues we see in our data.

Election Observation

Pre-Election

Poll Worker Training

Highlights in Poll Worker Training

- ONME observers found the poll worker trainings they attended to be well organized, comprehensive, informative and structured in a manner that promoted learning
- In some locations, ONME observers noted that the training was not very accessible, with insufficient or contradictory signage, lack of accessible and unlocked entrances, or language accessibility accommodations – this is something counties may want to revise in future training
- Training quality (i.e., topic coverage of relevant information for poll workers) varied greatly by counties. While ONME observers noted that many poll workers were highly experienced and have done this type of work for years, for consistency and for new poll workers attending these trainings that may be less familiar with laws and other rules, we recommend more consistent topic coverage

Poll workers play an important role in ensuring that eligible voters can cast their votes during elections. During elections, their duties include “setting up the voting equipment,

opening and closing polling locations, checking in voters, verifying IDs,¹ answering voters' questions, ensuring election rules are followed, and making sure that every ballot is submitted and secured."² Poll workers in the state of New Mexico must be registered to vote, be residents of the county where they serve as poll workers, and undergo training in order to work.³

Observe New Mexico Elections mobilized observers to monitor poll worker training in 23 counties between the dates of September 17, 2024 and November 4, 2024 depending on the availability of training in each county.

In McKinley and Sandoval counties, ONME observers attended two poll worker trainings in order to learn more about how training might be tailored to different target audiences. The second Sandoval county training that was attended was an online training. Due to the difficulty of analyzing the findings of this compared to the other in-person training, the observations for this training are omitted in the following analysis. In every other county, ONME observers participated in a single session of poll worker training.

Overall, ONME observers found the poll worker trainings they attended to be well organized, comprehensive, informative and structured in a manner that promoted learning. In several instances, ONME observers noted that the vast majority of the individuals attending the training were long-time volunteers who already had extensive experience working the polls. For these individuals, election officials may have provided less in-depth training. In other instances, ONME observers reported that the poll worker training was divided into sub-groups to allow different categories of poll workers to focus on different stages of the election process. When this happened, the ONME observer had to select a group and was only able to report on the training topics discussed in their sub-group.

Data Collection Overview

ONME deployed election observers to poll worker trainings in 23 out of 33 counties in New Mexico. All the counties where poll worker trainings were observed are shown on the map below, and include the following: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley, Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, Sandoval, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia.

In two counties, namely McKinley and Sandoval counties, highlighted in dark grey, two poll worker trainings were observed. Both of the McKinley county observations were an in-person training, while one of the Sandoval trainings was virtual. All other poll worker

¹ In New Mexico, voter identification is not a requirement to vote for previously registered voters. However, for voters undergoing same day voter registration, voter identification is required.

²

<https://www.cartercenter.org/resources/pdfs/peace/democracy/georgia/ga-voter-faqs-become-a-poll-worker.pdf>

³ https://ballotpedia.org/Poll_worker_requirements_in_New_Mexico

trainings observed were conducted in-person. To ensure consistency across counties and training, only the in-person Sandoval training will be analyzed. Both McKinley observations will be counted, since the training yielded markedly different results, showing that differences in poll worker training may not necessarily be an issue at the county-level, but rather may depend on the training location.

Accessibility of the Training

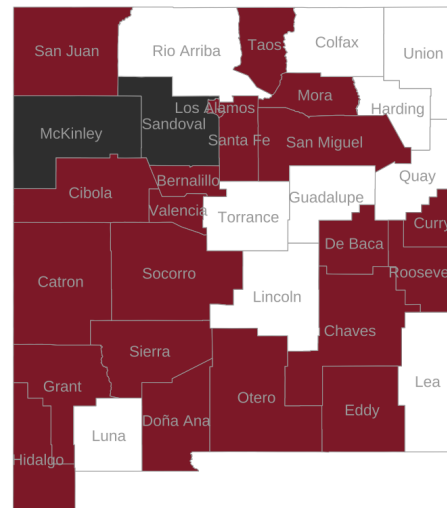
Ensuring that poll worker training is accessible to all who wish to partake is critical to the democratic process.

This includes making training accessible for people with disabilities.⁴ To assess this, observers were asked what accessibility items they observed. The items included the following, and a full list of the questions asked and the response options, can be found in [Appendix 2](#):

- Accessible parking
- Accessible path from accessible parking spot
- Wheelchair-accessible main/side/back entrance
- Unlocked wheelchair-accessible entrance
- Clearly marked wheelchair entrance
- Accessibility accommodations for participation (language, interpretation, etc.)

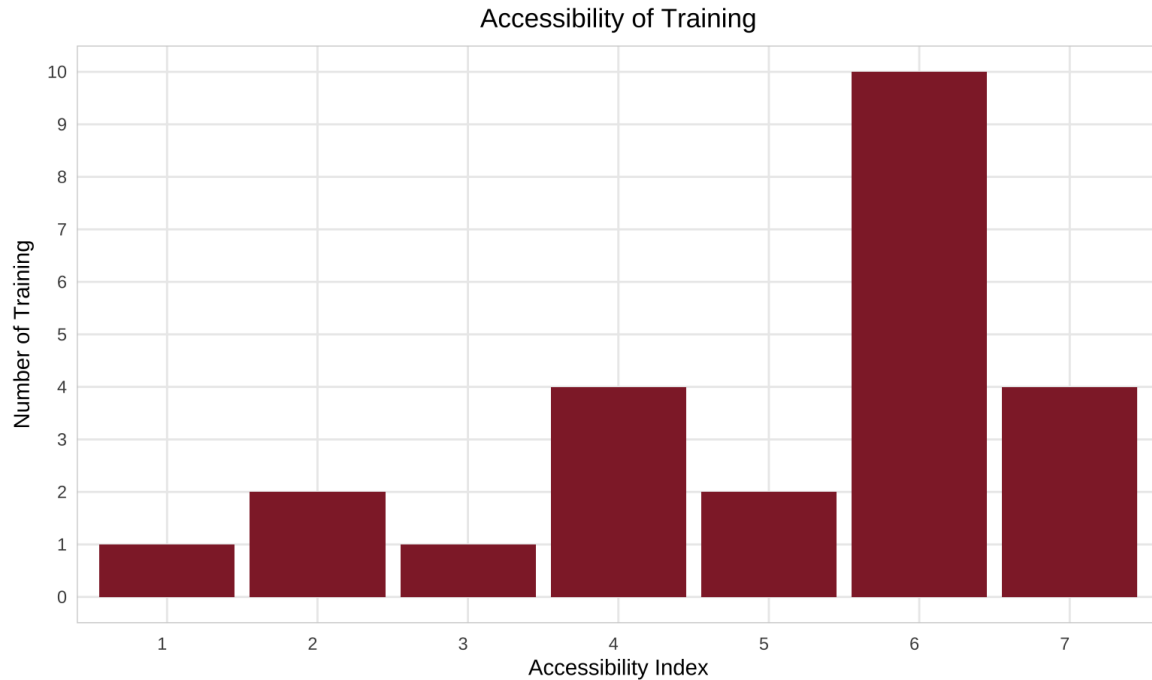
Each of these items were added up in an index, to assess how accessible the poll worker training sites were. As the graph shows, most poll worker trainings that were attended by ONME observers scored relatively high on the accessibility scale. On average, training met 71% of the accessibility items about which observers were asked. Four trainings had all accessibility items that were asked about, ten trainings had six of the seven items (86% of all items), two trainings had five items (71% of all items), four trainings had four items (57%), and the remaining four trainings that were observed had three items or less.

Counties with election watchers to monitor poll worker training

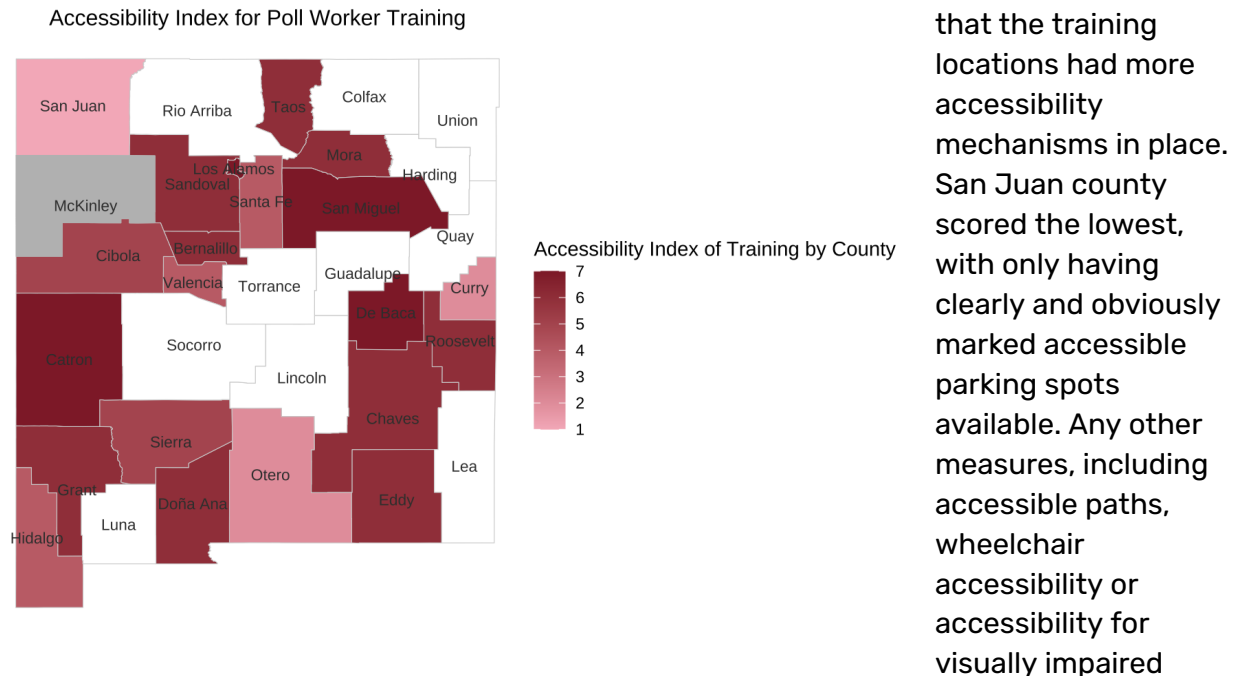


Watchers carried out monitoring between September 27, 2024 and November 4, 2024, depending on the relevant dates for poll worker training in their counties

⁴ It is important to note that these measures do not equate compliance or non-compliance of locations with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). As mentioned in the data collection overview section of this report, the findings mentioned here are a summary of observations made by election observers.



The map shows how the poll worker trainings differed in terms of accessibility by the counties that were observed. The lighter colors indicate that the scores are lower, and the



individuals of venue and entrances could not be observed. Otero and Curry county scored similarly low, with observers only being able to observe two items on the accessibility list. In Otero county, the parking spots and the accessible path were observed, while in Curry

county, there was only a side or back entrance that was accessible which also appeared to be unlocked.

Four training locations, namely Catron, De Baca, Los Alamos, and San Miguel fully met all accessibility items observers were asked about.

McKinley County, the only county with two observations, had markedly different results by locations that were observed. One location only had an accessibility index score of three, while the other had a score of six. For the location that scored a three, there was a clear path to access the building, but only a side or back entrance that was accessible, which was clearly marked.

Quality of the Training

Training Environment

Training that is conducted in a learning-conducive environment is crucial to ensure training content is retained and properly communicated. To understand the quality of the in-person training environment, we asked observers to document how many people attended the training, how many trainers there were, whether they felt that the training was overcrowded and whether it was possible for all participants to easily see or hear what was being communicated.

In terms of number of participants, there was large variation. The number of trainees ranged from five to 38, with an average of 20 trainees. The number of trainers ranged from one to five, with an average of 2.5 trainers per training. The trainee to trainer ratio varied similarly, with 2.25 trainees per trainer on the lower end, and 38 trainees per trainer on the higher end.

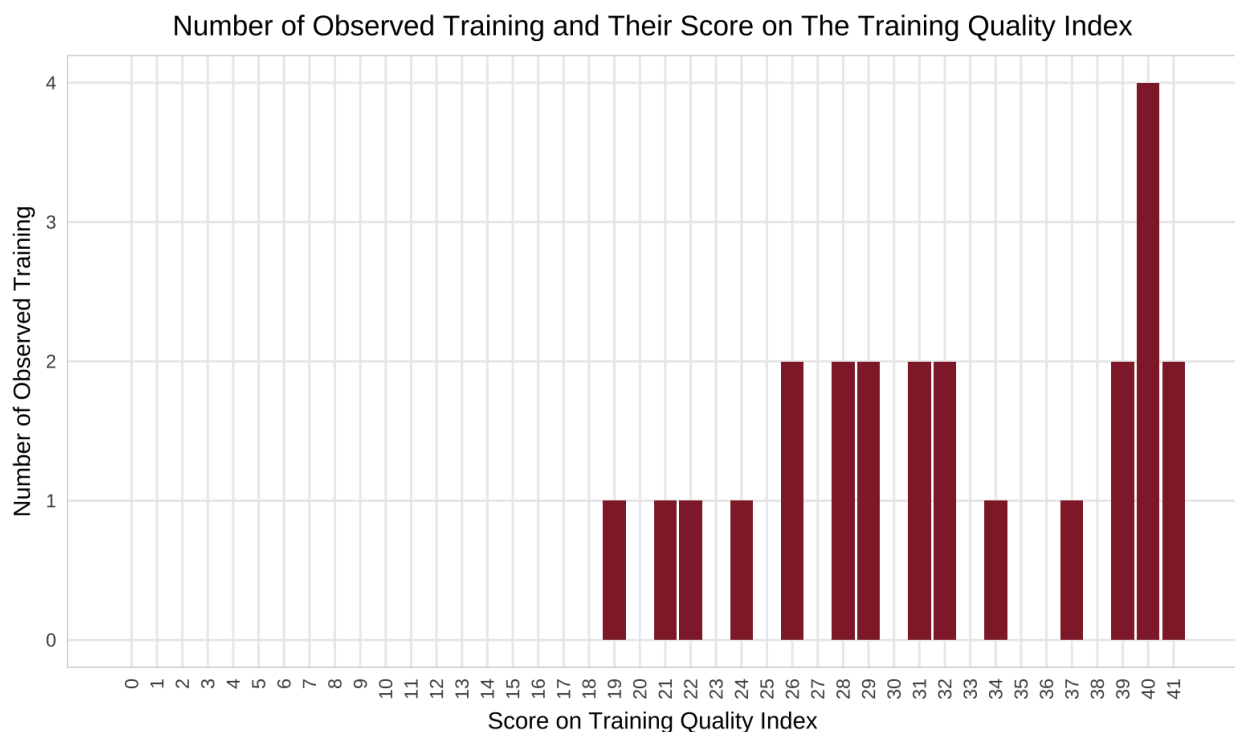
Despite this range, almost all observers noted that the training was neither overcrowded nor that they had any issues seeing or hearing the training they attended. One participant each noted that the training was overcrowded or that they could neither hear nor see easily while attending the training. Both participants attended training with over thirty participants, although both were from two separate training sessions.

Training Content Coverage

Similarly to a learning-conducive environment, it is also important that the training is consistent in different parts of the state. Although, as mentioned above, many trainees have been poll workers for a long time, and are therefore likely very experienced and knowledgeable about rules, policies, and best practices in ensuring every eligible voter can indeed cast their vote and that their vote is appropriately counted, it is still important that each training reiterates this content, since rules and policies may also change.

To assess the training content, observers were asked a total of 41 questions, each with a yes or no response option, on whether they were taught all relevant aspects of what being a poll worker entails. This includes information on how to open and set up the voting locations, ensure materials are available for voters, assess eligibility of voters, what policies and regulations need to be followed and how they can be enforced, and other issues and tasks that may arise. A full list of the questions observers were asked is available in [Appendix 3](#).

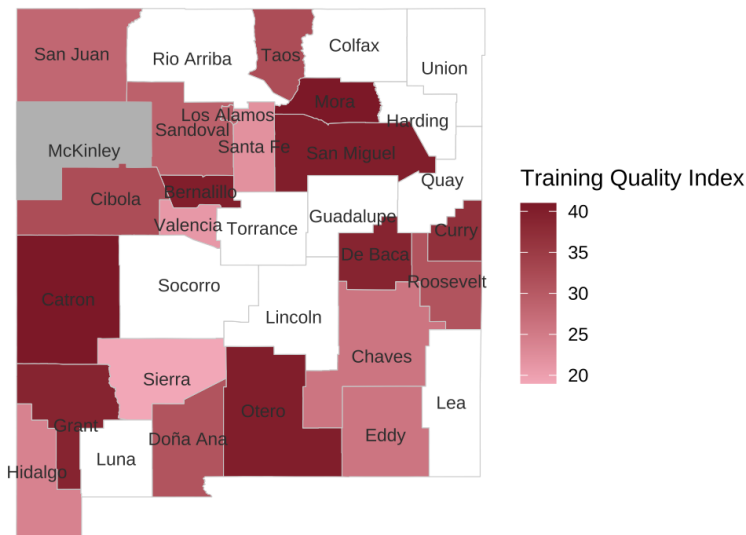
The graph below shows an index that was created, where scores range from zero, where none of the questions were answered affirmatively – meaning that the observer saw none of the items asked addressed in the training – to 41, meaning each item asked in the questionnaire was addressed affirmatively. Values closer to the right side of the graph indicate a better quality training in terms of content coverage, while scores closer to the left side of graph indicate less content coverage. On average, the training addressed 32 of the items that observers were asked about.



The map shows how the training quality index is distributed across the different counties that were observed.

As the map shows, all poll worker trainings addressed at least some of the content with observations ranging from 19 items in one training (in Sierra county) at the very lower end, to all 41 items addressed in two trainings (Catron and Mora county). Valencia (21), Santa Fe (22), and Hidalgo (24) also all addressed fewer items.

Training Quality Index for Poll Worker Training



Six other training locations observed in different counties also addressed most items, with training in Bernalillo, Otero, San Miguel, and Socorro addressing 40 items, and training in De Baca and Grant county addressing 39 of the 41 items.

The two trainings observed in McKinley County had different scores again – one training that was observed addressed 28 of the 41 items (68%), while the other training covered 34 of the 41 items (83%). A

comprehensive overview of which items were or were not covered is available in [Appendix 4](#).

Other Actors and Watchers/Observers

Presence of Other Watchers/Observers

ONME observers were also asked whether any other political party or media watchers/observers were present.

During the poll worker training, there was limited presence of political party watchers/observers. One Democratic and one Republican party watcher/observer each were present in the poll worker training in Roosevelt County. No Libertarian or other minor political party watcher/observer was present in any ONME observed training.

In terms of media presence, only one ONME observer in Curry County reported seeing members of the media.

Conduct of Other Actors and Watchers/Observers

The conduct of watchers/observers may interfere with training if incidents of violence, harassment, or intimidation occur. None of the observers reported observing any incidents.

Logic and Accuracy Testing

Highlights in Logic and Accuracy Testing

- Observers validated that election officials across the state conducted orderly and transparent testing of election equipment and incorporated good practices to ensure the validity of the testing process.
- One notable issue emerged in Sandoval County, where the ONME observer was required to obtain a special ID to observe the Logic and Accuracy Testing. By the time this observer obtained the ID, the observer was only able to observe a few hours of the process.
- There was large variation in the testing environment (i.e., whether the testing site had signage, space for the general public, handouts and explanations, and staff answering questions), with especially San Juan and Santa Fe counties scoring lower
- Testing procedures (i.e., whether all functionalities of equipment were properly tested) varied greatly as well, with Curry, Eddy, Hidalgo, Otero, Roosevelt, Santa Fe, and Socorro county sites testing fewer functionalities. Although the missing testing procedures may have been conducted on days where ONME observers were not present, these counties may want to verify that all testing procedures were conducted to ensure the proper functionality of equipment.

During logic and accuracy (or L&A) testing of election equipment, county clerks' offices in each of New Mexico's 33 counties verify that the vote counting equipment the county plans to use for an upcoming election is functioning as intended. Equipment must be reprogrammed by humans before every new election; logic and accuracy testing helps to ensure that any errors in the reprogramming process can be identified and corrected before the election takes place. Most errors detected during testing are human errors related to this reprogramming process. Testing validates that the voting system can correctly process voters' choices and is able to both accurately record and report the vote totals. Known results from a set of test ballots are compared to the voting system report of results obtained from a live test.

Testing may take a day to several weeks depending on the size of the county and the number of pieces of voting equipment that must be rigorously reviewed. Under New Mexico state law, this process may begin as early as 42 days before an election and, "[t]he process of preparing, inspecting, certifying and sealing electronic voting machines shall be open to observation by the public."⁵ This is an important transparency measure that helps to ensure public confidence in the testing process, providing voters with an opportunity to see the

⁵ Oliver, M. (n.d.). Election Handbook of the State Of New Mexico 2023 Edition. Retrieved March 24, 2025, from https://api.realfile.rtsclients.com/PublicFiles/ee3072ab0d43456cb15a51f7d82c77a2/c5ceeb07-9546-4517-a7a1-be60a2094578/NM_Election_Handbook_SOS-2023.pdf, 1-11-5. Voting device; preparation; certification, pg. 158.

equipment and pose questions to election officials about how it was selected, certified, tested, and will be used.

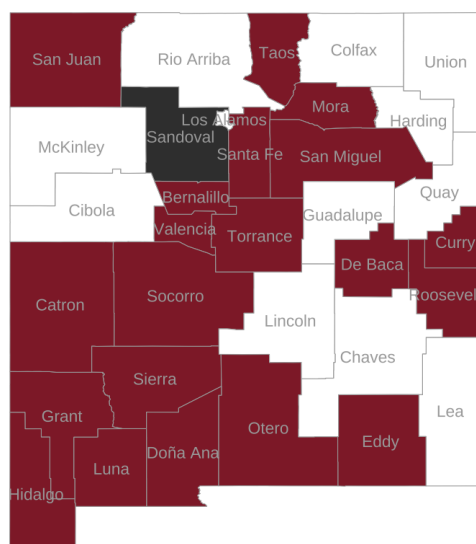
During testing, every ballot “style,” or specific combination of contests that can appear on a voter’s ballot in that county, is tested to ensure that the ballots correctly list all candidates and contests. Testing also ensures that votes for each and every ballot style are correctly counted by the tabulators or vote counting equipment, and that the tabulators are handling nonstandard votes (like overvotes or blank ballots) as intended.

Data Collection Overview

Observers were mobilized to watch logic and accuracy testing in 21 out of New Mexico’s 33 counties, as highlighted in the map below. The counties include the following: Bernalillo, Catron, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, Sandoval, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Tarrant, and Valencia.

It is important to note that while ONME mobilized an observer to Sandoval County, highlighted on the map in dark grey, where observers were required to obtain a special identification card. While the ONME observer eventually obtained the card, at that point, there was insufficient time to observe the training. Therefore, no information on any Logic and Accuracy training conducted in Sandoval County will be analyzed in this report.

Counties with election watchers to monitor logic and accuracy testing



Watchers carried out monitoring between September 24, 2024 and October 30, 2024, depending on the relevant dates for logic and accuracy testing in their countries

Testing Environment

Ensuring that Logic and Accuracy training is accessible to the public, as well as providing sufficient explanation and space for questions and answers, is

all crucial to maintain transparency and increase trust in this process.

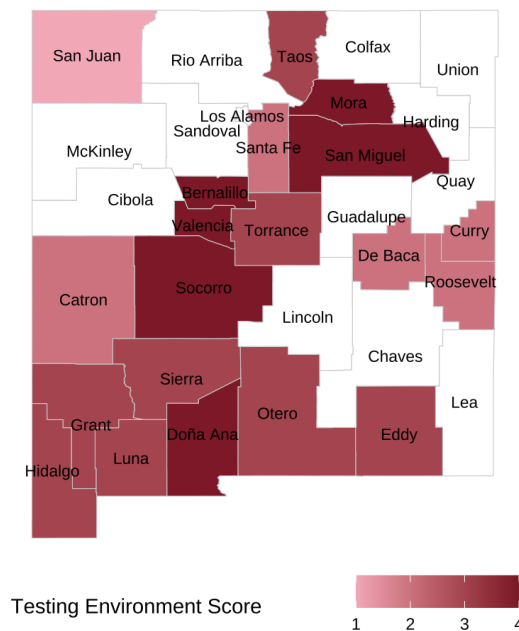
To assess how conducive the testing environment is for members of the public to observe and get an understanding of the process, observers were asked a number of questions that were added up to a “testing environment score.” The full set of questions and response options is provided in [Appendix 5](#), but the bullet points below show the substantive areas that are included in this index:

- Signage at the Logic and Accuracy testing site
- Availability of space for general public observers
- Availability of handouts or verbal explanations on L&A testing
- Election staff availability to answer questions

The higher the score (ranging from 0-4), the more critical items were present, with lower scores indicating that fewer items were present. The map below shows, with increasingly darker colors showing a higher score, how the testing sites observed performed on the score. Every county that was observed by ONME observers scored at least a 1, meaning that all the white counties in the map below are only for counties that were not observed.

As the map below shows, San Juan County scored the lowest, meeting only one of the items listed above, namely that election staff was available to answer questions. In Catron, Curry, De Baca, Roosevelt, and Santa Fe counties, only two items were observable. In Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Otero, Sierra, Taos, and Torrance counties, three items were observable. Finally, in Bernalillo, Doña Ana, Mora, San Miguel, Socorro, and Valencia county,

Testing Environment Score during Logic and Accuracy Testing



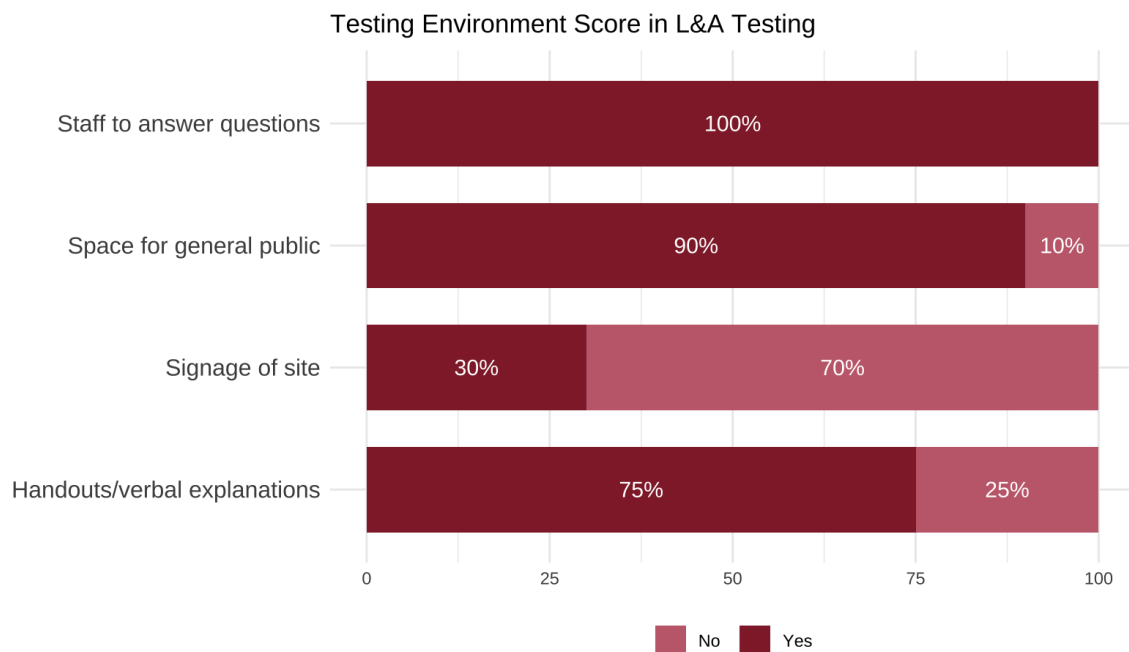
all of the above mentioned testing environment items were observable.

As alluded to above, not all items were observable evenly. In fact, there was large variation by each item included in the index of how often they were observable by the ONME monitors. As the graph below shows, the signage of the site was only observed by 30% of

ONME observers, compared to whether space was made available to the general public, which was observed in 90% of the sites, and whether election staff was available to answer questions about logic and accuracy testing, which was observed in 100% of sites. Handouts or verbal explanations of the process were available in 75% of the sites.

The counties that did not have signage of the Logic and Accuracy Testing sites included: Catron, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Luna, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, Santa Fe,

Sierra, Taos, and Torrance. The counties where there was not space made available to the general public were San Juan and Roosevelt. Handouts or verbal explanations were not made available in Catron, Curry, De Baca, San Juan, and Santa Fe counties.



Testing Procedures

To ensure that each and every vote cast during the election is counted accurately, it is important that equipment, pollbooks, and filled in ballots are properly tested. ONME observers were therefore also asked multiple questions which included both observations they themselves made, as well as questions they asked election officials on the logic and accuracy testing procedure. These were all added together to create an index, ranging from a score of zero to 13, with 13 indicating that each question asked was answered affirmatively, and zero indicating that none of the items ONME observers were asked was answered affirmatively. In particular, the questions asked included whether the following were tested or completed:

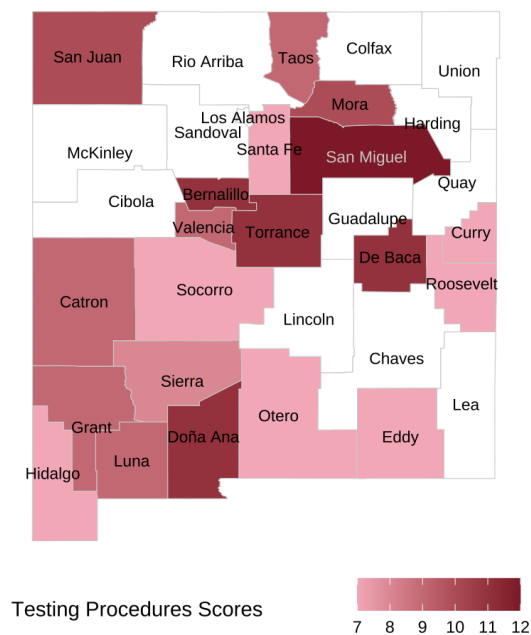
- Central count vote tabulation machines
- Tabulators for use in polling locations
- Accessible voting systems/ballot marking devices
- Electronic pollbooks
- Printing zero reports
- Test decks
- Ballots including:
 - Blank or undervoted
 - Write-in candidates
 - Overvoted

- All ballot styles used in the county
- Unusual ballot cases
- Out-stacking functionality (ability of machines to set aside ballots that need to be interpreted by humans)
- Whether officials secured and retained ballots after testing

The exact questions, response options, and how they were scored in the indexes can be found in [Appendix 6](#).

The map below shows the testing procedure index, and the respective scores that the counties observed reached during the Logic and Accuracy Testing observation. As mentioned, the scores could range from 0-13, although actual observations only ranged from 7-12. The white counties in the map are counties that were not observed and therefore have a zero score. Curry, Eddy, Hidalgo, Otero, Roosevelt, Santa Fe, and Socorro counties scored a seven on the testing procedure score, meaning about 54% of the testing procedure questions were answered affirmatively by an ONME observer. Sierra County scored an 8, and Catron, Grant, Luna, Taos, and Valencia counties scored a 9. Mora and San Juan scored a 10. Bernalillo, De Baca, Doña Ana, and Torrance counties scored a 11, and San Miguel performed the highest with a score of 11.

Testing Procedures Score during Logic and Accuracy Testing

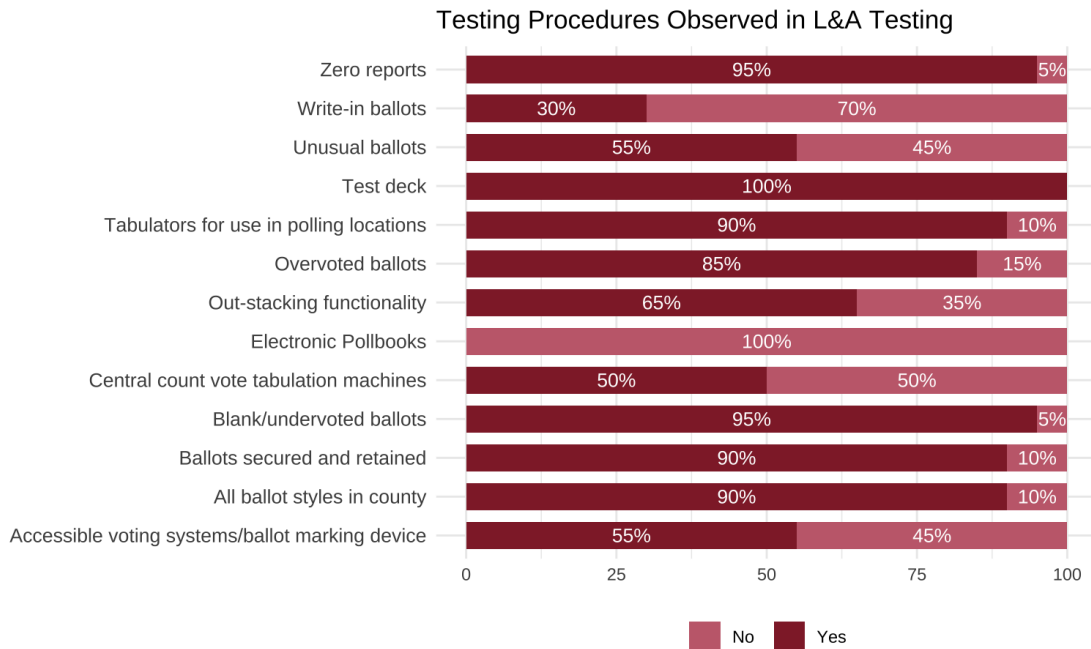


Similarly to the testing environment index, there was large variation in the testing procedures that were observed, as the graph below shows. The graph shows the percentages of locations where ONME observers were able to see (or received information from election officials) on whether certain testing procedures were

conducted.

For example, in all observed locations (100%), test decks were used. On the flip side, electronic pollbooks were tested by election officials in none of the locations observed (0%). In half of the locations observed (50%), election officials tested the central count vote

tabulation machines. In 55% of locations, accessible voting systems or ballot marking devices were tested. In 95% of locations observed, election officials printed out zero reports for all tabulators to be tested prior to beginning testing. Similarly, in 95% of locations, blank or under-voted ballots were tested. Only in 30% of locations observed, write-in ballots were tested. Overvoted ballots were tested in 85% of locations, while in 90% of locations, all ballot styles (i.e., all combinations of candidates and questions) used in that county were tested. A little over half (55%) of locations tested unusual ballots, while 65% tested the out-stacking functionality of central count equipment. Election officials secured and retained all ballots after testing on the day the observer visited in 90% of the locations.

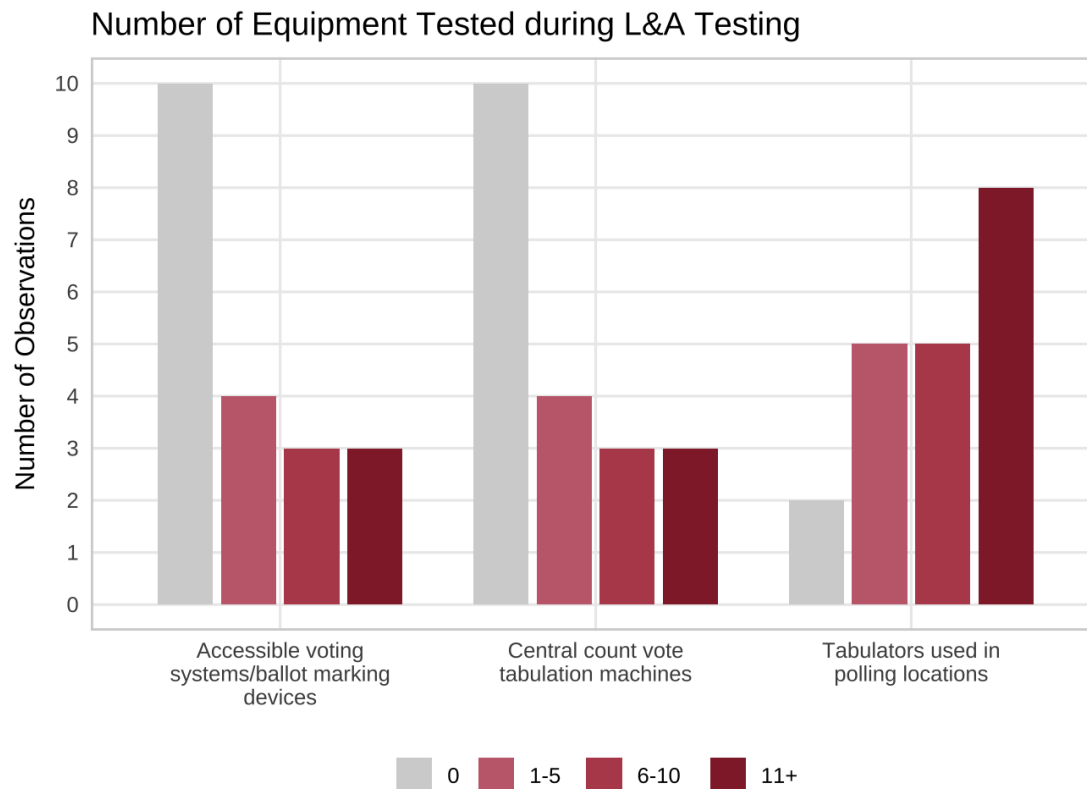


Observers were also asked how many of the following were tested during their observations:

- Central count vote tabulation machines
- Tabulators for use in polling locations
- Accessible voting systems/ballot marking devices
- Electronic pollbooks

Since electronic pollbooks were not tested in any locations, all observers noted zero for this. The graph below shows the number of equipment tested, ranging from 0, between 1-5, 6-10, and 11 and over. Ten locations did not test any central count vote tabulation machines, four locations tested between 1-5, three tested between 6-10, and another three tested 11 or more machines. San Juan County had the largest number of machines (62) tested during the observation. In terms of testing the tabulator used in polling locations, two locations tested none, five tested between 1-5 and 6-10 each, and eight locations tested 11 or more tabulators. Similarly to the above, San Juan County tested the largest number of machines, 62. Finally, accessible voting systems or ballot marking devices were

not tested in ten locations, 1-5 devices or systems were tested in four locations, three in 6-10 locations, and three were tested in 11 or more.

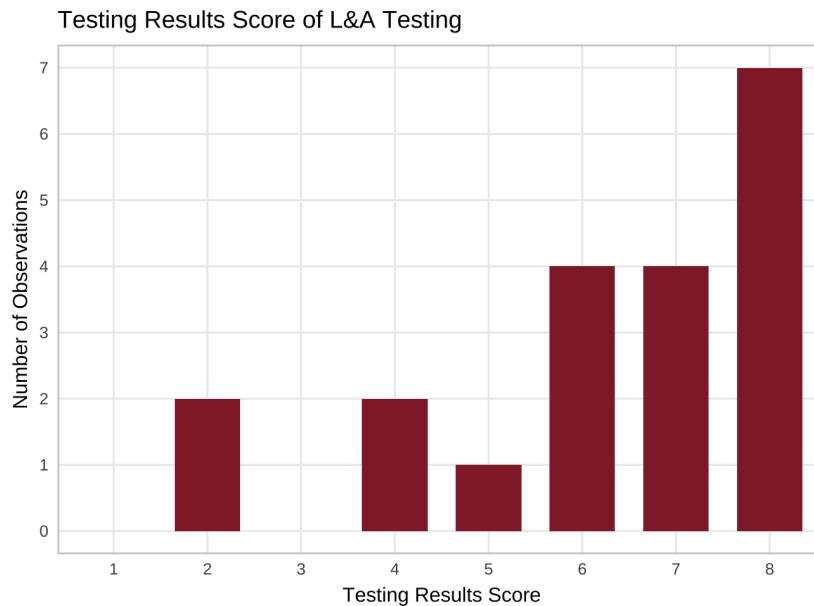


Testing Results

ONME observers were also asked to answer questions on the testing results they were able to observe. The items asked included the following:

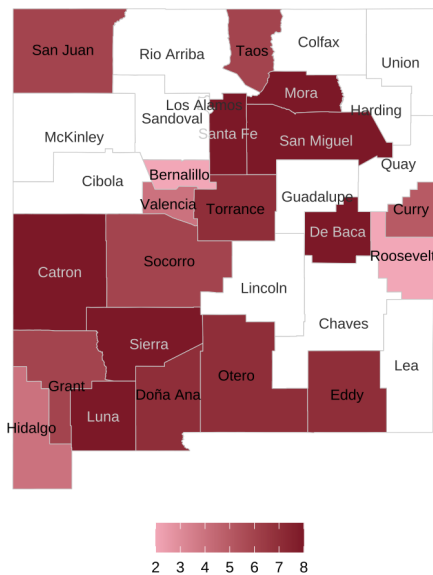
- Generation of summary reports at the end of testing equipment
- (Not) encountering any unexpected errors
- Equipment certification for election usage
- Clearing and resetting equipment after testing
- Sealing equipment with a metal seal after testing
- Recording the metal seal number
- Recording the reading on protective counter
- Sealing and retaining the test printout(s)

The full sets of questions asked, as well as the response options, can be found in [Appendix 7](#). The graph below shows the distribution of the scores of sites that were observed on the testing result index. The index ranged from 0-8, with zero indicating no observations of any of the above mentioned procedures were made, and 8 indicating all 8 questions were answered affirmatively. The lowest score observed was a 2 in two counties, and the highest score, 8, was observed in seven counties. Two locations scored a 4, one location scored a 5, four locations scored a 6, and another four scored a 7.



The map below shows how each county scored on the testing results index. The lighter colors indicate a lower score, and the gradually darker colors indicate a higher score. The two counties scoring the lowest in testing results were Bernalillo and Roosevelt. The seven counties scoring the highest (i.e., an 8/8 in testing results) were De Baca, Catron, Luna, Mora, San Miguel, Santa Fe, and Sierra.

Testing Results Index during Logic and Accuracy Testing



As mentioned above, observers were asked whether, and how many unexpected errors were detected during testing. 14 out of the 20 counties observed did not encounter any unexpected errors.

Errors were observed in Bernalillo, Hidalgo, San Juan, Socorro, Taos, and Torrance counties.⁶ The specific error location, error type, and whether the error was resolved are shown on the table below.

⁶ In the checklists given to ONME watchers, they were asked how many errors they saw during the L&A testing. However, during the analysis, it became clear that it is unsure how observers measured what constitutes one error versus multiple errors. This question will be removed in future iterations of this checklist. For reporting purposes, however, the respondents explained the numbers of errors they observed as follows: One error in Hidalgo, Socorro, and Taos; two errors in San Juan and Torrance county; nine errors in Bernalillo county.

Error Location	Error Type	Error Resolved?
Bernalillo	Tabulator jams and human errors	Able to resolve
Hidalgo	Inability to clear one of the spare machines	Unable to resolve
San Juan	Malfunctioning of two machines (one screen did not turn on, one screen was heavily pixelated) a day prior to observer arrival	Unable to resolve
Socorro	Malfunctioning of the printer and system of the accessibility component of a machine	Unable to resolve
Taos	Miscounting of ballots (132 loaded and only 131 counted)	Able to resolve
Torrance	- Inability to print completed ballots of multiple accessibility machines, requiring ink changes - Inability of one machine to hold a charge despite battery change	Mixed

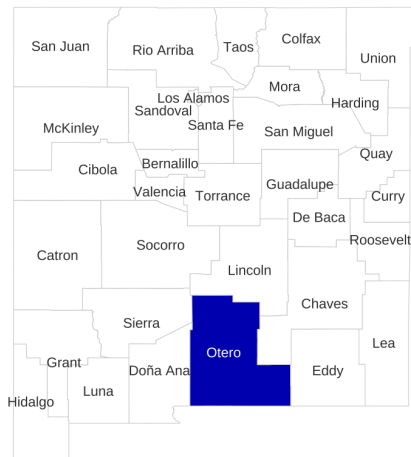
Other Actors and Watchers/Observers

Presence of Other Watchers/Observers

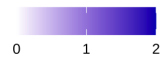
The mobilized observers were also asked whether any other political party or media watchers/observers were present.

For political party watchers/observers, as the two maps below show, two Democratic Party watchers/observers were present in Otero County. One Republican party watcher/observer was present in Grant and Otero counties, and two were present in Doña Ana and Taos counties. Each of the political party watchers/observers verified that the results of the summary report matched the expected results from the test deck.

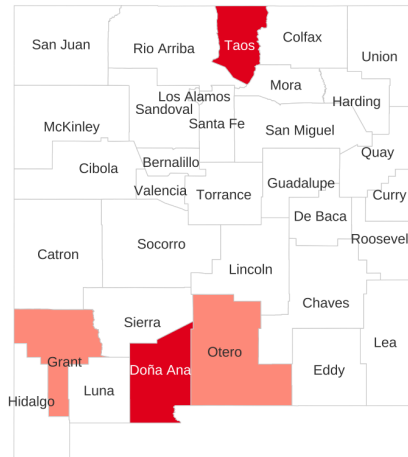
Democratic Observers during Logic and Accuracy Testing



Number of Democratic Observers



Republican Observers during Logic and Accuracy Testing



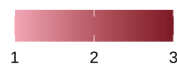
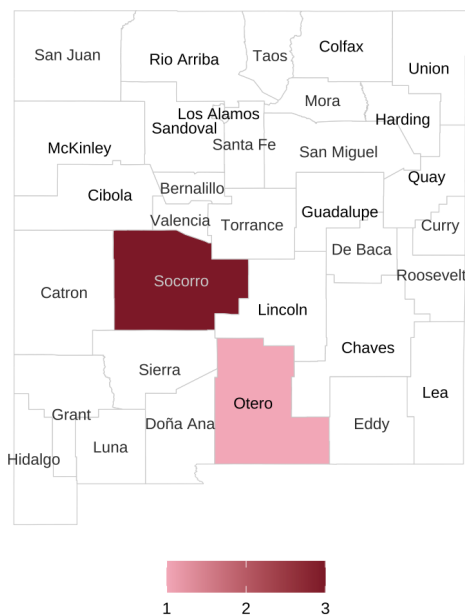
Number of Republican Observers



One journalist or member of the media was observed in Eddy County only.

Observers were also asked if there were any other members of the public present during Logic and Accuracy Testing, and how many they observed. Observers saw few, with one other watcher/observer seen in Otero County, and three in Socorro County.

Other Members of Public Observed during Logic and Accuracy Testing



Conduct of Other Observers

In Socorro County, three members of the public were observed raising challenges or objections to the conduct of logic and accuracy testing. Specifically, election officials were asked why the Audio Tactile Interface (ATI) feature was not being tested on all the machines, to which election officials responded that “no one ever uses them.”

Watchers/observers also challenged the legitimacy of the ballots and cross referencing methods with the vendor given results of the test deck and insisted that they should be hand counted instead. Referencing this incident, this same observer was the only one who noted an incident of intimidation or other influence of any of the election officials during logic and accuracy training. No other instances of violence or intimidation during logic and accuracy testing were witnessed by any observers.

However, two observers noted disruptions during the testing. In the above mentioned incident in Socorro, the observer noted that election test decks and other documents were touched, and pictures were taken. This disrupted the process, as it distracted the election staff from testing the ballots. This observer also noted that questions turned into arguments, resulting in the sheriff asking watchers/observers to ask questions outside instead of in the tabulation testing room. Additionally, the observer in Grant County witnessed the one Republican party watcher/observer interrupting the process, asking many questions about the challenge process and the Secretary of State online training course which made it difficult to hear the conversation between the election workers.

Election Process

Early In-Person Voting

Highlights in Early In-Person Voting

- Overall, the early voting environment was uneventful and well-conducted
- Some locations only had one election official present at different times while voting locations were open. To ensure that ballots are never handled without oversight, we recommend that even small voting locations have at least two election officials present.
- Language access was a consistent issue: Spanish and Native language materials were inconsistently available, even at locations where this is required by federal and/or state law.
- Sample ballots were not posted in many locations – we recommend that these are made available, either by printout or via a QR code for locations where there are many variations of sample ballots to ensure that voters have access to this information prior to casting a vote.
- Accessible voting systems were tested in less than half of the locations where they were available.
- Inappropriate requests for voter ID for previously registered voters were reported in multiple counties.

- In De Baca, Eddy, and Luna counties, voters entering the line after locations closed were allowed to vote, contrary to the Election Handbook

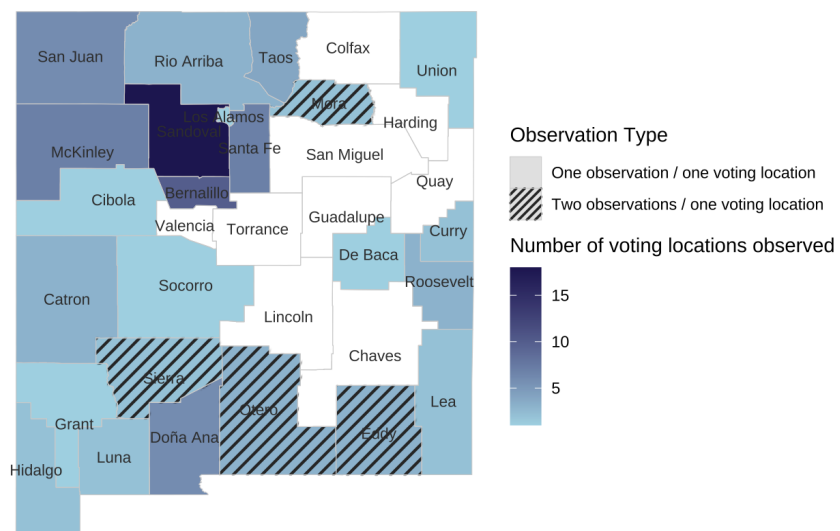
Early in-person voting in the state of New Mexico began on October 8, 2024 in the 33 county clerks' offices. Expanded early in-person voting took place between October 19, 2024 and November 2, 2024, with many counties opening additional in-person voting locations during that timeframe. Days and hours of operation for the early voting locations varied by county and by site. ONME observers monitored early in-person voting 91 times at 86 unique early in-person voting locations, ensuring that approximately two-thirds of total early in-person voting locations across the state were observed one time from start to finish during a whole day of voting.

Data Collection Overview

In total, 86 voting locations were observed during early in-person voting, in 24 counties. The number of voting locations that were observed varied by county, and as the map below shows, ranged from no locations observed in nine counties, to 18 observed in Sandoval County. Specifically, one observation was made in Cibola, De Baca, Grant, Los Alamos, Socorro, and Union counties. Two observations were made in Curry, Hidalgo, Lea, Luna, Mora, and Sierra. Three observations were made in Catron, Eddy, Otero, Rio Arriba, and Roosevelt. Four observations were made in Taos. Six observations were made in Doña Ana and San Juan. Seven observations were made in McKinley and Santa Fe. Finally, ten observations were made in Bernalillo, and 18 in Sandoval.

The counties with stripes (Eddy, Mora, Otero, and Sierra) had one voting location observed on two different dates. For example, Eddy county, which has three observations, had two different voting locations observed at three different dates. For the purposes of analysis, voting locations are the unit of analysis.

Counties with election watchers to monitor early in-person voting



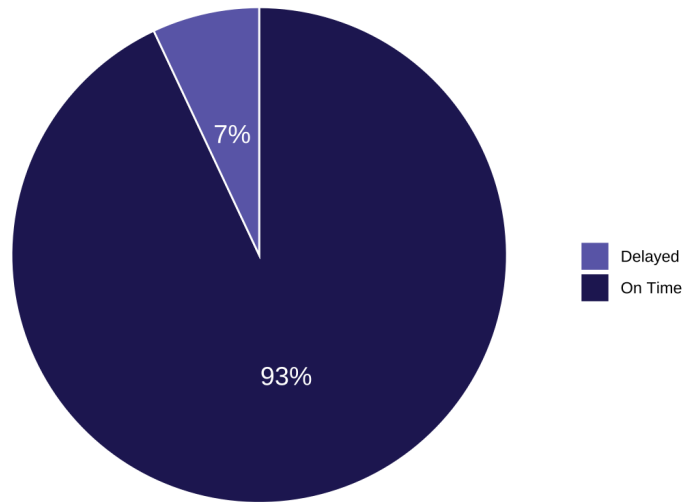
Watchers carried out monitoring between October 19, 2024 and November 2, 2024

Arrival and Opening

Opening Time

Almost all locations opened on time. As the pie graph shows, 93% of the early voting locations observed opened on time. However, 7% did not: Three locations opened between 1-15 minutes after their scheduled opening time, and two locations (one in McKinley and one in Roosevelt) opened more than 15 minutes after their scheduled opening time. The Roosevelt County site in particular opened 30 minutes after its scheduled opening time.

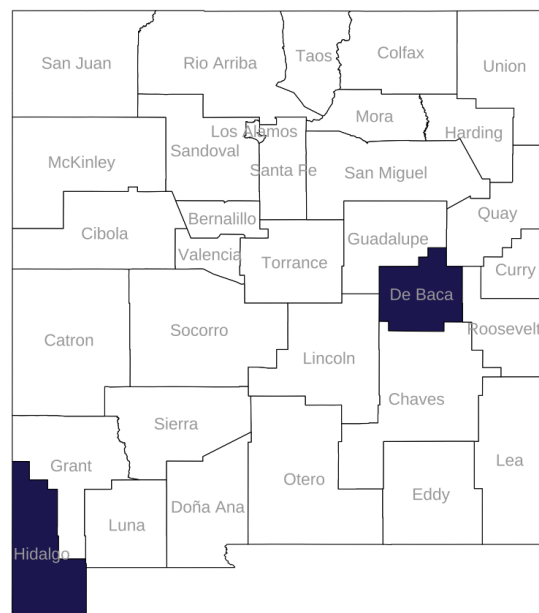
Location Opened on Time



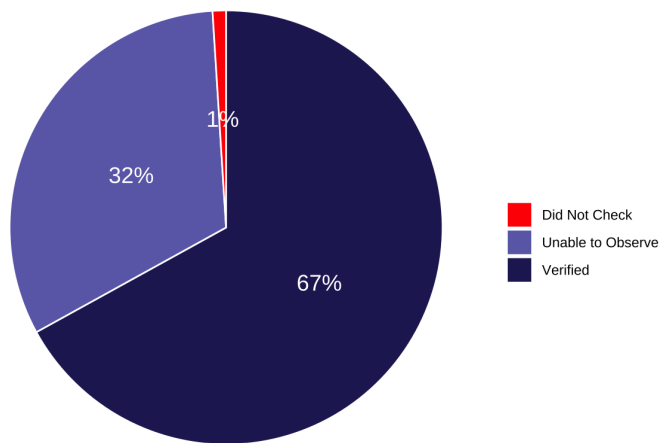
Election Officials and Their Conduct

Voting locations had between one and 20 precinct board members or election officials present at the time they opened. ONME observers reported that one site in De Baca and one in Hidalgo (as shown on the map) only had one election official present when the location opened. While ONME observers did not report any significant concerns related to insufficient staffing of early in-person voting locations, which suggests that decisions made about staffing were generally appropriate to the local context and size of the voting location, we recommend that as a security measure for future elections, counties should strive to ensure that at least two election officials are present at all times so that ballots are never handled without oversight.

Voting Locations With Only One Precinct Board Member Present



Observer Saw Election Officials Check Protective Counter



Additionally, ONME observers were asked whether they were able to verify that election officials checked the protective counters on all tabulation equipment in use at the location to confirm that the number of lifetime votes cast as displayed on the counter matched the number recorded on the certificate for the machine at the time it was sealed. This security measure helps to ensure that voting equipment was not tampered with since the time that it was tested and sealed.

As the pie graph shows, 67% of observers were able to verify that election officials checked the protective counters on all tabulators. In 32% of locations, ONME observers either did not respond or explained that they did not have sufficient observation access to report. One observer in Taos County reported that elections officials in the location did not carry out this security measure.

Set up and Environment

To assess whether the election location set up follows both federal and state law, as well as best practices to ensure that every eligible voter trying to cast a vote is able to do so, ONME observers were asked which of the following steps and protocols were followed:

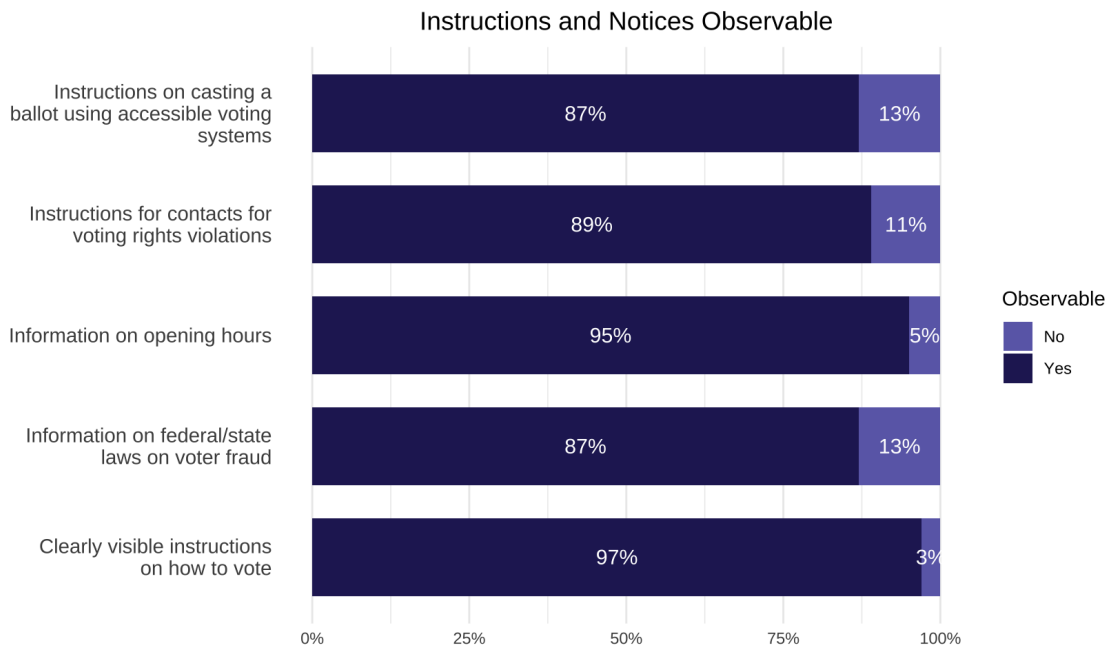
- (1) Instructions and notices posted and in easily visible locations
- (2) Language accessibility in Native languages and Spanish
- (3) Voter check in and voter ID
- (4) Voter secrecy was ensured
- (5) Availability of regular, provisional, and sample ballots
- (6) Availability of accessible voting systems
- (7) Use of electronic versus paper pollbooks

1. Instructions and notices posted and in easily visible locations

Overall, ONME observers reported that the voting locations where they observed had been set up in a way that made required information easily visible to members of the public. Observers also noted that voting locations across the state had clear public instructions and notices for voters in line with state guidelines.

As the graph above shows, instructions on casting a ballot using accessible voting systems were observable in 87% locations. Instructions on how to contact state or federal officials if an individual's voting rights were violated were posted in 89% of locations observed.

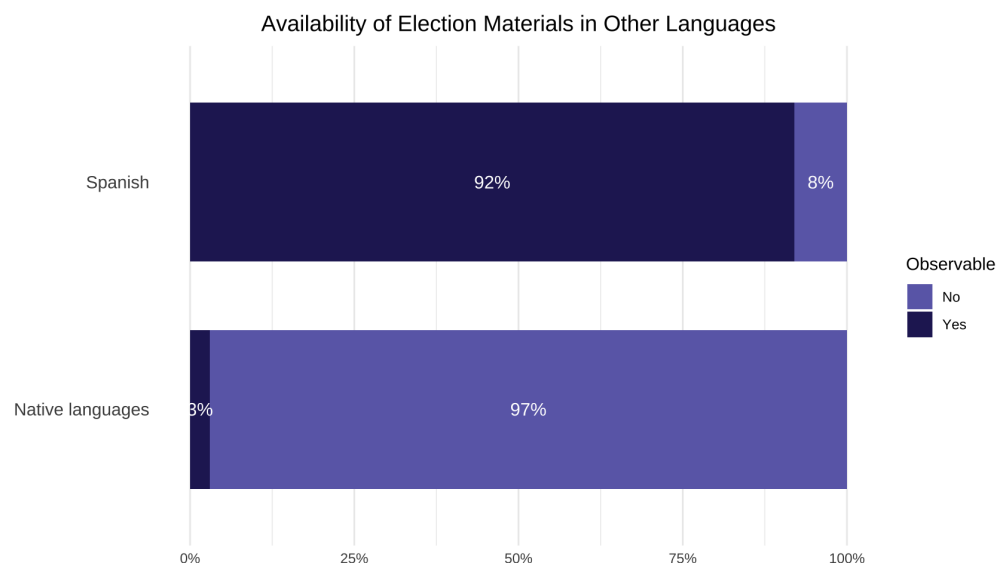
Information on the hours during which voting locations were open were observed in 95% of



locations. 87% of locations posted information about federal or state laws prohibiting voter fraud and misrepresentation, and 97% of locations had clearly visible instructions on how to cast a valid vote.

2. Language accessibility in Native languages and Spanish

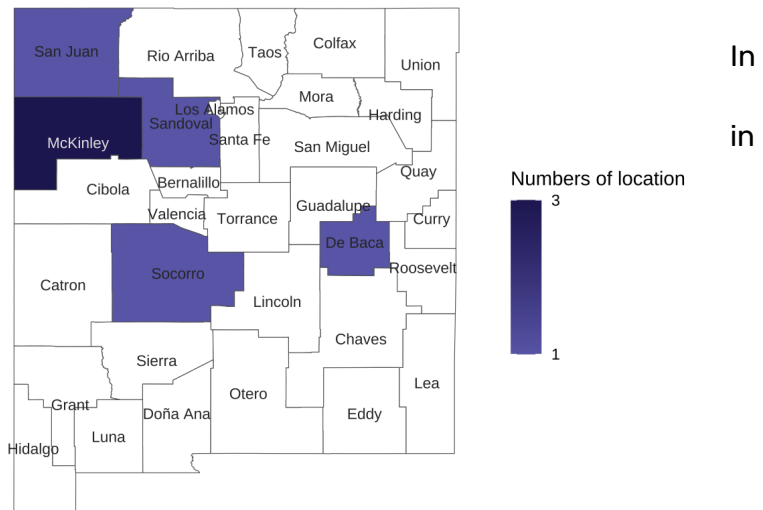
Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act stipulates that eight counties in New Mexico are federally obligated to provide election materials in Native languages. Additionally, under state election guidelines as outlined in the Election Handbook of the State of New Mexico (2023 edition)



in Article 1-2-3. Secretary of State; Instructions; Forms; Certificate, all election materials should be available in both English and Spanish.

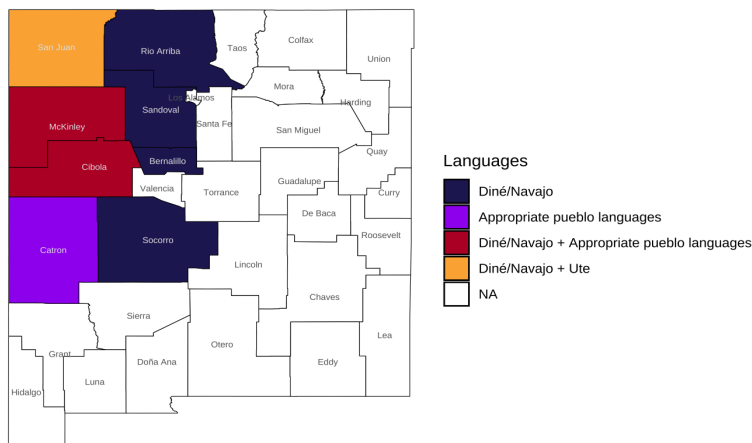
As the graph shows, 92% of voting locations posted electoral information in Spanish. Observers in seven locations (8%), were unable to see voting information posted in Spanish. The seven voting locations where ONME observers were unable to locate Spanish language electoral information were located in the five counties highlighted on the map. De Baca, Sandoval, San Juan, and Socorro each had one voting location where no Spanish language materials were observed. ONME Observers in three separate voting locations in McKinley County were unable to find electoral information in Spanish.

Number of Voting Locations Where Spanish Language Materials Were Not Available



Especially in terms of Native languages, ONME observers were unable to validate that election information was consistently posted in the eight counties where this requirement is in place. Specifically, as the map shows, Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, and Socorro counties require that electoral

Counties Where Native Languages are Required by Federal Law/State Election Guidelines



information be provided in Diné/Navajo. Catron, Cibola, and McKinley counties also require that information be provided in appropriate Pueblo languages. Finally, San Juan County is also required to provide information in Ute. ONME observers specifically reported that electoral information was publicly posted in Native languages in only three sites (or 3% of the total) observed: in Zuni at Zuni Pueblo in McKinley

County, in Keres at Zia Pueblo in Sandoval County, and in Diné/Navajo in the Farmington Museum in San Juan County.

3. Voter check in and voter ID

ONME observers reported that every voting location observed had at least one voter check-in station and at least one voting station.

In terms of voter identification (voter ID), it is important to note that voter IDs are not required in the state of New Mexico in statewide elections for previously registered voters. When voters register for the first time, however, they must provide a copy of a valid photo identification and other documentation that shows the voter's name and current address, such as a utility bill.⁷ Additionally, if identification was not provided in mailed-in, first time registration, voter IDs will be required for voters.

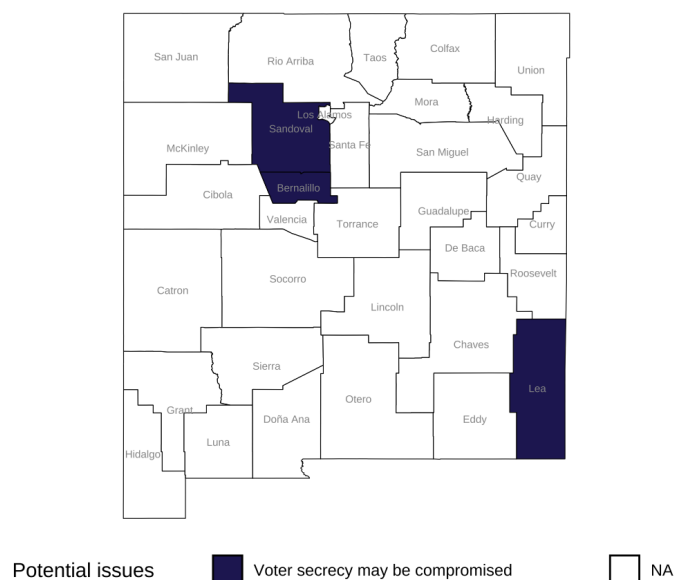
A limited number of reports from Sandoval County showed concern that voters had to provide voter identification to receive a sample ballot. Additionally, as will be mentioned below, several Sandoval County locations that were observed had not posted sample ballots publicly and requested voter identification for those who asked.

4. Voter secrecy was ensured

Ensuring that every eligible voter trying to cast a vote is able to do so in a manner that ensures secrecy is crucial for elections to run smoothly. In almost all locations (97%) observed, ONME observers reported that the set up had been completed in a manner that ensured this would happen.

However, ONME observers reported a total of three isolated incidents, with one in Bernalillo, Lea, and Sandoval each, that raised concerns about whether voters in these locations were able to do so.

Counties with voting locations where voter secrecy may have been compromised



The detailed issues ONME observers flagged are listed below:

⁷ <https://www.sos.nm.gov/voting-and-elections/voting-faqs/voting/>

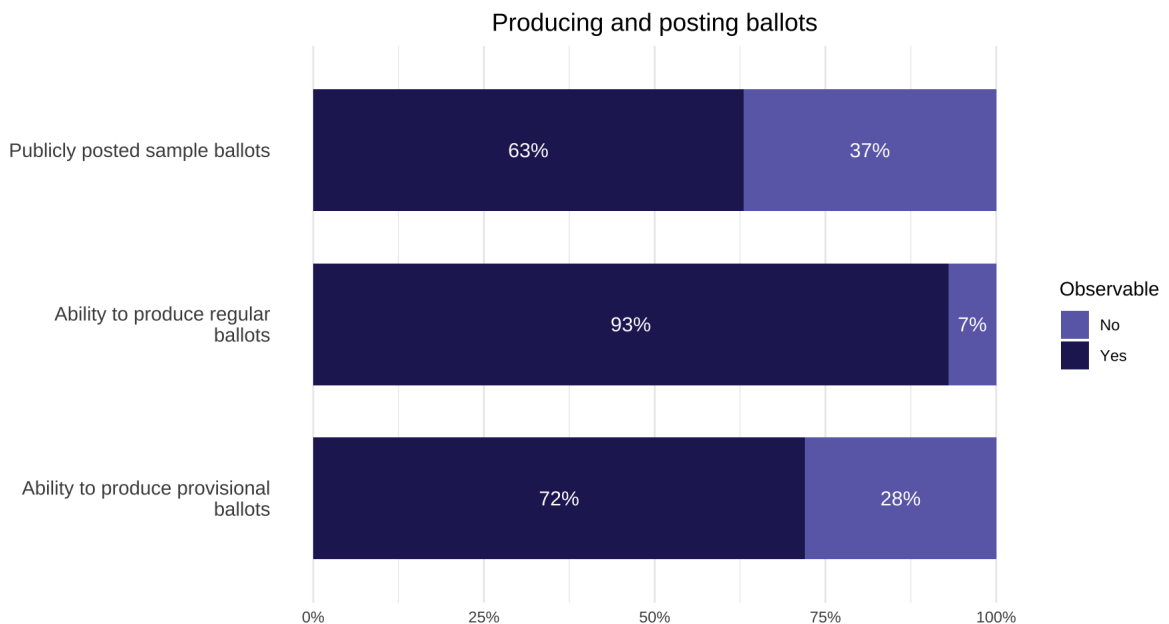
Bernalillo County location: A heavily trafficked early voting location did not have sufficient room for voters to vote in secrecy and the ONME observer reported that couples who came to vote together would periodically share a voting location.

Lea County location: The voter check-in table had been installed less than seven feet away from the voting stations and that it could have been possible for a voter checking in to see how voters in the voting stations were casting their ballots.

Sandoval County location: The unanticipated breakdown of multiple tabulators on the day when the ONME observer was present led to overcrowding of the voting location as numerous information technology staff and election technicians mobilized to address the equipment failures.

5. Availability of regular, provisional, and sample ballots

ONME observers were also asked whether the locations they observed had posted sample ballots publicly and whether it had the means of producing regular and provisional ballots.



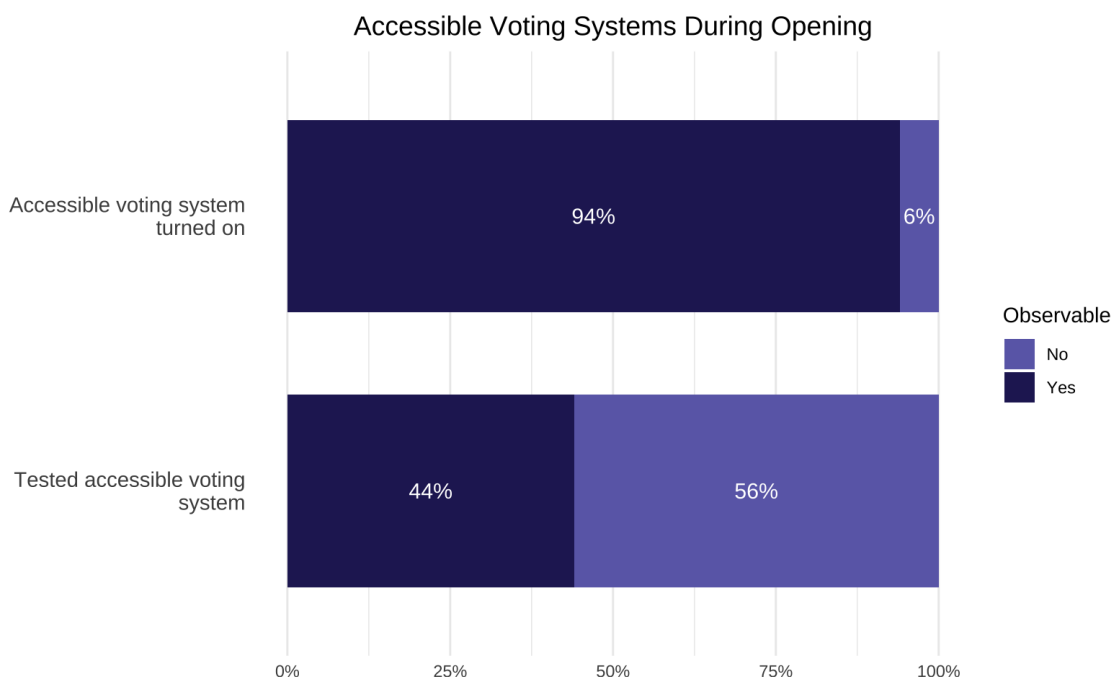
Only 63% of ONME observers identified a publicly posted sample ballot or sample ballots. Observers in Bernalillo and Sandoval counties, with seven and six locations, respectively, noted that they were unable to identify publicly posted sample ballots. Several of ONME's observers reported that sample ballots were available to voters in both counties upon request, and that poll workers informed them that these counties used so many unique ballot styles that it would be physically impossible to post a sample of each one. A possible solution to this is a practice observed by an ONME observer in Eddy County, where one voting location posted a QR code on the wall that linked to a voter guide. As mentioned in the voter ID section, several ONME observers reported that voters had to provide voter IDs

to receive sample ballots at different locations throughout Sandoval County, which poses a barrier for voter access to information.

In terms of having the means to produce regular ballots, 93% of ONME observers reported that the locations they observed were able to do so at the time of opening. Observers in 72% of locations observed reported that the location had a means of producing provisional ballots at the time of opening.

6. Availability of accessible voting systems

In 94% of locations observed with an obvious accessible voting system, ONME observers reported the system was turned on when the location opened. In only 44% of these locations did ONME observers witness election officials running test ballots through these accessibility systems to confirm that it was working properly before it was deployed for use. This is not a required practice under federal or state statute, but election officials who do not currently incorporate such testing into their practice may consider it as an added assurance that all election equipment is functioning as expected before it is put into service.



7. Use of electronic versus paper pollbooks

90% of ONME observers reported that electronic pollbooks were used in their voting locations, while 5% reported that paper rosters were used to determine voter eligibility. 2.5% of observers observed that both paper rosters and electronic pollbooks were used, while the remaining 2.5% were unable to respond to the question.

Voting Process

Overall, ONME observers reported that the voting process was smooth and well-conducted. Only minimal issues were observed, and in general, these were appropriately addressed by election officials. The reports from the ONME observers indicate that state voting procedures were consistently and correctly applied across the state.

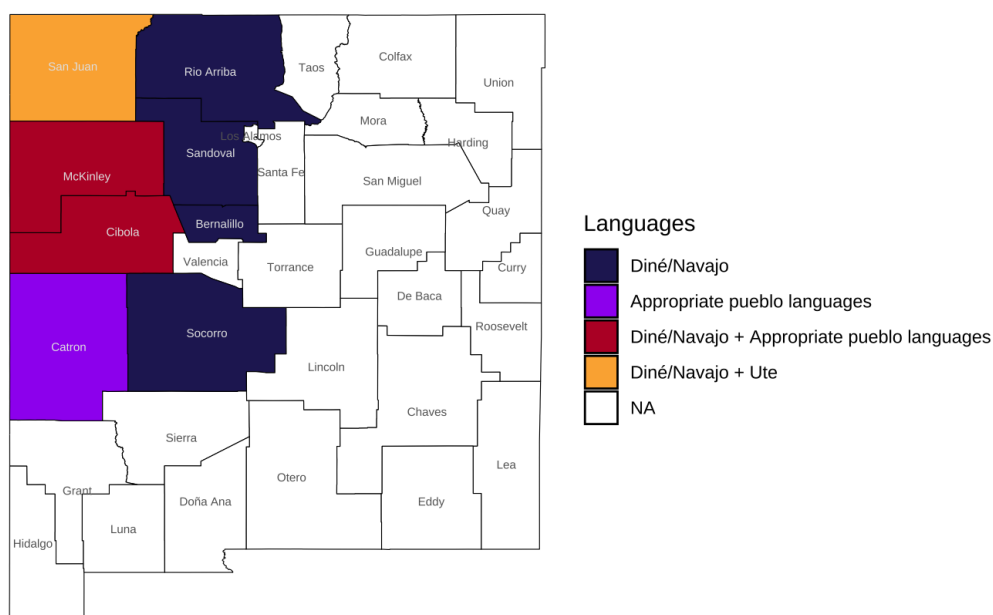
ONME observers were asked to observe on eight areas during the voting process, which will be explained in more depth below:

- (1) Language accessibility and accommodations in Native languages and Spanish
- (2) Identifying voters
- (3) Same day voter registration
- (4) Regular, spoiled, provisional, and absentee ballots
- (5) Sufficient materials, staffing, and equipment
- (6) Voters who were turned away, left, or whose eligibility was challenged
- (7) Accessibility accommodations
- (8) Presence of peace officers

1. Language accessibility and accommodations in Native languages and Spanish

As mentioned in the opening section of the early in-person voting observations and shown again on this map, federal law requires that Native language accommodations are made in eight counties: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, McKinley, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan, and Socorro, with languages ranging from Diné/Navajo, appropriate Pueblo languages, Ute, or a combination of multiple.

Counties Where Native Languages are Required by Federal Law/State Election Guidelines



Diné/Navajo interpretation services were available in all or almost all sites in both McKinley and San Juan counties. ONME observers reported that interpretation services were present in Diné/Navajo in all six sites observed in San Juan County, and in six out of seven sites observed in McKinley County. One site observed in Bernalillo and another in Sandoval also offered Diné/Navajo interpretation. This suggests that McKinley and San Juan are broadly compliant with federal law requiring translation services to be available in minority languages. However, the other counties, including Bernalillo, Cibola, Rio Arriba, Sandoval, San Juan (in regards to Ute) and Socorro were not.

In terms of Spanish language interpretation services, ONME observers reported availability in 77% of locations. 100% of the sites that were required by federal law to provide Spanish language interpretation were observed to have offered this service. As will be discussed in more detail in the sufficient materials, staffing, and equipment section, the availability of Spanish language interpretation is important considering that two observers in two locations in Roosevelt County observed that Spanish speaking voters had difficulty voting because none of the election officials spoke Spanish.

Voters requested language-related accommodations in 30% of locations that were observed by ONME watchers. In most of those locations, between one and four voters requested these types of accommodations. At two sites in McKinley and one site in San Juan, five or more voters asked for language-related accommodations. ONME observers reported that all individuals who requested language assistance received it, either through an official translator provided on site, or accompanied by an assistant of their choosing. However, it is important to note, as mentioned in the paragraph above, that ONME observers also reported seeing that at two sites, voting was difficult due to lack of language accommodations (for Spanish). While these individuals may not have requested accommodations, and consequently are not counted here, the lack of available materials or staff to translate materials and procedures in other languages is a concern for voting access.

Although they were not required by federal law, other language interpretation services were observed as well. This included the following languages in the following locations:

- American Sign Language
 - San Ysidro Public Safety Room in Sandoval County
- Arabic, Farsi, Hindi, and Urdu
 - Doña Ana Mesilla Town Hall in Doña Ana County
- Keres
 - San Felipe Pueblo in Sandoval County
- Tiwa
 - Sandia Pueblo
 - San Juan Pueblo
 - San Ysidro Public Safety Room in Sandoval County

- Taos Pueblo
- Zuni
- Zuni Pueblo

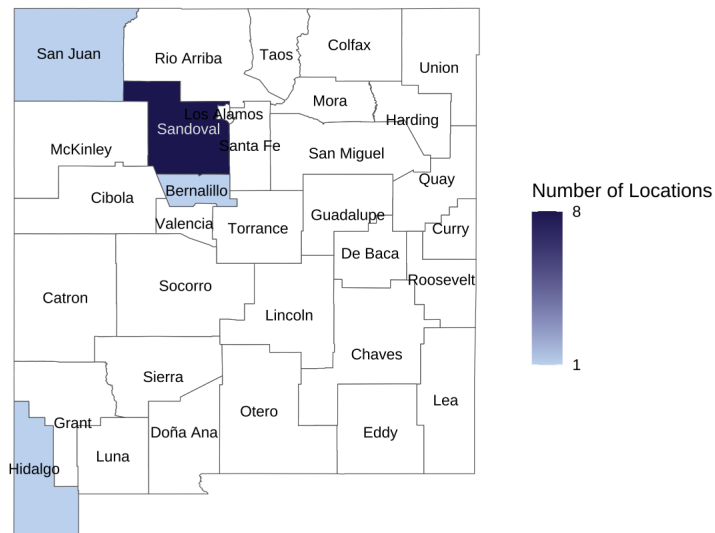
2. Identifying Voters

Verifying voters on checklists or electronic pollbooks is critical to ensure that eligible voters are casting votes. While in all locations observed, ONME observers reported that election officials verified every voter's name confirming their registration details before allowing them to vote, only 39% of ONME observers were able to observe that election officials read every voter's name aloud after confirming their registration details. This is an important step that allows for verbal voter identification to function without the aid of physical identification cards or written communication, especially in New Mexico where, as previously mentioned, voter IDs are not required for previously registered voters to cast a vote.

Relatedly and troublingly, while voter IDs are not required for casting a vote for previously registered voters, ONME observers in 12 locations reported that election officials inappropriately asked

voters to present physical voter identification. As the map shows, inappropriate requests for voter identification were reported at one location each in Bernalillo, Hidalgo, and San Juan counties, and eight locations in Sandoval County. This finding suggests that Sandoval County in particular may wish to review its procedures for training poll workers about when voter identification is and is not a required part of the process.

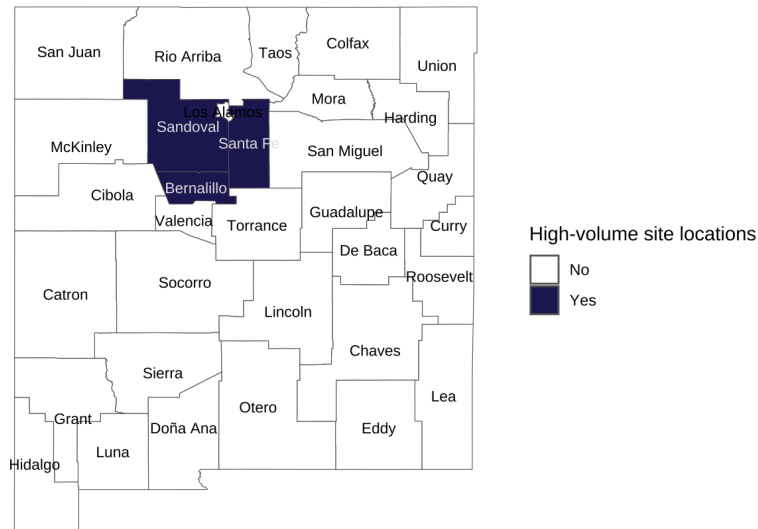
Number of Locations Where Voters Were Asked for Voter ID



3. Same-day voter registration

Same-day voter registration requests were reported at 84% of observed early voting locations. At most of the sites where same-day voter registration occurred, fewer than 10 individuals requested same-day voter registration; however, at approximately one-fifth of the locations where ONME reported requests for same-day voter registration, observers reported that 20 or more individuals made such requests. Many of these high-volume same-day voter registration sites were located in Bernalillo, Sandoval and Santa Fe counties, as shown on the map.

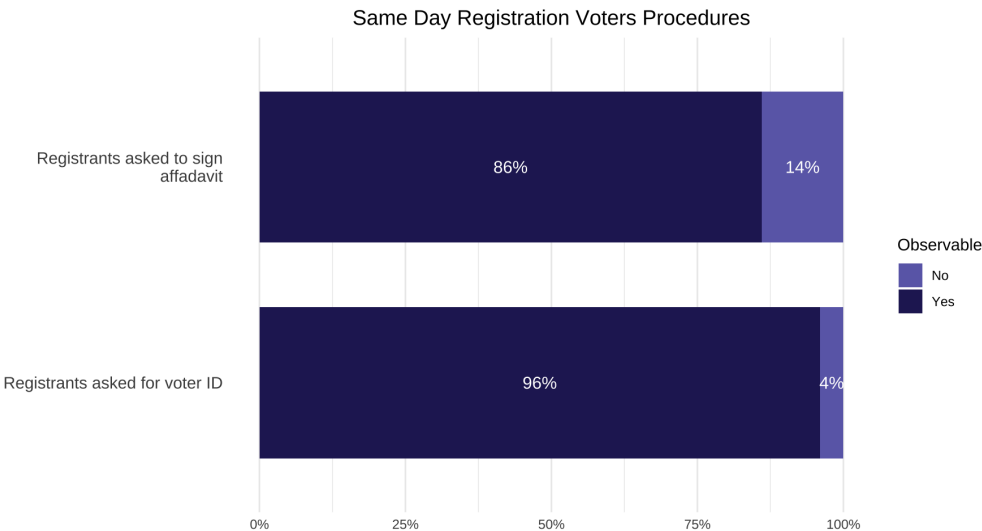
Voting Locations With High-Volumes Of Same Day Registration



At one site in Santa Fe County, the ONME observer reported that the same-day voter registration system ceased to function for approximately 90 minutes, during which time an estimated 15 to 20 voters were turned away and told to come back to the location on another day. At two sites in San Juan County, ONME observers reported a lengthy same-day voter registration process. At

one site this was due to an internet outage. At the other site, the same-day voter registration system seemed to experience significant latency. With the benefit of hindsight, it is possible that these incidents were early indications that the state’s same-day voter registration system did not have the bandwidth to process an unprecedentedly high volume of same-day registrants. One ONME observer in Sandoval County, for example, reported that the site where they observed experienced what – at the time – was its highest-ever number of same-day registrants in a single day, many of whom were young voters.

As shown on the bar graph, in 86% of locations that received requests for same-day voter registration, ONME observers confirmed that all individuals



requesting same-day voter registration were asked to sign an affidavit under oath that they had not already voted in the election in line with the 2023 edition of the Election Handbook of the State of New Mexico.⁸ In the remaining 14% of locations, ONME observers may not have had sufficient access to verify that this stage of the process took place.

In 96% of locations that received requests for same-day voter registration, ONME observers confirmed that election officials asked all individuals who were seeking same-day registration to present valid voter identification. According to observers in one location each in Los Alamos, San Juan, and Sierra counties, a limited number of voters were allowed to register without providing valid voter identification. While suspending state voter identification requirements at any point throughout the day is permissible according to the Election Handbook⁹ if lines to vote become too long, none of the ONME observers reported that this was the case. Although such potential lapses in state procedure were not widespread and should not undermine overall confidence in the election process, state and country election officials should review how to best ensure consistent verification of voter identification for all voters seeking same day registration or same day updates to their voter registration status, given the importance of this electoral safeguard.

4. Regular, spoiled, provisional, and absentee ballots

Ensuring that ballots are appropriately handled and available is another important step to elections running smoothly and transparently.

In all locations observed, ONME observers reported that all voters voting a regular ballot deposited their ballots in a precinct tabulator before exiting the voting locations. Similarly, in all locations, every voter who requested to spoil their ballot both received and was able to complete a replacement ballot. In 98% of locations where voters had to spoil their ballots, ONME observers reported that the election judges clearly labeled the ballots as spoiled and retained them separately.

In 19% of voting locations observed, one or more voters had to vote a provisional ballot throughout the day. In all of these locations, ONME observers confirmed that the ballots were clearly identifiable as provisional and that they were retained separately by election judges.

Voters brought absentee ballots to 59% of the locations observed. In 92% of these locations where voters returned their absentee ballots, ONME observers saw an election judge consistently note down in the voter register that the voter(s) had returned an absentee ballot. In other locations, voters were directed to deposit their absentee ballots in a secure locked ballot drop box for later processing. In 100% of the locations where voters returned an absentee ballot, ONME observers saw the election officials store the absentee ballots in

⁸ This is in line with article 1-4-5.7. Registration at voting location prior to voting in the Election Handbook.

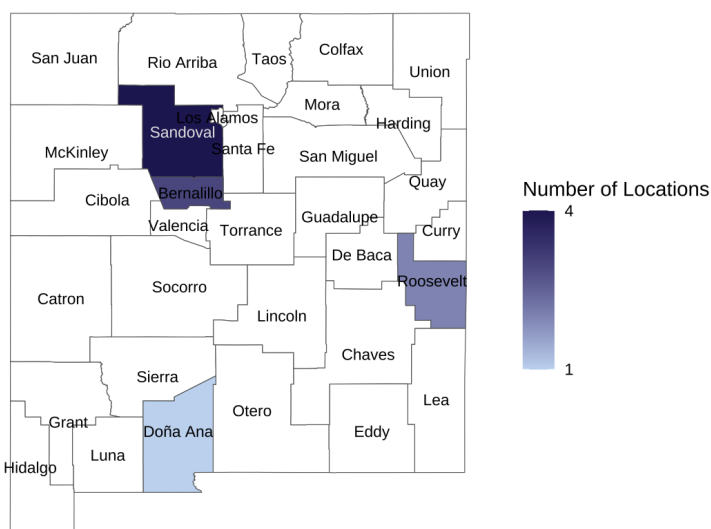
⁹ Article 1-12-4.1. Conduct of elections; suspension of certain voter identification requirements.

a separate marked envelope or container. At no time did ONME observers see anyone attempt to open or otherwise tamper with any of the official mailing envelopes or containers for absentee ballots.

5. Sufficient materials, staffing, and equipment

ONME observers were asked whether the voting locations they observed had sufficient materials, staffing, and equipment (that also functioned appropriately) throughout the day. Overall, material, staffing, and equipment concerns were limited, with almost all or most locations having no issues.

Number of Locations Where Sufficient Materials, Staffing, and Equipment Issues Were Reported



However, as the map shows, in a total of four counties – Bernalillo, Doña Ana, Roosevelt, and Sandoval – observers reported various issues in terms of having insufficient materials, staffing, or equipment.

In terms of essential materials, 97% of voting locations observed did not run out of any essential materials throughout the day. However, observers at three locations in Sandoval County reported that one location ran out of voter change of address forms,

another ran out of toner for the ballot-on-demand printers. A third observer that flagged their location had run out or low of materials did not specify which ones.

Staffing concerns were also relatively limited – 97% of voting locations observed had sufficient staff and equipment to ensure a smooth and orderly voting process throughout the day. In four locations – one in Doña Ana, two in Roosevelt, and one in Sandoval – ONME observers flagged issues with staffing and equipment.

In the Doña Ana County location, the ONME observer reported that the presiding judge was not available to let them into the location to observe for over an hour.

For the two locations in Roosevelt County, while the number of available staff were not raised as an issue, ONME observers reported a concern that Spanish speaking voters had difficulty voting because none of the election officials present spoke Spanish. While

Roosevelt County is not required by federal law to provide Spanish language accommodations for voters, the concerns raised by ONME observers suggest a need for the County to actively recruit and mobilize multilingual poll workers and/or make Spanish language interpreters available on site to ensure every eligible voter can cast their vote and have all the information they need.

One observer at a location in Sandoval County reported issues with insufficient equipment occurred. As the ONME observer noted, one primary tabulator and three replacements all appeared to have broken down. The observer characterized the resulting voting process at this location as “noisy and chaotic” despite low voter turnout, noting that at one point, 19 election officials, technicians, or observers were present alongside five voters and multiple children. They described the site to be “far too small for the level of voter traffic.” Ultimately, technicians identified three faulty circuits in the wiring of the site, which they attributed to a recent power surge, and they successfully plugged the tabulator into a different power outlet. The observer stated that despite the over-crowding, all voters who came to the site were able to vote and that they did not overhear any voter complaints.

While only the one Sandoval County location was reported to have insufficient tabulators during the time of the above described incident, in total, three separate locations in Bernalillo County were reported to encounter errors. However, each of these incidents were not reported to have had an observable, significant negative impact on the voting process. The issues and how they were resolved are described here:

- (1) A tabulator ceased to function and was taken out of service while voters continued to cast their ballots on alternate machines. After multiple unsuccessful attempts by the county technician to fix the machine, the machine was replaced.
- (2) A tabulator began to generate error codes. The presiding judge concluded that the scanner had become dirty and scheduled the machine for professional cleaning the next day.
- (3) A tabulator jammed after a voter mistakenly tried to stick their voter identification card into the machine. The machine was taken out of service for an hour while a county technician successfully repaired it.

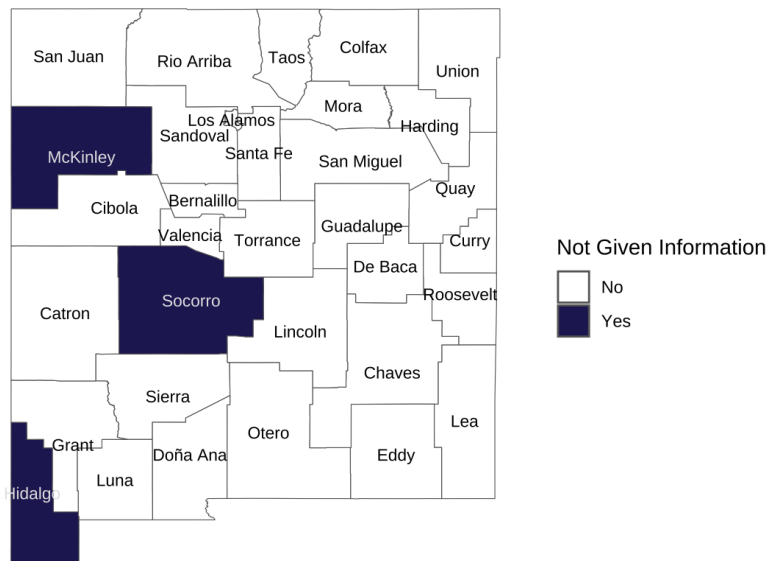
6. Voters who were turned away, left, of whose eligibility was challenged

ONME observers were also asked whether voters were turned away because they were registered elsewhere, whether they left due to long wait times, and whether they observed any voters whose eligibility was challenged.

In 27% of locations observed, voters were turned away because they resided and were registered to vote in a different county. In most locations, five or fewer voters were turned away throughout the day. In all but three locations where individuals were turned away, ONME observers reported that election officials provided the individuals with accurate information about where to vote instead. At one site each in Hidalgo, McKinley, and Socorro

counties, observers reported a small number of voters (less than five) were turned away and were not provided with information about where to vote.

Counties With Voting Locations Where Turned Away Voters Were Not Given Information On Where To Vote Instead



Challenges to voter eligibility were reported at only two locations during early voting. The election board at one location in Rio Arriba County unanimously upheld a voter to be ineligible to vote because the individual arrived at the location wearing apparel displaying a candidate in the election. The individual returned

later in the day without the candidate apparel and voted. At one location in Doña Ana County, two challenges to voter eligibility were posed throughout the day, but neither challenge was unanimously upheld by the election board. Both voters in question voted a regular ballot.

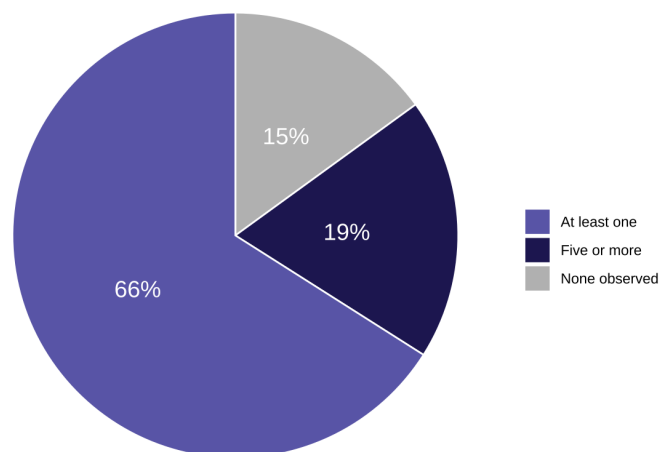
In almost all locations (98%) observed, ONME observers did not witness any voters leaving the line to vote because it had become too long.

7. Accessibility accommodations

Accessibility accommodations are important to ensure that voters with disabilities are able to vote. Overall, accessibility accommodations were reported to have been made. In almost all locations observed (99%), voters requesting assistance were able to receive it.

In total, ONME observers reported that in 85% of locations they

Number Of Accessibility Requests Made



observed, voters with disabilities made requests for assistance. 66% of voting locations they observed had at least one voter with disabilities request assistance from either an assistant of their choosing or an election official, and 19% of locations observed had five or more voters with disabilities make such a request. The voting locations with five or more requests were located in the following counties: Bernalillo, Doña Ana, Lea, McKinley, Mora, Otero, Sandoval, and San Juan.

8. Presence of peace officers

The presence of peace officers to assist in maintaining order if ordered by the presiding judge or any election judge is permissible under the 2023 edition of the Election Handbook of the State of New Mexico.¹⁰

Only a few ONME observers reported the presence of these individuals: One each in Doña Ana, McKinley, and Sandoval counties.

Close of Polls

Overall, the closing procedures also went smoothly, with no ONME observer or any other watchers/observers or challengers present during the closing of locations raising concerns about the safety, security, or integrity of the process.

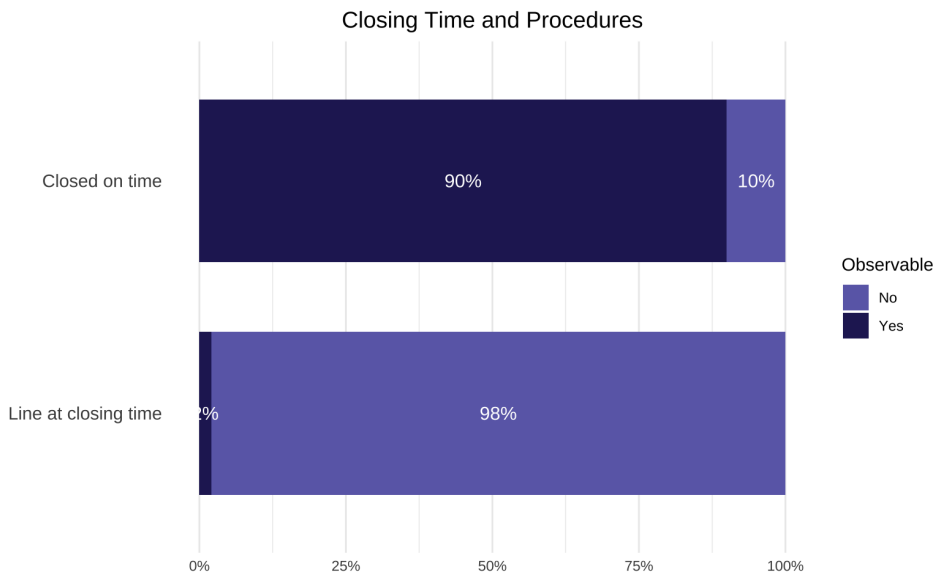
There was variation in the closing procedures observed during early voting. Locations had different timelines and frequencies for transporting materials and ballots back to the county clerk's office for central processing and storage. In some locations observed, county election officials secured and locked all election equipment and the physical location at the end of the day. In other locations observed, election materials and ballots were transported back to the county clerk's office at the end of the day. However, as noted above, none of the observers or watchers raised any concerns over the procedures they observed.

Closing Time and Conduct

As the graph shows, 90% of locations closed on time. In 86% of locations, ONME observers reported that an election judge provided a verbal announcement about the close of polls. In some of the remaining 14% of locations, election officials specified to ONME observers that they would not be making a verbal announcement of the close of polls because no voters were present in the location at the time.

98% of locations did not have a line at the time of closing. Two locations in Otero County had a line at the time of closing, and all voters who entered the line before the close of polls were provided with an opportunity to vote. No voters in those locations entered the line after the close of polls.

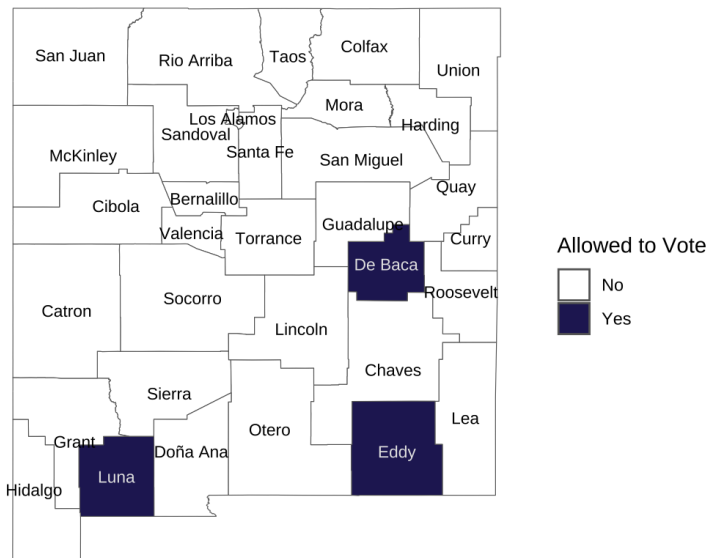
¹⁰ Article 1-12-4, Conduct of Election; Maintenance of Order and Article 1-12-5, Conduct of Election; State Police; Other Peace Officers.



In three locations (one in De Baca, one in Eddy, and one in Luna), ONME observers reported that voters came to the voting location after it had closed and were given the opportunity to vote in contravention of the 2023 edition

of the Election Handbook of the State of New Mexico.¹¹

Counties With Voting Locations Where Voters Were Allowed To Vote After Closing of Location

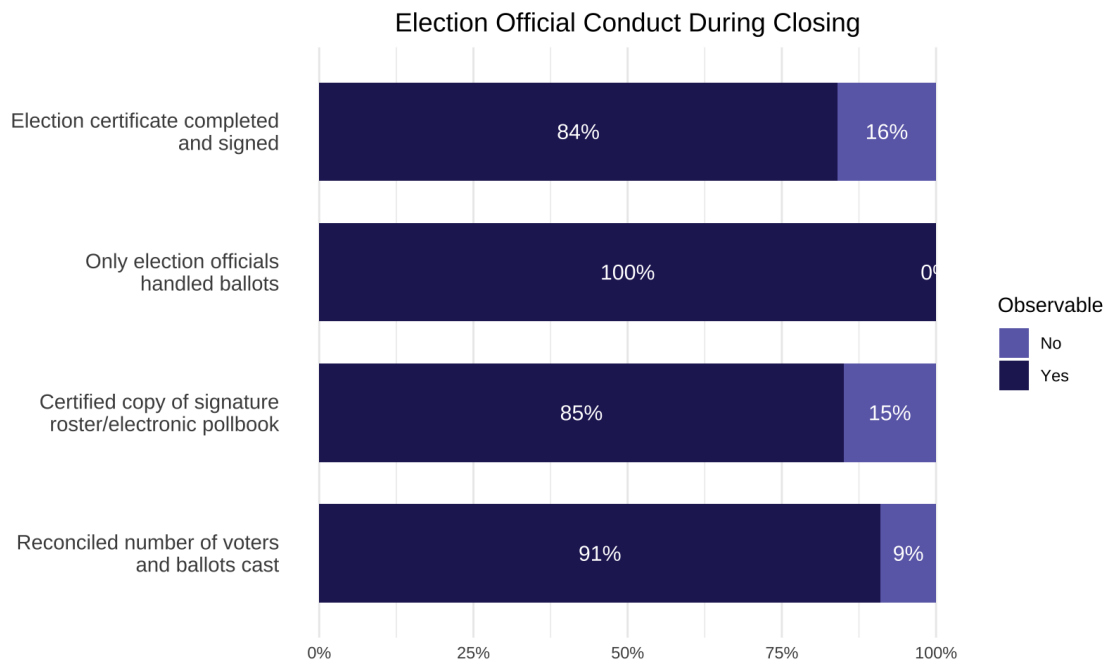


Election Officials and Their Conduct

Voting locations had between one and 18 reported election officials or precinct board members on-site to close the locations. One site in each Hidalgo and De Baca had only a

¹¹ Article 1-12-26. Conduct of Election; Closing Polls.

single election worker present to close the polls. Similarly to the opening procedure, ONME recommends that election offices ensure that a minimum of two election officials be present at the close of polls for every voting location as a safeguard, so that ballots are never handled without oversight from at least one other individual.



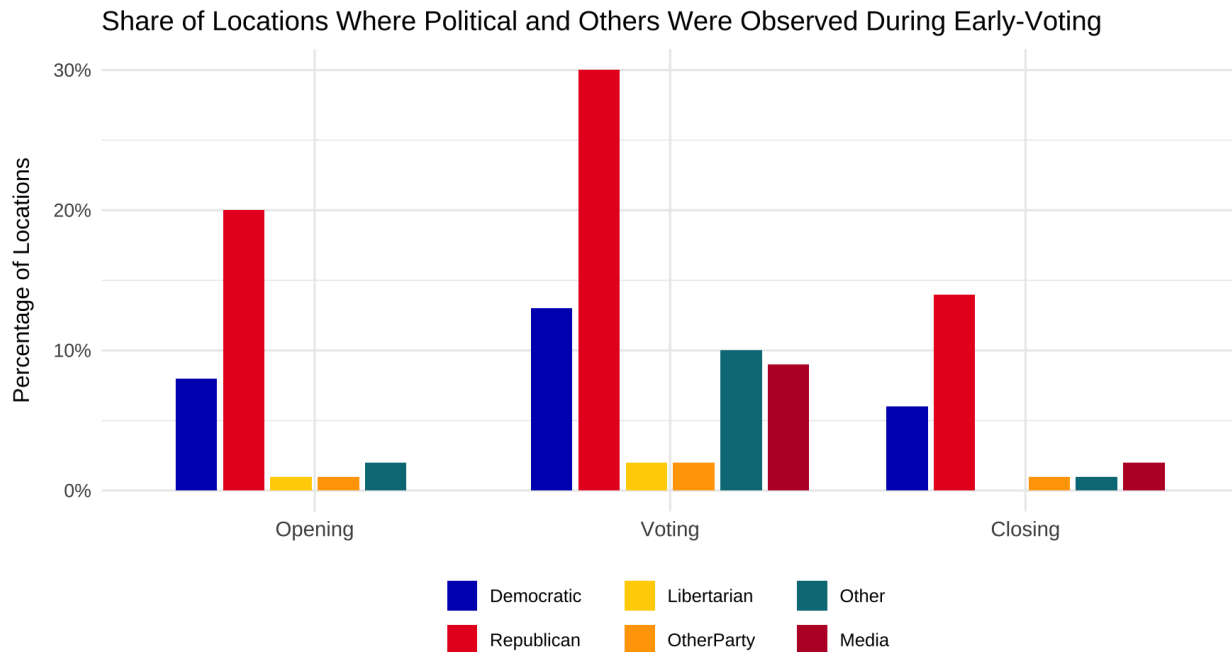
In terms of closing procedures, overall, ONME observers were able to observe that the appropriate protocols were followed. As the graph shows, in 84% of locations, ONME observers were able to observe that the precinct board completed and signed an election certificate for the voting location. In 100% of the locations, observers reported that no individuals other than the election officials handled the ballots at any time during the closing process. In 85% of locations observed, ONME observers saw members of the precinct board certify a copy of the signature roster or a printout from the electronic pollbooks used during voting. Finally, in 91% of locations, ONME observers witnessed precinct board members reconcile the number of voters checked in at the voting location throughout the day against the number of ballots cast.

Other Actors and Watchers/Observers

Presence of Other Watchers/Observers

The presence of political party members, media, members of the public, and other watchers/observers are important to increase confidence and trust in the electoral process. The graph below shows the percentage of locations where political party (Democratic, Republican, Libertarian, and other minor parties), other and media watchers/observers were seen by ONME observers during opening, voting, and closing of early in-person voting locations.

During opening, 8% of observed locations noted Democratic Party watchers/observers and 20% of locations observed Republican Party watchers/observers. 1% of locations observed a Libertarian Party and other political party watcher/observer, each. 2% of observed locations noted academic watchers/observers, shown as “others” on the graph. No media was observed during the opening.



During voting, the percentage of locations where Democratic Party and Republican Party watchers/observers were present increased to 13% and 30%, respectively. 2% of observed locations saw Libertarian party and other party watchers/observers, each. 10% of locations observed, all in Sandoval County, reported the presence of academic watchers/observers. 9% of locations reported the presence of media.

During closing, only 6% of locations noted a Democratic Party party watcher/observer, while 14% recorded a Republican Party watcher/observer. No Libertarian party watchers/observers were seen during this stage, but 1% of locations noted a party member from another party. Only 1% of locations observed other watchers/observers, and 2% reported the presence of media.

Conduct of Other Watchers/Observers

Overall, ONME observers saw minimal disruptions in the early-voting locations they observed and noted that the environment was uneventful and the process was well conducted.

None of the other watchers/observers, other political party poll watchers, or academic observers present raised public objections to the conduct of any of the processes that they witnessed. At no point during their observation of the early voting process did ONME's own observers raise concerns about any acts of deliberate fraud, manipulation or electoral malfeasance.

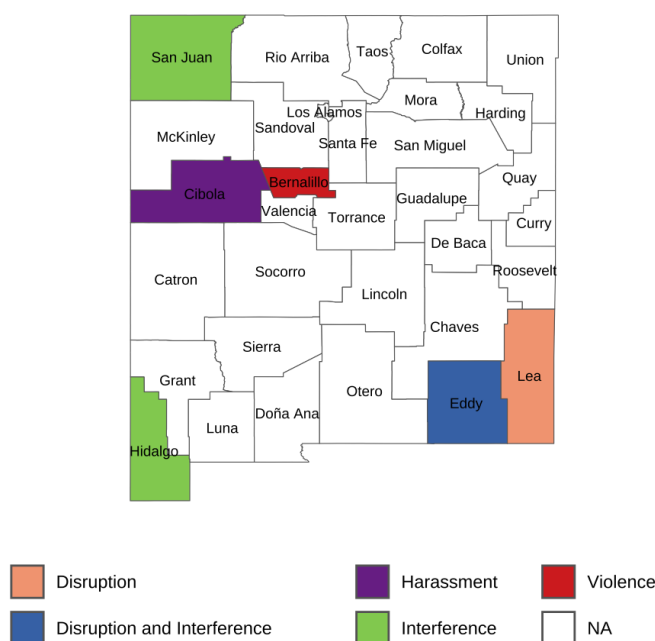
Observers reported that, generally, election officials dealt with unanticipated challenges and worked hard to ensure a positive experience for voters. In the illustrative words of several of the observers:

- *"The day went very smoothly. The presiding judge was very accommodating and helpful."*
- *"I believe I know why New Mexico is top rated."*
- *"Election officials were able to assist [sic] all voter questions quickly. Overall the early voting process was properly run."*
- *"This was a very experienced Board!... Totally professional."*

Although for the most part, the voting processes went smoothly, in total, one to two observers each noted either (1) incidents of harassment, influence, or coercion, (2) violence or intimidation, (3) disruptions or pauses, and/or (4) attempts to interfere, influence, or manipulate the election process.

As the map shows, one incident of harassment, influence, or coercion was observed in Cibola County. One incident of violence or intimidation was observed in Bernalillo County. Two locations, in Eddy and Lea counties, observed disruptions or pauses, although only the Eddy County observer provided an explanation of the nature of the disruption or pause. Finally, two locations, in Eddy and San Juan counties, observed attempts to interfere, influence, or manipulate the election process.

Observer Conduct and Disruptions Observed in Early-Voting



Harassment, influence, or coercion – According to the observer who noted this incident in Cibola County, a voter responded negatively to an election official who told them that they could not stand behind the table where the precinct board was working.

Violence or intimidation – According to the observer who observed this incident in Bernalillo County, the presiding judge heard reports that an individual in the parking lot was harassing voters. ONME’s observer reported that security from a nearby shopping mall handcuffed the individual and an ambulance and hazmat truck were also on-scene to assist. A county representative told the ONME observer that someone had flashed a gun, that local police were called but had not arrived, and that the individual who had been intimidating voters would be banned from the property.

Disruptions or pauses – One location in Eddy County experienced a problem with the main electrical outlet for the election equipment. According to the ONME observer, voting was paused in this location between 9:20 AM and 10:05 AM while the issue was addressed and then resumed.

Attempts to interfere, influence, or manipulate – at one voting location in San Juan County, the ONME observer reported that multiple voters came to vote wearing candidate gear and two yelled out the candidate’s name while they were casting their ballots. At one voting location in Eddy County, a woman arrived wearing political party gear and was asked to leave the voting location. An election official, accompanied by the voter’s husband, brought a ballot to her outside the voting location so that she could mark her choices. Her husband and the election official then jointly brought the ballot back inside. In Hidalgo County, one voter asked another voter who came in whether they planned to vote for a particular candidate.

Election Day Voting

Highlights in Election Day Voting

- Overall, ONME’s Election Day observations reflect a transparent and well-organized process with robust oversight provided by Democratic and Republican political party watchers/observers, media, and a range of other nonpartisan actors.
- One major issue that occurred across the state was an unprecedented volume of same-day voter registrations that overwhelmed many voting locations. While the state has noted this issue after the election, this is an issue that needs to be anticipated in future elections.
- Although language access on Election Day was better than during early in-person voting, many locations still do not offer materials they are required to by law. Especially materials in Native languages were not available in most locations.
- There were insufficient provisional ballots available at multiple locations.

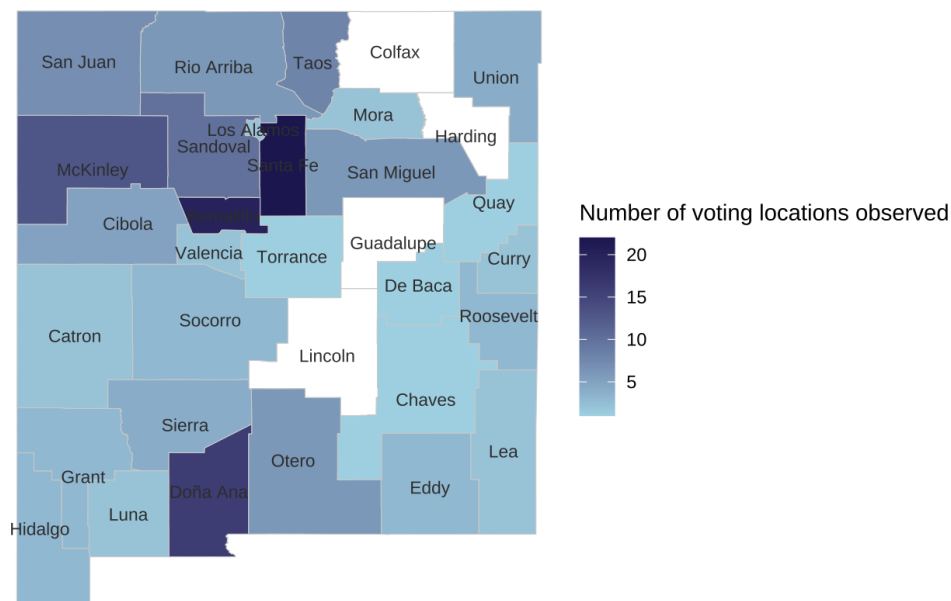
- Accessible voting systems, similarly as in early in-person voting, were not tested in almost half of the locations observed.

Election Day was on November 5, 2024, and ONME mobilized 160 observers across 29 counties. Overall, ONME's Election Day observations reflect a transparent and well-organized process with robust oversight provided by Democratic and Republican political party watchers/observers, media, and a range of other nonpartisan actors. A record number of individuals across the state took advantage of same-day voter registration or the opportunity to make same-day updates to their voter registration records, overwhelming the state's registration system and contributing to long lines for same day registration in a number of counties, which poll workers proactively tried to address.

Data Collection Overview

The largest number of observers were mobilized during election day on November 5, 2024. In total, 160 voting locations were observed across 29 of New Mexico's counties. The map below shows the number of voting locations that were observed across counties, with white indicating no observations were made, and increasingly darker colors showing more voting locations were observed.

Counties with election watchers to monitor election day voting



Watchers carried out monitoring on November 5, 2024

No observers were mobilized in Colfax, Guadalupe, Harding, and Lincoln counties. One location was observed in Chaves, De Baca, Quay, and Torrance counties.

Two locations were observed in Catron, Curry, Lea, Los Alamos, Luna, Mora, and Valencia. Three locations were observed in Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Roosevelt, and Socorro. Four locations were observed in Sierra and Union, and five locations were observed in Cibola. Six

locations were observed in Otero, Rio Arriba, and San Miguel, seven in San Juan, and eight in Taos. Ten locations were observed in Sandoval, 13 in McKinley, 16 in Doña Ana, 20 in Bernalillo, and 22 in Santa Fe.

Arrival and Opening

Opening Time

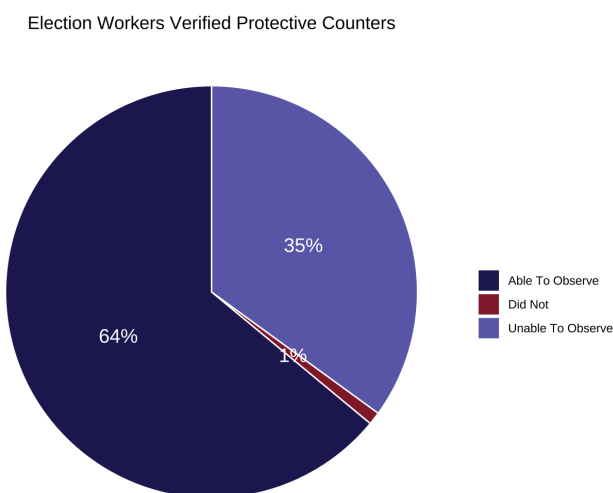
Almost all locations observed (96%) were reported to have opened on time. Delays were observed in six locations (4% of total): one in Doña Ana, two in McKinley, one in Rio Arriba, one in Santa Fe, and one in Taos. The delays observed were minimal, with these voting locations opening after 7:00a.m. but before 7:15 a.m.

Election Officials and Their Conduct

Voting locations had between two and 21 board members or election officials present, unlike early in-person voting, where two sites were observed to have only one official available at the time of opening. Having at least two staff present is an important security measure to ensure ballots are never handled without oversight. The majority of observed locations had between three and nine precinct board members, and 21 were observed in Santa Fe County.

ONME observers were also asked whether they were able to verify that election officials checked the protective counters on all tabulation equipment in use at the location to confirm that the number of lifetime votes cast as displayed on the counter matched the number recorded on the certificate for the machine at the time it was sealed. This security measure helps to ensure that voting equipment was not tampered with since the time that it was tested and sealed.

As the pie graph shows, in 64% of locations observed, ONME observers were able to witness election workers verifying the protective counters on all tabulation equipment. In 35% of locations observed, ONME observers were either unable to observe due to insufficient access or did not respond to the question. In the remaining 1% of locations – one location in Bernalillo County and another in Otero County, election officials did not carry out this security measure.



Set up and Environment

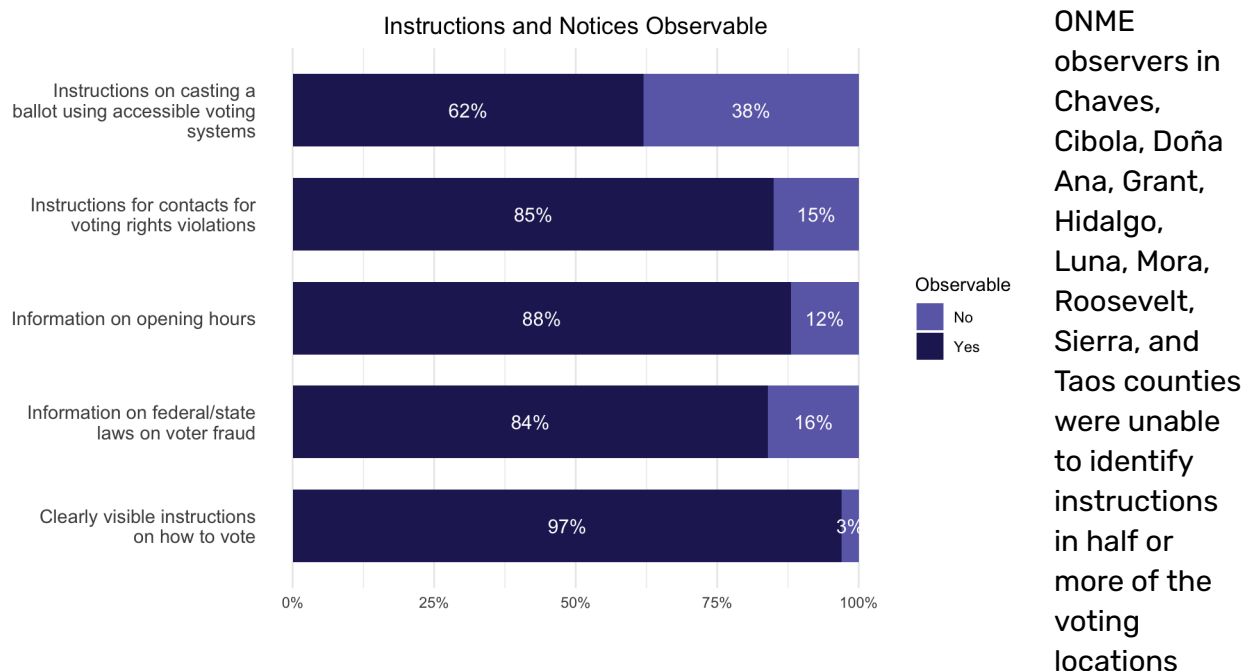
To assess whether the election location set up follows both federal and state law, as well as best practices to ensure that every eligible voter trying to cast a vote is able to do so, ONME observers were asked which of the following steps and protocols were followed:

- (1) Instructions and notices posted and in easily visible locations
- (2) Language accessibility in Native languages and Spanish
- (3) Voter check in and voter ID
- (4) Voter secrecy was ensured
- (5) Availability and instructions of regular, provisional, and sample ballots
- (6) Availability of accessible voting systems
- (7) Use of electronic versus paper pollbooks

The biggest issues that were evident were language, provisional ballots, and the availability and set up of accessible voting systems.

1. Instructions and notices posted and in easily visible locations

While instructions and notices were relatively consistently posted similarly to early in-person voting, one obvious difference was the instructions on casting a ballot using accessible voting systems: Only 62% of locations had instructions.



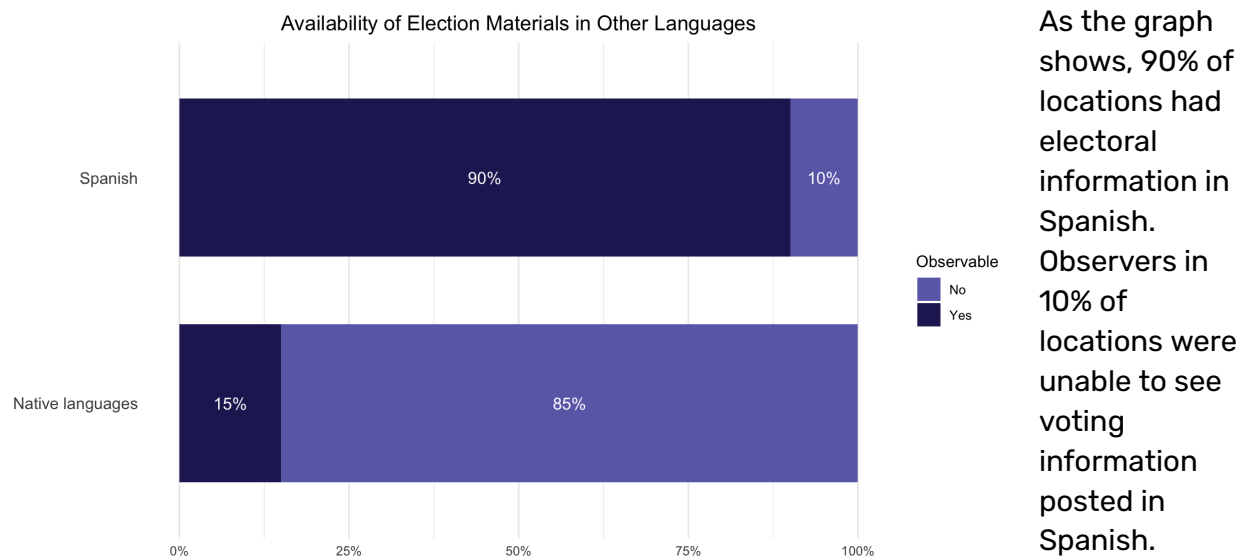
observed. This may suggest a need for these counties to review their procedures for posting information about using the accessible voting system, although in some of these counties ONME observers were only present in a small percentage of county's total voting locations.

The other information provided at the voting locations that were observed was relatively consistent with early in-person voting. 85% of locations observed had instructions for contact information for state or federal officials if an individual's voting rights were violated; 88% of locations had information on opening hours; 84% of locations had visible information on federal or state laws prohibiting voter fraud and misrepresentation; and 97% had clearly visible instructions on how to cast a valid vote.

In terms of specific counties where fewer instructions and notices were observed, nine out of 19 locations in Santa Fe County did not have information posted on opening hours of the voting locations. None of the locations in Hidalgo County or Torrance County had notices on information on federal or state laws on voter fraud and misrepresentation. While ONME observers did not observe all voting locations in these counties so were unable to verify if this was a broader theme across the counties, these counties may wish to review standard operating procedures for both posting information about voting hours and on federal or state laws to ensure that voters are informed.

2. Language accessibility in Native languages and Spanish

Section 203 of the federal Voting Rights Act stipulates that eight counties in New Mexico are federally obligated to provide election materials in Native languages. Additionally, under state election guidelines as outlined in the Election Handbook of the State of New Mexico (2023 edition) in *Article 1-2-3. Secretary of State; Instructions; Forms; Certificate*, all election materials should be available in both English and Spanish.

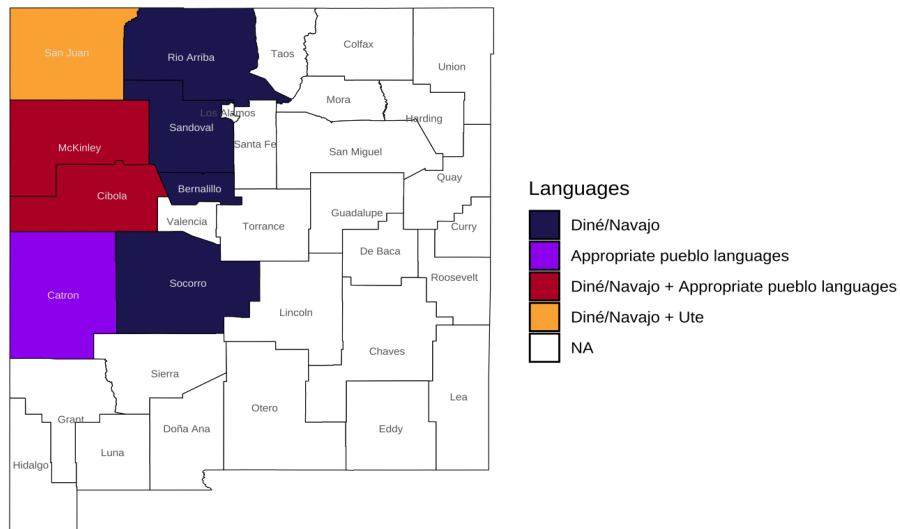


As the map shows, eight counties, primarily in the northwest and west are required to provide information in Diné/Navajo, other Pueblo languages, and Ute.

However, observers were only able to observe that information was posted in Native languages in 15% of voting locations that are required by federal law to do so. In total, only

ten locations out of the 66 that were mandated to have election materials available in Native languages did so. It is also important to note that some did not have the materials available in the languages they are supposed to.

Counties Where Native Languages are Required by Federal Law/State Election Guidelines



These languages were observed in the following locations:

- **Diné/Navajo:**
 - Bernalillo County (two)
 - Cibola County (one)
 - McKinley County (three)
 - San Juan County (one)
- **Zuni:**
 - Bernalillo County (one)
 - McKinley County (one)
- **Ute:**
 - Bernalillo County (one)

Similarly to as noted in early in-person voting observations, we recommend that counties provide language access to ensure that materials and translators are available to voters to be in compliance with federal and state laws.

3. Voter check in and voter ID

During set up, all locations were observed to have at least one voter check-in station. Most locations had between one and six.

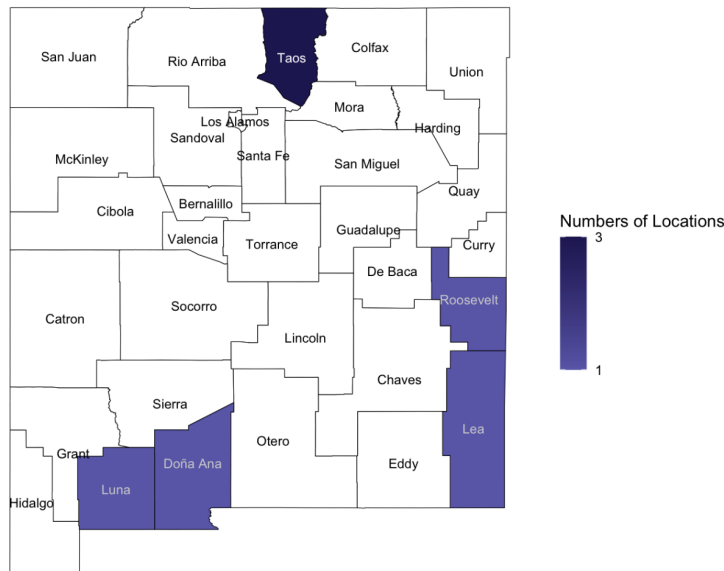
Most locations were observed to have between one and twelve voting station(s).

During set up, no issues of voter ID were flagged by ONME observers.

4. Voter secrecy was ensured

Ensuring that every eligible voter trying to cast a vote is able to do so in a manner that ensures secrecy is crucial for elections to run smoothly. In almost all locations (96%) observed, similarly to the early in-person observations, ONME observers reported that the set up had been completed in a manner that ensured that this would happen.

Counties With Voting Locations Where Voter Secrecy May Have Been Compromised



As the map shows, however, seven isolated incidents were reported by observers where the setup was done in a way that may compromise voter secrecy. One location each in Doña Ana, Lea, Luna, and Roosevelt were observed, and three locations were reported in Taos County. Especially Taos county may want to review their set-up protocols in future elections to ensure that ballot secrecy is consistently preserved for future elections.

More details were provided by observers for both Doña Ana and Luna counties, that clarified the following issues in regard to voter secrecy:

Doña Ana County location: The ONME observer noted a small number of voters completed their ballots at a table without privacy screens but that additional voting stations with privacy screens were added to the voting location later in the day.

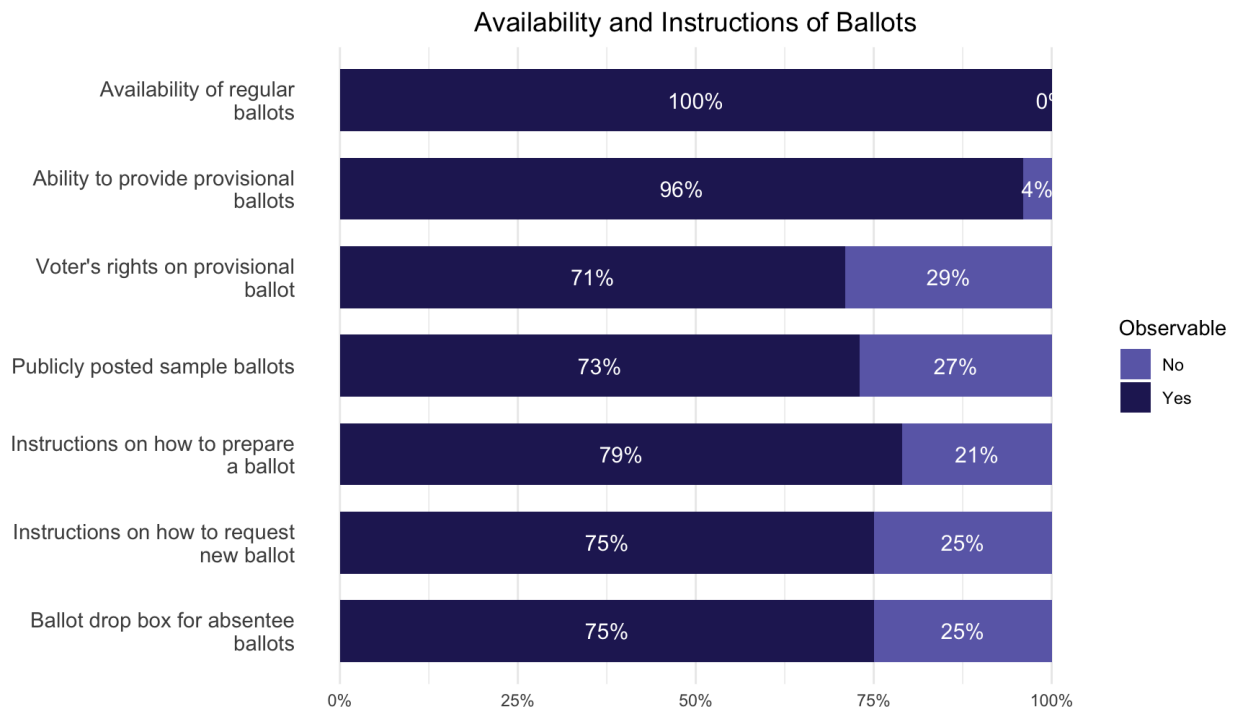
Luna County location: The ONME observer reported that one table was set up to accommodate multiple voters without privacy screens.

5. Availability and instructions of regular, provisional, and sample ballots

ONME observers were also asked whether the locations they observed had posted sample ballots publicly and whether it had the means of producing regular and provisional ballots. While regular ballots were available in every location observed, ONME observers flagged issues with the availability of sample and provisional ballots and instructions.

Provisional Ballots

More than during early in-person voting, 96% of locations had the ability to provide prospective voters with provisional ballots. In 4% of locations observed, ONME observers noted that the locations were unable to provide provisional ballots. This totalled seven locations, with one each in Lea, Los Alamos, Otero, Sandoval, Santa Fe, Sierra, and Taos counties. Two observers reported concerning incidents in Sandoval and Santa Fe counties in regard to this issue.



Sandoval County: The ONME observer reported that the presiding judge at the location could not provide provisional ballots because, “We have a Same Day Registration station, which makes voting with provisional ballot [sic] obsolete.”

Santa Fe County: At one location observed in Santa Fe County, an ONME observer reported that the presiding judge attempted to provide provisional ballots to voters who were experiencing long lines for same day voter registration but concluded that the location had not been provided with any means of producing a provisional ballot.

The issue with provisional ballots was further evident in the share of locations that were observed to have clear instructions on voters’ rights to cast a provisional ballot and instructions on how to do so. While 71% of locations observed had clear instructions, in Sandoval and Santa counties especially, ONME observers were unable to observe signage in 40% and 32% of locations, respectively. Additionally, one in Chaves, two in Hidalgo, two in Luna, two in Roosevelt, and two in Union counties also did not post clear instructions that ONME observers were able to observe.

Provisional ballots are intended as a fail-safe mechanism for voters whose eligibility to vote is uncertain. Provisional ballots should be offered, for example, to voters who may have already cast a ballot in the election. They could have also been provided to voters when the state began experiencing delays with the same day voter registration system. The existence of a same-day registration system does not eliminate the need for voting locations to be prepared to provide provisional ballots. Furthermore, it is also important that locations post information about voters' rights to cast a provisional ballot and how to do so. ONME recommends that the Secretary of State's office provide clear guidance to county election offices in future elections about how provisional ballots should be used in conjunction with same-day voter registration.

Sample Ballots

Only 73% of locations observed publicly posted sample ballots. While this percentage is higher than observed during early in-person voting (63%), ONME recommends that every location ensures that prospective voters have access to sample ballots. Similarly to the recommendations in early in-person voting, for counties where the number may be too high, we recommend posting QR codes that allow voters to view every potential sample ballot for their location using their smart phones.

One example of issues with sample ballots was observed in Doña Ana County: An ONME observer reported that a Spanish speaking voter came to request a sample ballot near the end of the day. The presiding judge was unable to find any sample ballots at the location. The prospective voter ultimately left the location and said that she would return to vote later with her husband; However the observer did not see her return.

Preparing and Requesting a New Ballot

79% of locations observed posted instructions on how to prepare a ballot. This was a particular issue observed in Sierra County, where 75% of locations observed did not post instructions. More than half of locations in Cibola and Taos did not post instructions, and nearly half of the locations observed in Bernalillo County did not.

Consistent with early in-person voting, 75% of locations observed had instructions on how to request a new ballot if voters made mistakes or had to spoil their ballot.

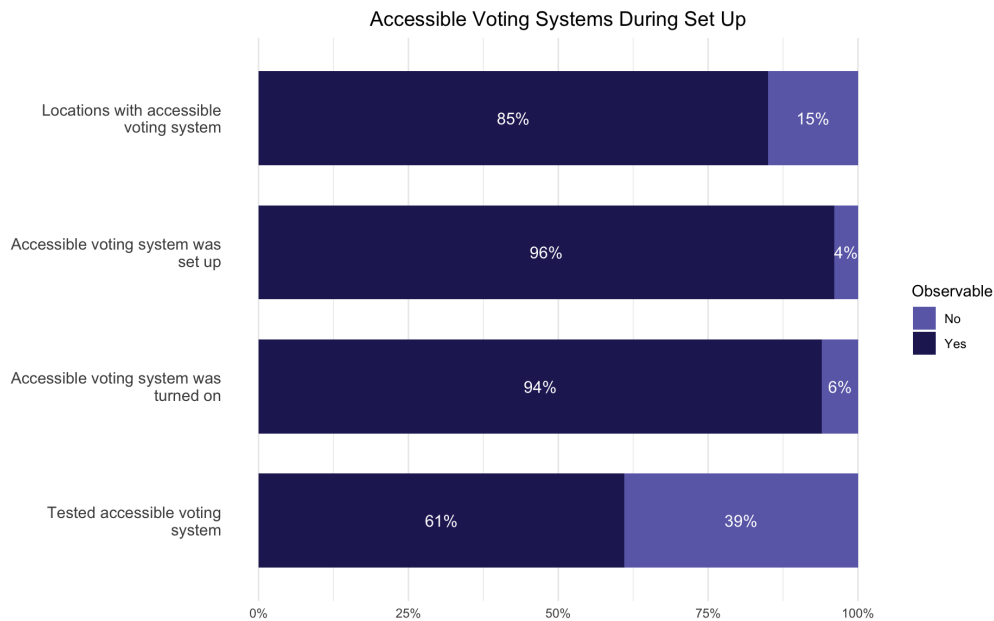
Ballot Drop Box

Finally, 75% of observed locations had a secure ballot drop box to drop off absentee ballots. Of those, 89% were located inside the voting location, while another 11% were outside of the location.

6. Availability of accessible voting systems

As the graph shows, 85% of voting locations had a visible accessible voting system. In the remaining 15%, which totalled to 24 locations, ONME observers were unable to verify whether accessible voting systems were available. These include two in Bernalillo, two in

Cibola, eight in Doña Ana, one in Eddy, two in Hidalgo, two in McKinley, one in Rio Arriba, one in Roosevelt, one in San Miguel, one in Santa Fe, one in Sierra, and one in Taos.



In 96% of the locations where accessible voting systems were observed, the systems were set up when polls opened. 94% of the accessible voting systems that were observed were turned on.

While the share is higher than

during early in-person voting (61% on election day compared to 44% during early in-person voting), the share of accessible voting systems that were tested (i.e., where election workers ran test ballots through the system before opening the polls to confirm that they were working) was still low. Testing is not required by federal or state statute, but election officials who do not incorporate such testing into their practices may wish to consider it as an added assurance that all election equipment is functioning as expected before it is put into service.

7. Use of electronic versus paper pollbooks

Finally, 94% of locations had electronic pollbooks, while 11% had paper rosters (and some of the 11% also utilized both).

Voting Process

Overall, ONME's findings indicate that the voting process on Election Day was well conducted. However, one problem that emerged in multiple counties was a challenge with same-day voter registration, and resulting long lines. Ultimately, every individual in line before the time that polls closed was afforded an opportunity to cast a ballot. However, it is possible that some prospective voters left and did not return to vote due to the long lines. In future elections, as will be mentioned in the same-day voter registration subsection, the state and counties should anticipate a larger number of same-day voter registrants and make appropriate accommodations, to ensure that people are not in line for a long time.

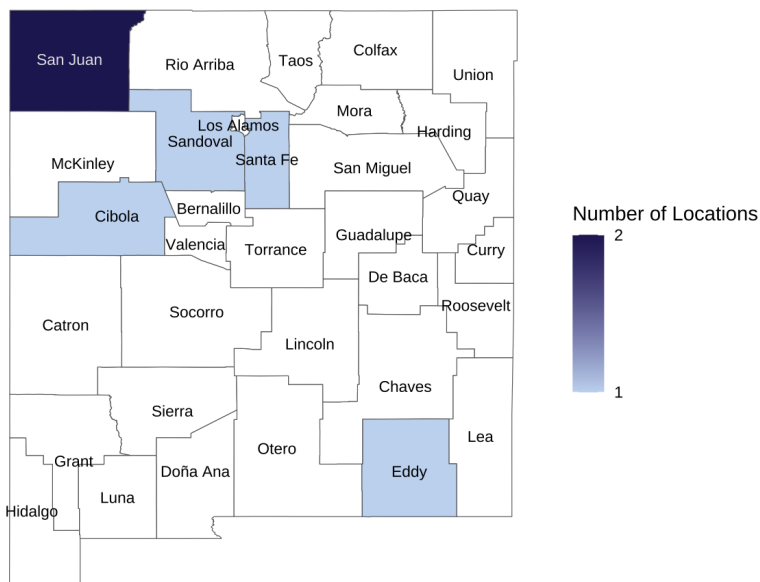
To assess how smoothly the voting process during Election Day went, ONME observers were asked what they observed for the following:

- (1) Language accessibility and accommodations in Native languages and Spanish
- (2) Identifying voters
- (3) Same-day voter registration
- (4) Regular, spoiled, provisional, and absentee ballots
- (5) Sufficient materials, staffing, and equipment
- (6) Voters who were turned away, left, or whose eligibility was challenged
- (7) Accessibility accommodations
- (8) Presence of peace officers

1. Language accessibility and accommodations in Native languages and Spanish

Voters in 41% of voting locations observed requested some form of language accommodation throughout the day: either access to a translator or to be accompanied by an assistant of their choosing to vote. In most locations, fewer than ten individuals requested such assistance. However, ONME observers reported that ten or more voters

Number of Locations Where Voters Asking For Language Assistance Did Not Receive It



requested language assistance throughout the day at two sites in Lea County; two sites in McKinley County; and one site each in Cibola, Doña Ana, Luna, San Juan and Santa Fe counties.

All voters requesting language assistance were able to receive it in 96% of locations observed.

However, and concerning, ONME observers reported that at two sites in San Juan County as well as one site each in Cibola, Eddy, Sandoval and Santa Fe

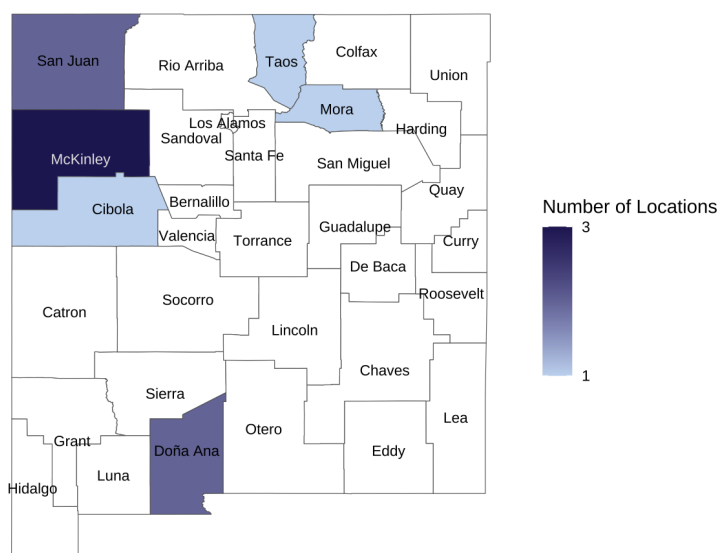
counties, some voters were unable to receive the assistance they requested.

2. Identifying voters

ONME observers reported that election officials in 100% of the observed locations verified each voter's name and registration details against the paper register of voters or the electronic pollbook before allowing the voter to vote.

In only 44% of observed locations did election officials read every voter's name out loud after verifying their identity: a figure slightly higher but in line with findings during early voting. As mentioned in the early in-person voting section, this is an important step that allows for verbal voter identification to function without the aid of physical identification cards or written communication, especially in New Mexico where voter IDs are not required for previously registered voters to cast a vote.

Number of Locations Where Voters Were Asked for Voter ID On Election Day



ONME observers reported 10 instances of election officials inappropriately requesting voter identification from voters: at three locations in McKinley County, at two locations each in Doña Ana and San Juan counties; and at one location each in Cibola, Mora and Taos counties. In McKinley County, for example, one of the ONME observers specified that a poll worker asked every voter to provide a driver's license. These counties in

particular may wish to review their procedures for training poll workers on voter identification to ensure that there is a clear understanding of when it may and may not be required.

3. Same day voter registration

While overall, ONME's observers reported a voting process that was largely smooth and well conducted, same-day voter registration posed a serious challenge throughout Election Day. ONME observers reported periodic latency and unavailability of the state's same-day voter registration system. While this did not impede the voting process for voters who were already registered to vote, ONME observers across the state reported lengthy lines (estimated as being more than several hours long in some instances) for voters wishing to undergo same-day voter registration or a same-day update to their voter registration status.

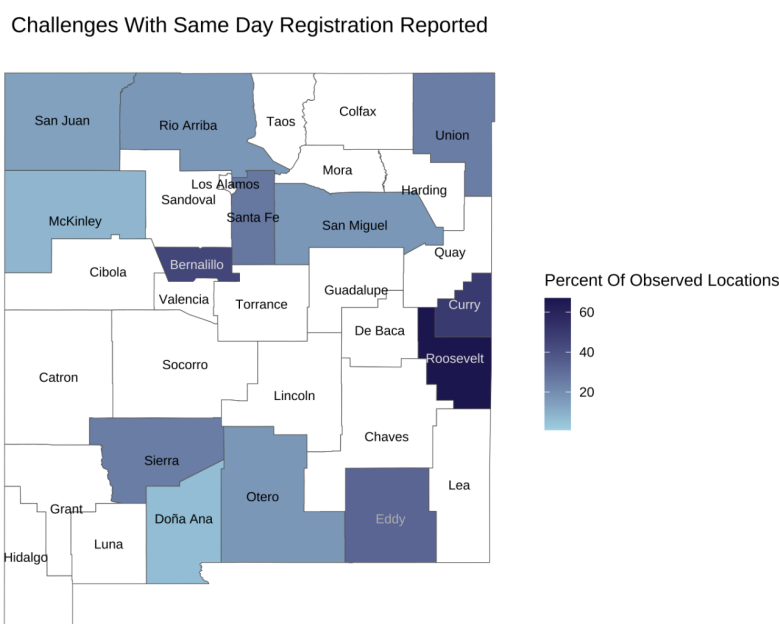
In a hearing on November 11, 2024, the Secretary of State's office addressed the issue, noting that an unprecedented number of voters had made use of same day voter registration, which overwhelmed the server for the registration system. By the time the state added additional server space to enable the software to run more smoothly, many voting locations already had a significant backlog of voters waiting for same day registration.¹²

By Midday

ONME observers were asked to provide a midday report, and noted issues in regard to same-day voter registration. As of 12:30 p.m. on Election Day, in 19% of voting locations observed, ONME observers reported a significant concern related to the same-day voter registration system being intermittently unavailable or experiencing latency. Observers reported a range of negative effects resulting from the same-day voter registration challenges, from voters opting to leave the line to vote, to voters waiting in line for same-day voter registration for extended periods of time, which – in some instances – contributed to overcrowding in the voting locations. Several observers noted that their voting locations seemed understaffed and underprepared for the volume of individuals seeking same-day voter registration. Nevertheless, they reported that election officials adopted a range of

approaches to address the issue, which included calling technicians, issuing provisional ballots, taking down voter names and phone numbers and calling voters when they were near the front of the ad hoc line, and providing voters with instructions about where to vote at alternate sites with shorter lines.

The map shows the percentage of voting locations observed, by county, where challenges with Same-Day Registration were reported. Darker colors indicate a higher percentage of locations observed where challenges existed, and lighter colors are a lower share of locations where challenges were observed.

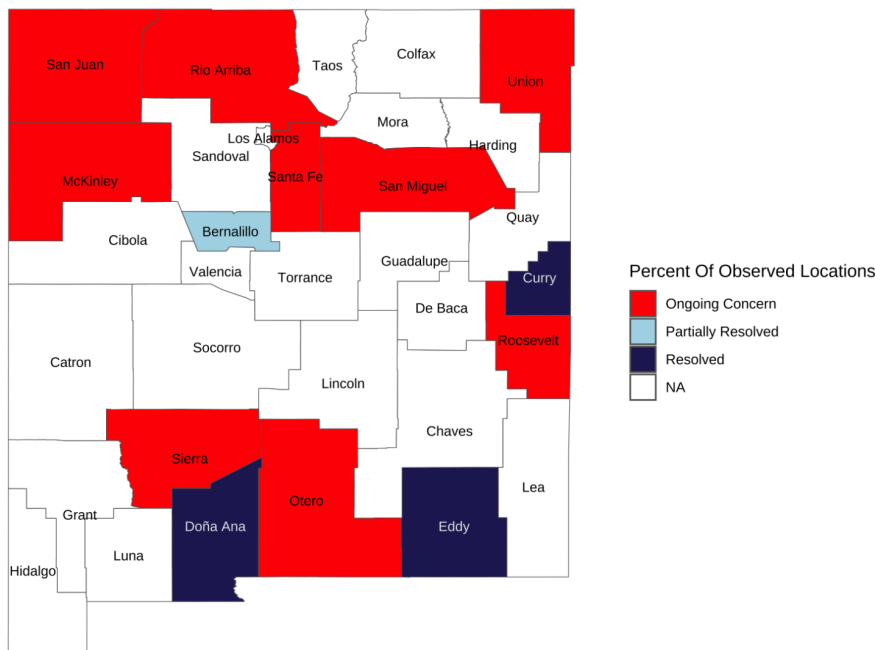


¹² Lohmann, P. (2024, November 13). New Mexico's top election official: "Overwhelmed" same-day voter registration system caused delays. <https://sourcenm.com/2024/11/13/new-mexicos-top-election-official-overwhelmed-same-day-voter-registration-system-caused-delays/?emci=ec7a9c26-1da2-ef11-88d0-6045bdd62db6&emdi=b3a6ec1e-99a2-ef11-88d0-6045bdd62db6&ceid=597669>

As the map shows, 67% of locations observed in Roosevelt County (which were two out of three locations observed) reported problems with same-day voter registration. Half of observed Curry County locations (one out of two) reported challenges. ONME observers also reported challenges in 45% of Bernalillo County locations that were observed (nine out of 20).

ONME observers were also asked what the status was of challenges they had observed with Same-Day Registrations during their midday report at 12:30pm. The map below shows the counties in red where challenges were an ongoing concern as of 12:30pm. The light blue shows where the issue was partially resolved (i.e., in Bernalillo County, where one observed location had resolved the issue, but the remaining eight had not), and the dark blue, in

Status Of Challenges With Same Day Registration At 12:30pm



Curry, Doña Ana, and Eddy counties, that had resolved the issue in each of their observed locations by 12:30pm.

Although the issues affected voting locations where ONME observers were present throughout the state, with reports coming from 14 of 29 counties where ONME observers observed, their findings suggest

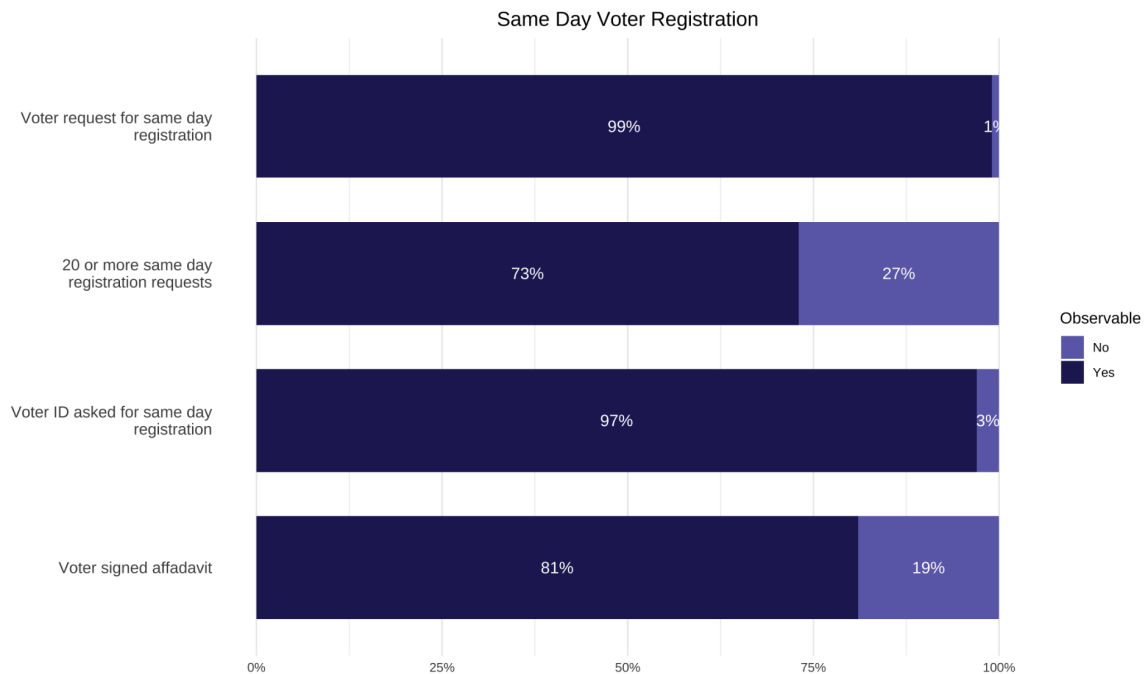
that voters in Bernalillo, Roosevelt, Sandoval and Santa Fe counties may have been particularly affected considering the percentages of voting locations where observers noted problems and their status at midday on how or if they were resolved.

Going forward, state and county election officials should anticipate that significant numbers of voters may make use of the same-day voter registration process. At the state level, same-day voter registration software should undergo rigorous stress testing before Election Day to ensure that it can accommodate a high volume of simultaneous requests. At the county level, clerks should consider incorporating a module on how to address wait times for same-day voter registration into their poll worker training curriculum and should

ensure that there is adequate staff at each voting location to ensure efficient processing of these voters.

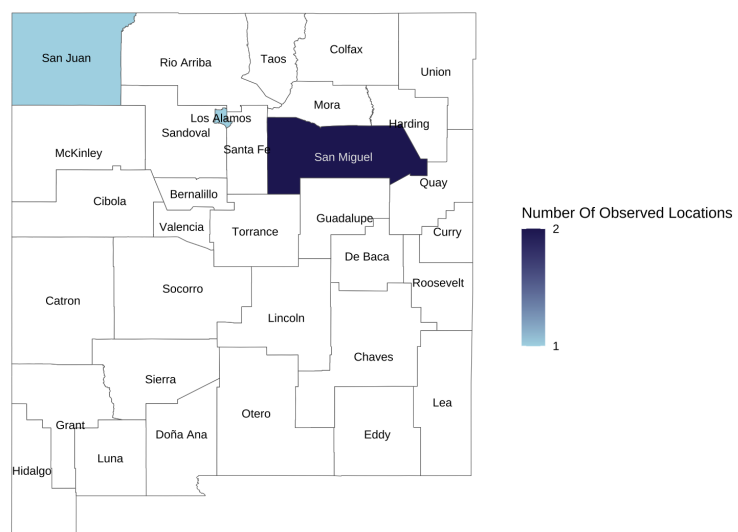
By End of Day

99% of voting locations observed had individuals requesting same-day voter registration or a same day update to their registration record; in 73% of all locations observed, ONME observers reported that 20 or more individuals requested same-day voter registration or voter registration updates throughout the day.



Voting Locations Where Voter ID Was Not Asked For Same Day Voter Registrants

In 97% of these locations, ONME observers reported that every individual requesting same-day registration or a voter registration update presented appropriate photo identification. In two locations in San Miguel County and in one location each in Los Alamos and San Juan counties, ONME observers reported that a limited number of voters underwent same-day registration without



providing appropriate identification. In one of these locations, the ONME observer specified that election officials started issuing provisional ballots to all voters undergoing same-day registration to try to address the problem of long lines. This practice would mean that any individuals who did not provide appropriate identification at the time they registered would have to provide identification to the county clerk's office before their ballot could be counted.

In 81% of voting locations where same-day voter registration was requested, ONME observers reported that all individuals requesting same-day voter registration or a same-day update signed an affidavit under oath that they had not already voted in the election. In the remaining 19% of voting locations, ONME's observers, who were trained to respect voters' privacy, may not have had sufficient access to verify that this stage in the process took place.

4. Regular, spoiled, provisional, and absentee ballots

ONME observers were asked how spoiled, provisional, and absentee ballots were handed out or returned, and how election officials handled them. Overall, this process went well in nearly every location observed.

In 99% of voting locations observed, ONME observers reported that every voter voting a regular ballot placed their voted ballots in a precinct tabulator before exiting the voting location.

ONME observers in 99% of voting locations reported that every voter who requested to spoil their ballot received a replacement ballot from an election judge. In 99% of voting locations where spoiled ballots were issued, ONME observers reported that the spoiled ballots were always clearly labelled as such and retained separately by the election judges.

ONME observers reported that provisional ballots were cast in 53% of the locations that they observed and that in 100% of these locations the provisional ballots were always clearly identifiable as such and retained separately by the election judges.

Voters returned absentee ballots to 69% of the voting locations observed. In each of these locations, voters either handed their ballots to an election official or deposited them in a secure ballot drop box. In 97% of locations where absentee ballots were returned, ONME observers reported that election officials stored all of the absentee ballots received in a separate marked container or envelope or in the secure ballot drop box.

5. Sufficient materials, staffing, and equipment

Observers were also asked whether voting locations had sufficient materials, staffing, and equipment (as well as whether this equipment functioned properly). Overall, any issues and challenges that were reported here were minimal and quickly resolved.

Materials

95% of voting locations observed did not run out of any essential materials throughout the day.

Staffing

By midday, ONME observers in 90% of voting locations reported that their locations had sufficient staff to ensure a smooth and orderly voting process. One concern that was raised was that some ONME observers felt that some locations that were overwhelmed with same-day voter registration did not have sufficient staff. By the end of the day, the percentage of sufficient staffing to ensure a smooth and orderly voting process throughout the day had decreased to 92%. While concerns were minimal, one concern that was raised was from a voting location in McKinley County where the ONME observer reported that poll workers seemed short-staffed and insufficiently trained on how to manage the voting process.

Equipment

By midday, ONME observers in 90% of voting locations reported that there had been no significant equipment malfunctions that could not be repaired or otherwise addressed. Similarly, 90% of locations observed had sufficient equipment to ensure a smooth and orderly voting process.

The concerns that were raised by midday in terms of equipment were isolated, and included the following:

- (1) A ballot-on-demand printer in McKinley County malfunctioning and inadvertently spoiling voters' ballots;
- (2) A report of a ballot-on-demand printer in Sierra County that had broken down and not yet been repaired; and
- (3) A report of an electronic pollbook that ceased to function for approximately 30 minutes in Santa Fe County

The precinct tabulators functioned correctly throughout the day in 95% of voting locations observed. Issues observed in eight locations – at two locations in Bernalillo County, two locations in McKinley County, two locations in San Miguel County, one location in Curry County, and one location in Los Alamos County – were generally minor and did not have a significant impact on the voting process. At one location in McKinley County, for example, the ONME observer reported that a tabulator stopped accepting ballots for approximately ten minutes at the end of the day. After an election official cleaned the machine, it began to function again. In Curry County, the ONME observer reported that a tabulator briefly jammed and a few voters waited while a technician repaired the machine; however, the repair was ultimately successful and all voters cast their ballots.

By the end of the day, 82% of ONME observers reported that election officials had sufficient equipment to ensure a smooth and orderly voting process throughout the day. Two ONME

observers in McKinley County also reported issues with ballot-on-demand printers that were either misprinting and inadvertently spoiling ballots or were entirely unable to print ballots, noting that it took staff at these affected voting locations a significant period of time to successfully address the issues.

6. Voters who were turned away, left, of whose eligibility was challenged

Voters Were Turned Away

In total, ONME observers reported witnessing voters being turned away from voting locations because they were not residents of the county and were registered voters in a different county in 45% of voting locations observed. One to five voters were turned away in 37%, and between six and ten were turned away in 8% of locations observed. The 8% of voting locations consisted of a total of twelve locations in the following counties: Bernalillo (2), Cibola (2), Eddy (2), McKinley (1), Sandoval (3), San Juan (1), and Santa Fe (1).

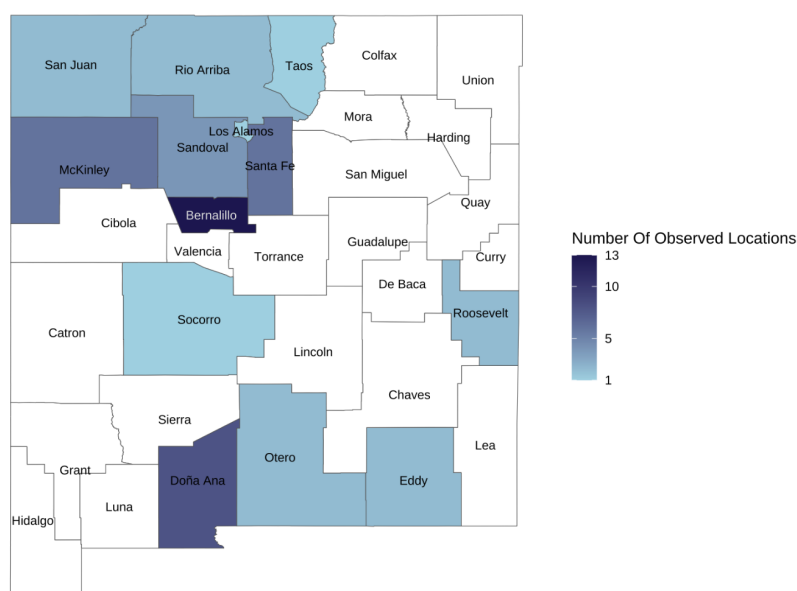
ONME observers reported that every voter who was in the wrong location to vote received appropriate information about where to vote, except in one location in Taos County where the observer reported that between one and five voters in the wrong location were turned away and not provided appropriate information about where to vote.

ONME observers did not report any instances of individuals being turned away or prevented from voting because of a previous felony conviction (which would have contravened state statute).

Voters Who Left

In 33% of voting locations observed, ONME observers reported that they saw or heard of voters leaving the line to vote at some point throughout the day because the wait had become too long. This issue can likely be attributed to challenges with the same-day voter registration system.

Number Of Voting Locations By County Where Voters Left Lines



Based on responses from 149 observers / voting locations, ONME noted this as an issue in the counties shown on the map.

Specifically, this issue was noted in the following counties and numbers of voting locations that were observed: 13 of 19 locations observed in Bernalillo County, eight of 15 locations observed in Doña Ana County, one of two locations observed in Eddy County, one of two locations observed in Los Alamos County, six of 13 locations observed in McKinley County, two of six locations observed in Otero County, two of six locations observed in Rio Arriba County, two of three locations observed in Roosevelt County, two of seven locations observed in San Juan County, four of 10 locations observed in Sandoval County, six of 20 locations observed in Santa Fe County, one of two locations observed in Socorro County and one of eight locations observed in Taos County.

These voters may ultimately have been able to cast ballots elsewhere as ONME observers also reported that election officials in some of the locations observed were actively redirecting voters to other voting locations with shorter lines. However, this finding also indicates a strong need for state and county election officials to learn from the record-high numbers of same-day registrants in this election cycle and better prepare for the significant numbers of individuals who can be expected to make use of this avenue for voting in the future.

Voter Eligibility Challenge

ONME observers reported challenges to voter eligibility in only two voting locations observed: both in Santa Fe County. Only one of the challenges was unanimously upheld by the precinct board. In accordance with state law, ONME observers reported that the individual whose eligibility was unsuccessfully challenged voted a regular ballot while the individual whose eligibility was challenged and upheld voted a provisional ballot.

7. Accessibility accommodations

Accessibility accommodations were made in almost all locations that were observed by ONME observers. In 75% of voting locations observed, at least one voter with disabilities requested that an assistant of their choosing or an election official assist them to vote. In 13% of all locations observed, ONME observers reported that ten or more voters requested an assistant of their choosing to vote. In 99% of voting locations observed, all voters who requested such assistance were able to receive it.

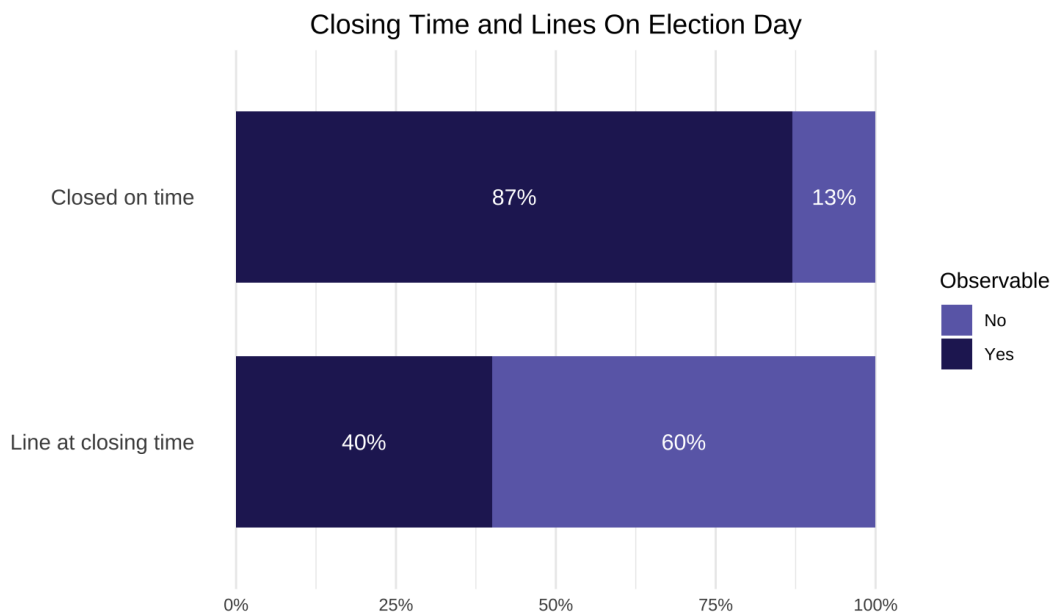
In 60% of voting locations where voters requested an assistant to accompany them to vote, ONME observers reported that all assistants were made to sign the signature roster or the electronic poll book alongside the name of the voter. State law prohibits certain categories of individuals from accompanying voters to vote – such as candidates in the election or the individual’s employer or union representative. Asking assistants to sign the signature roster helps election officials to verify that only authorized individuals accompany the voters into the voting booth; this practice should be implemented in those jurisdictions where it is currently not consistently applied.

Close of Polls

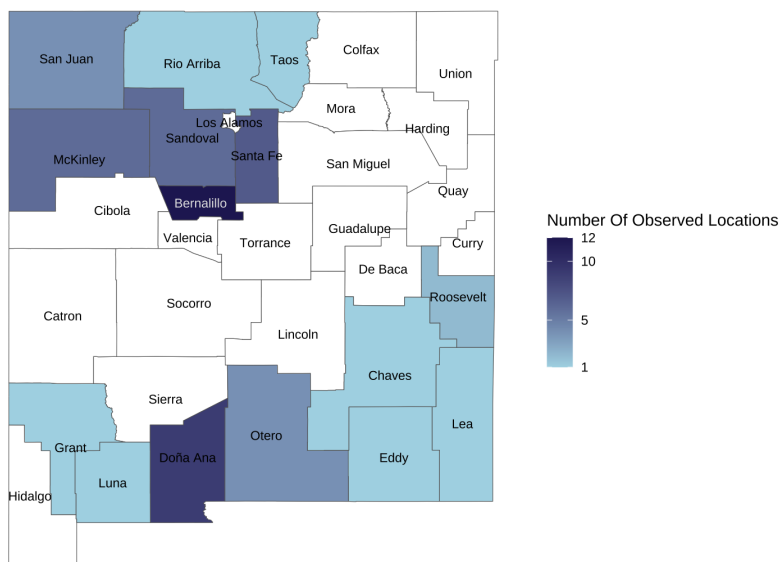
Closing Time and Conduct

ONME observers reported that 87% of voting locations observed closed exactly at 7:00 p.m., in line with the state guidelines. An additional 8% of voting locations closed between one and 15 minutes after 7 p.m.

A total of four locations, two in McKinley County, one in Roosevelt, and one in Sandoval closed early. Two of those locations – one in McKinley County and one in Sandoval County –



Number Of Voting Locations With Lines After Closing Time



were reported to have closed more than 15 minutes before 7:00 p.m. The other two locations – one in McKinley County and one in Roosevelt County – were reported to have closed between one and 14 minutes before 7:00 p.m.

The remaining four locations closed after 7 p.m. One each in Doña Ana, McKinley, Sandoval and Valencia Counties were reported to have closed 15 or more minutes after 7:00 p.m.

An election judge verbally announced the close of polls in 88% of locations observed.

40% of locations observed still had a line to vote at the time polls closed. Based on reports from 143 ONME observers, this included 12 of 16 locations observed in Bernalillo County, one of one location observed in Chaves County, nine of 14 locations observed in Doña Ana County, one of two locations observed in Eddy County, one of three locations observed in Grant County, one of two locations observed in Lea County, one of two locations observed in Luna County, six of 13 locations observed in McKinley County, four of six locations observed in Otero County, one of six locations observed in Rio Arriba County, two of three locations observed in Roosevelt County, four of seven locations observed in San Juan County, six of 10 locations observed in Sandoval County, seven of 19 locations observed in Santa Fe County, and one of seven locations observed in Taos County. ONME observers reported that all individuals in line at the time the voting locations closed were provided with an opportunity to vote.

Only in four voting locations did ONME observers report that individuals who entered the line after 7:00 pm were permitted to vote in contravention of state guidelines: at one site each in Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, San Juan and Taos counties.

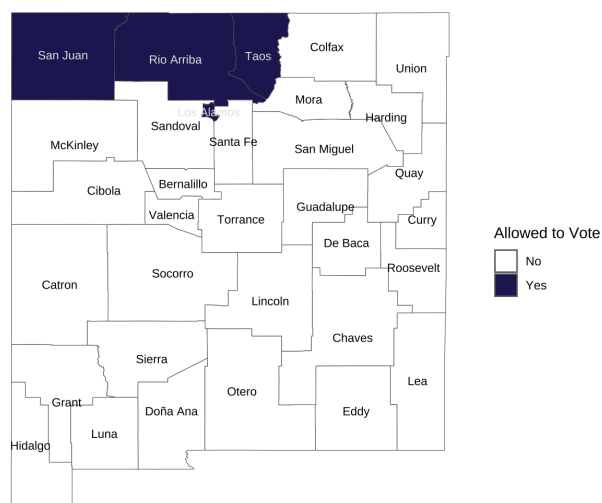
Election Officials and Their Conduct

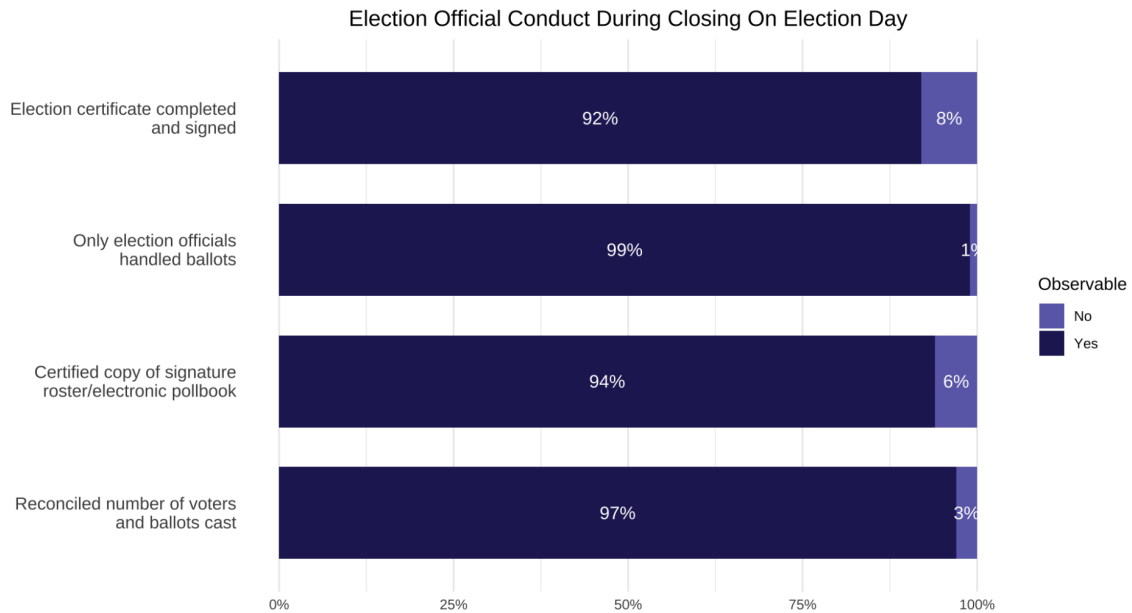
ONME observers reported that between two and 16 election officials were present at every voting location during the closing of the voting location.

ONME observers across the state reported that election officials consistently adhered to state guidelines for closing polling locations. Although some observers may not have had sufficient access to validate every security procedure, their findings paint a picture of broad compliance with state practices designed to ensure a robust chain of custody for every ballot cast and an accurate ballot tabulation process.

The counting of ballots and preparation of election returns in nearly every location where ONME observers were present was transparent and open to observation by appointed watchers, challengers, observers or members of the media. ONME's observers did not raise any issues with the ballot reconciliation or counting process nor with the preparation of election returns.

Counties With Voting Locations Where Voters Were Allowed To Vote After Closing of Location



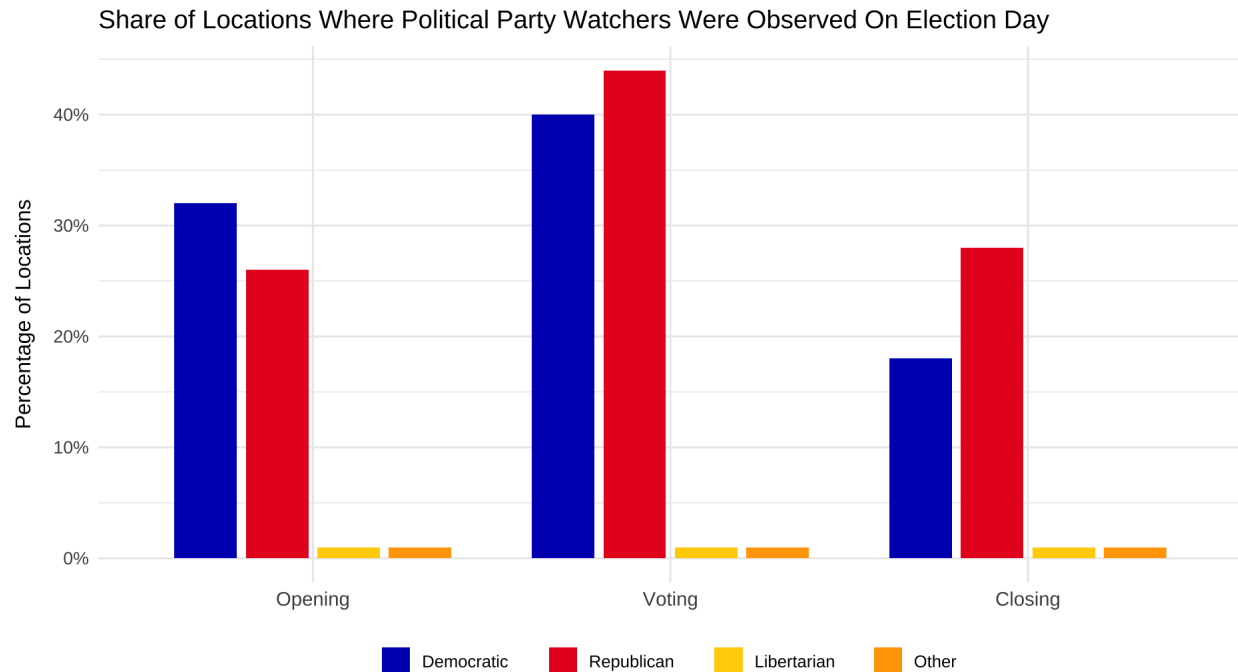


As the graph shows, observers were able to observe proper closing conduct in a larger share of locations observed compared to early in-person voting. In 92% of locations, observers were able to observe election judges prepare and sign a certificate of election for the voting location. In 99% of locations observed, only election officials handled ballots. In 94% of locations observed, observers saw the precinct board members certify a copy of the signature roster or electronic pollbook for the voting location. Finally, observers reported seeing the precinct board members reconcile the number of voters checked in at the location throughout the day against the number of ballots cast in 97% of locations. [Appendix 8](#) includes a longer list of observations that observers were able to make during the ballot counting and reconciliation process.

Other Actors and Watchers/Observers

Presence of Other Watchers/Observers

The graph below shows the percentage of voting locations observed by ONME observers where political party watchers/observers were seen during Election Day during opening, voting, and closing.



As the graph shows, during opening of the voting locations, 32% of locations noted Democratic Party watcher(s)/observer(s) and 26% Republican Party watcher(s)/observer(s). 1% (or one location each) saw Libertarian and other minor party watcher(s)/observer(s).

During the voting process, this share increased – 40% of locations noted the presence of Democratic Party watcher(s)/observer(s), and 44% Republican Party watcher(s)/observer(s). Two locations (or 1%) noted Libertarian Party watcher(s)/observer(s) and another two locations noted other minor party watcher(s)/observer(s).

Finally, during closing, the percentage of party watchers/observers decreased. 18% of locations noted Democratic Party watcher(s)/observer(s), 28% Republican Party watcher(s)/observer(s), and one location each noted Libertarian and other minor party watcher(s)/observer(s).

Aside from political party watchers/observers, ONME observers also noted the presence of other types of watchers/observers. These included the following:

- Educational Institutions:
 - The University of New Mexico
- Federal Government:
 - Department of Justice
- International Observers:
 - Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
- Media
- Non-Profits:
 - American Civil Liberties Union

- Common Cause
- League of Women Voters
- Other:
 - Non-partisan election protection coalition

Conduct of Other Watchers/Observers

ONME observers reported two minor concerns related to their interactions with political party challengers in Santa Fe County. One challenger attempted to make the ONME observer leave the voting location and left them feeling intimidated. After speaking with the presiding judge and reconfirming their eligibility to observe, ONME's observer ultimately remained in the location and had no further issues. A second challenger showed the ONME observer that they had a document with personally identifiable information for all of the poll workers in the voting location, which the ONME observer judged could have been used in an intimidating or harassing manner.

None of the observers, watchers, or challengers present posed any public objections or challenges to the conduct of the ballot reconciliation or counting process during closing. However, again, in Santa Fe County, one ONME observer was asked to leave the voting location during the ballot reconciliation and counting process and complied with this guidance. ONME contends that this was in contravention to the 2023 version of the Election Handbook of the State of New Mexico,¹³ which permits accredited watchers/observers to remain in the voting locations until the precinct board completes all responsibilities after the close of polls. However, ONME attributes this issue to the novelty of nonpartisan election observation in the state of New Mexico and notes that election officials may not be universally familiar with the rights and responsibilities of watchers, challenges, and observers under state guidelines.

Post-Election Process

Certification of Results

Highlights of Certification of Results

- Each county canvassing board reviews the election results for their county to certify the results, which happened between Nov. 12-18, 2024 for the 2024 General Election
- All certification meetings took place in a calm and orderly environment, and all results were ultimately certified in the counties ONME observers observed
- In two counties, concerns were raised by county canvassing board members but results were ultimately certified

¹³ Article 1-2-29. Watchers and election observers; permissible activities

- In four counties, officials did not make not make certified results available to the public

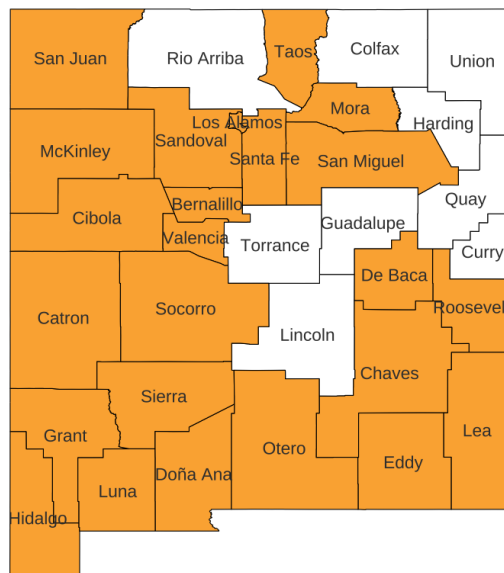
Between November 12 and 18, 2024, Observe New Mexico Elections observers attended 24 county meetings at which county canvassing boards convened to review the election results for the county and voted to certify them. Through certification, the boards attested that these results constituted a complete and accurate accounting of votes canvassed in the county and could be transmitted to the secretary of state's office.

Certification meetings across the state took place in a calm and orderly environment and all results from all counties observed were ultimately certified. According to the 2023 edition of the Election Handbook of the State of New Mexico, members of a county canvassing board may delay certification and may instead issue a summons to the relevant precinct board if they have reason to believe that the election returns are missing for any precinct; that results were not accompanied by a properly executed certificate of results; that there was a discrepancy with the election results; or that there were errors, omissions or ambiguities with the election results. In such instances, the office of the Secretary of State must also be notified, and that office shall transmit a copy of the potentially defective returns to the county canvassing board on the basis of the copies that they received on election night. If it seems that defective returns can only be corrected through a recheck of the voting machines used in the election, the county canvassing board will notify the district court and proceed with a recheck.

Data Collection Overview

ONME mobilized observers in 24 locations in 24 counties across the state between November 12–18, 2024. As the map below shows, observations were made in the following counties: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Lea, Los Alamos, Luna, McKinley, Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, Sandoval, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, and Valencia.

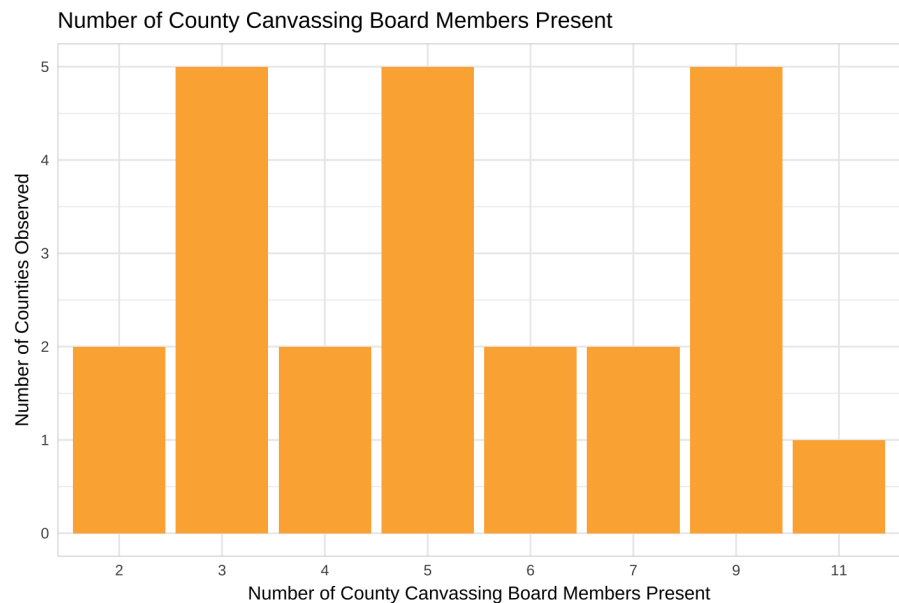
Counties with election watchers to monitor certification of results



Watchers carried out monitoring between November 12-18, 2024, depending on the relevant dates for poll worker training in their counties

County Canvassing Procedures

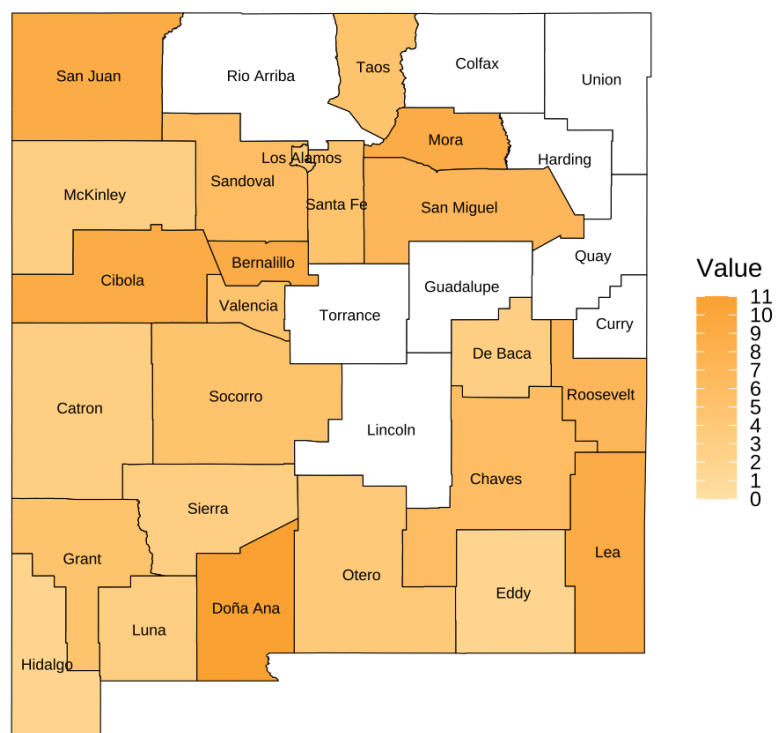
The number of county canvassing board members that were observed (online or in-person) by ONME observers ranged from 2–11 members. On average, about 6 members were present across the 24 counties that were observed. The graph shows the number of county canvassing board members and how many counties they were observed in. Two counties observed two members, and only one county observed 11 members present.



The map shows the number of board members that were observed within each county canvassing where ONME observers were present, with increasingly darker shading indicating a larger number.

The two locations where only two members were seen were Eddy and Hidalgo. Doña Ana County has the largest number of board members present with 11. Five counties, namely Bernalillo, Cibola, Lea, Mora, and San Juan, had 9 members present. The counties in white were

Number of County Canvassing Board Members Observed



not observed by ONME observers.

ONME observers were also asked if the county canvassing board members raised concerns or issue requests over the following items:

- Missing election returns from precincts
- Election returns that were not accompanied by properly executed certificate of results in precincts
- Potential discrepancies with election results
- Errors, omissions, or ambiguities with the election returns
- Request a recheck of the voting machines and a comparison with the returns

Concerns or requests were issued in only two counties that were observed: Santa Fe and Sandoval. In Santa Fe County, the county canvassing board members raised concerns over missing election returns from any precincts. In Sandoval County, the ONME observer reported that county canvassing board members raised concerns that election returns were not accompanied by properly executed certificates of results in precincts.

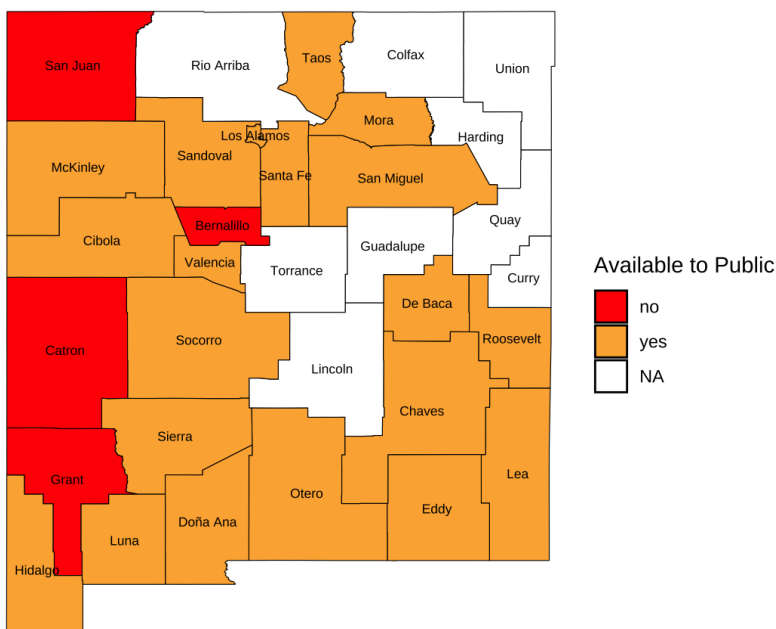
ONME observers were also asked if during the county canvass, whether rechecks of the voting machines with the returns were requested by the following:

- Candidates
- Petitions from 25 or more voters

None of the ONME observers were able to observe any requests for rechecks by candidates or voters.

As the map shows, in 20 of the 24 counties observed, ONME observers reported that copies of the election returns were made available to members of the public who attended the certification meetings so that it was possible to understand the

Observed Counties Where Certified Results Were Made Available to Public



results that were being certified. These counties are highlighted in yellow. The counties in white were counties that were not observed by ONME observers. In Bernalillo, Catron, Grant and San Juan counties, highlighted in red on the map, ONME observers reported that they were not able to view a copy of the election returns to be certified. ONME recommends that all counties make such returns available in future certification meetings as a public transparency effort.

Objections and Rejections

ONME observers were also asked whether there were any refusals to certify election results by members of the county canvassing board, or objections to the announced results by political party members or members of the public.

Only the ONME observer present at Sandoval County canvass certification was able to document that a member of the county canvassing board refused to certify the results. One commissioner raised a concern about certifying the results based on a report from the Chief Deputy County Clerk that an election judge in one voting location had removed the media storage device from a tabulator before the machine completely shut down on election night. This corrupted the data on the storage device and prevented a comparison between the paper printed returns and the electronic returns. The Deputy County Clerk explained that a backup device was later retrieved from the tabulator, a comparison made between the paper and electronic returns stored on the backup memory storage device, and that the results matched. Because that comparison occurred after Election Day, however, the commissioner voted against certifying the results. The other five members of the canvassing board voted in favor of certifying and the results were ultimately certified.

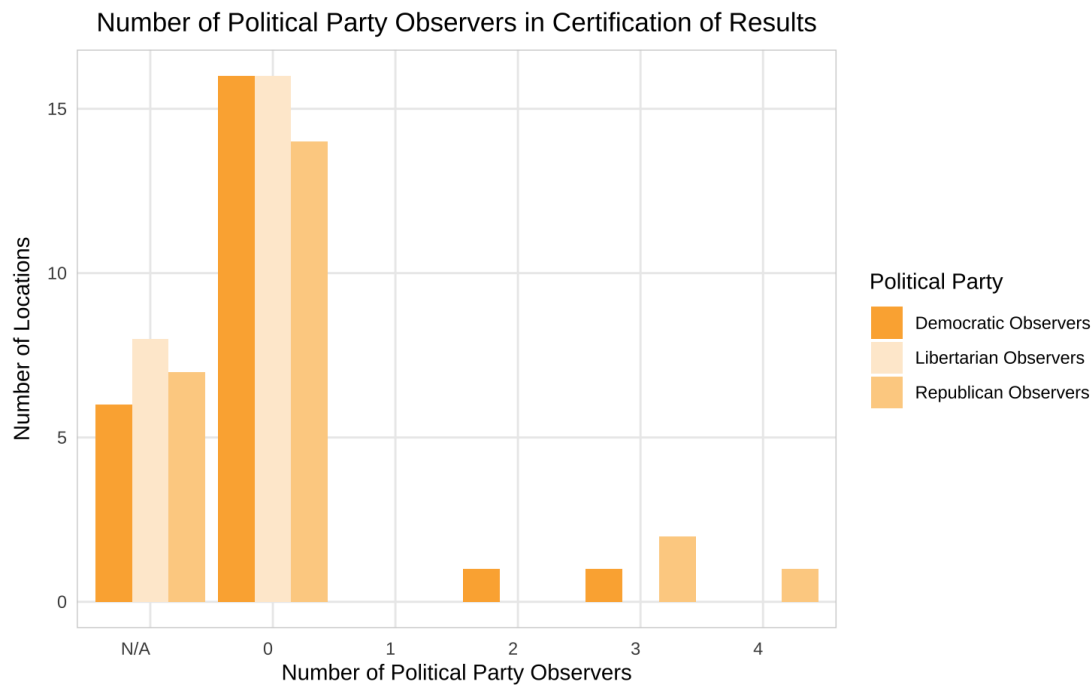
No observers reported any instances of either a political party member or a member of the public objecting to the announced results.

No observers reported any automatic recounts triggered as a result of the certification of the canvass of the election results.

Ultimately, in all certification meetings ONME observers reported that the canvassing board members certified the results. In every meeting except for the above mentioned meeting in Sandoval County, the results were unanimously certified with no concerns raised.

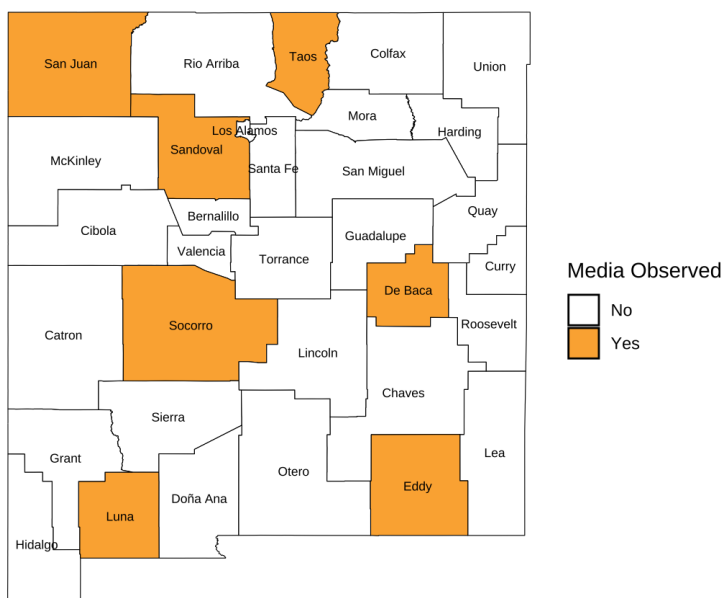
Other Actors and Watchers/Observers

Presence of Other Watchers/Observers



Overall, only a small number of identifiable political party watchers/observers were present during the certification of results where election observers were present. As the graph above shows, multiple observers were not easily able to identify whether or not political

Media Observed During Certification of Results



party watchers/observers were present. These are identified as "N/A" which means either the data was not available or the responses were blank. Most observers were able to tell that no party watchers/observers were present. 16 observers saw no Democratic Party watchers/observers, 14 saw no Republican Party watchers/observers, and 16 saw no Libertarian Party watchers/observers.

One election observer saw two Democratic Party watchers/observers in McKinley

County and one observer saw three Democratic Party watchers/observers in Valencia County. Similarly, the Catron and McKinley county observers saw three Republican Party watchers/observers, and the Valencia County observer saw four Republican Party watchers/observers.

As shown in the map above, ONME observers reported that members of the media were present to cover certification in De Baca, Eddy, Luna, San Juan, Sandoval, Socorro and Taos counties.

No other nonpartisan or independent watchers, observers, monitors, or challengers were observed in any locations by ONME observers.

Conduct of Other Watchers/Observers

ONME observers were asked if they witnessed any of the following while they were observing:

- Incidents of violence or intimidation
- Disruptions
- Harassment, influence, or coercion directed at any members of the County Canvassing Board

One observer in Cibola county noted that they observed incidents of violence or intimidation. However, no follow up or clarification was provided, which means that this may have been a data entry error from the ONME observer.

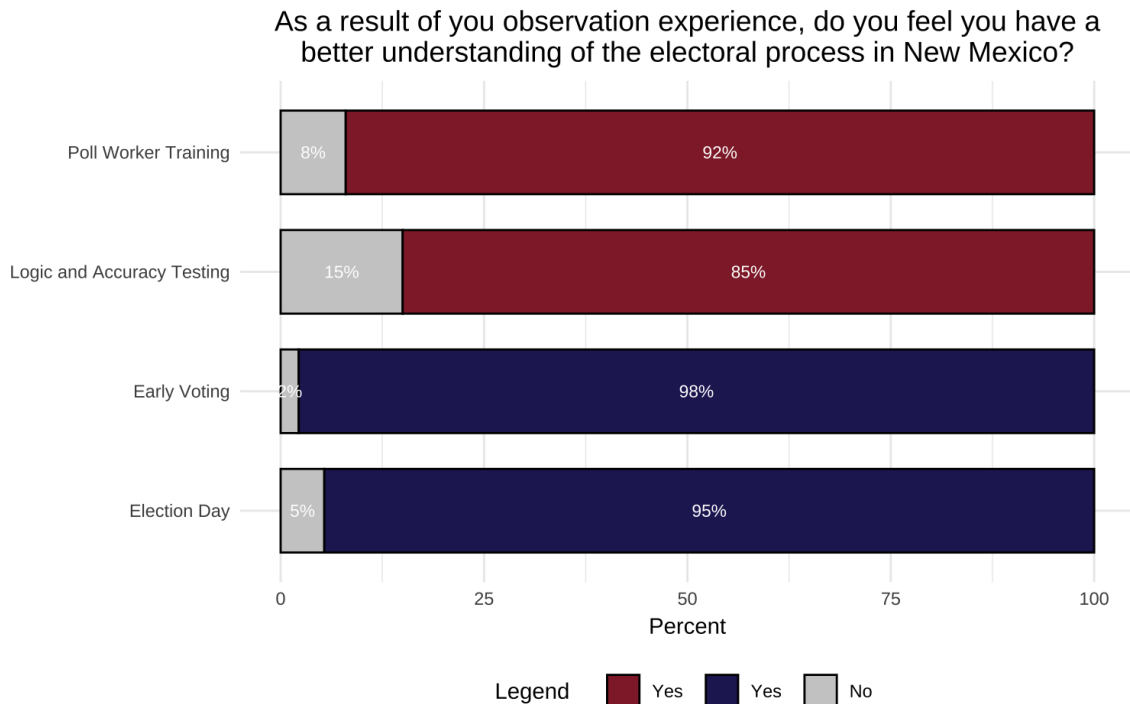
Election Observation as a Civic Engagement Initiative

In addition to contributing to election transparency, election observations also serve as an important civic engagement initiative for the ONME observers themselves. We therefore asked the observers during the poll worker training, logic and accuracy testing, early voting, and election day, whether the observation experience has contributed to them having a better understanding of the electoral process in New Mexico.

Overall, almost all ONME observers present for various stages of the election process felt that they had an increased understanding of the election process as a result of participating.

The graph below shows the percentage of observers that responded affirmatively in colors (red for those observing the pre-election processes of poll worker training and logic and accuracy testing and blue for those observing the elections during early voting and election day), and grey for those who responded that they did not feel that it led to a better understanding of the electoral process.

As the graph shows, 92% of ONME observers felt that they had a better understanding after watching the poll worker training. 85% felt that they had a better understanding after observing the logic and accuracy testing. The increased understanding was more pronounced for ONME observers present during the elections, with 98% of ONME observers present for early voting feeling as if they had a better understanding of the electoral



process, and 95% of observers present during election day feeling the same.

We did not collect any data whether observing the county canvass (i.e., certification of results) increased an understanding of the electoral process. In future iterations, we will ensure to include this question to continue tracking this impact.

Conclusion and Recommendations

Observe New Mexico Elections (ONME) mobilized observers to observe Poll Worker Training, Logic and Accuracy Testing, Early In-Person Voting, Election Day, and the Certification of Results across 29 out of 33 counties.

Overall, all processes that were observed were conducted transparently and smoothly and without major disruptions. However, as the report illustrates, a number of issues were reported by ONME observers that counties and the state may wish to review or consider to ensure the electoral process is as accessible, transparent, and conducted smoothly as possible. The recommendations, based on the different categories of processes observed, are listed below:

Poll Worker Training:

- Multiple locations, especially in Curry, Otero, and San Juan counties may want to ensure that training sites are more accessible
- Hidalgo, Santa Fe, Sierra, and Valencia counties may wish to expand their topic coverage during the Poll Worker training they can conduct to ensure that every poll worker, experienced or new, has access to the same information, procedures, and guidelines.

Logic and Accuracy Testing:

- 30% of observed testing sites did not have signage to indicate testing was taking place – adding signage ensures accessibility to these sites for the public
- 25% of observed testing sites did not provide handouts or verbal explanations of testing procedures – adding these explanations is an important mechanism for transparency for the public
- Our observer in Sandoval County was required to obtain a special ID to observe testing – removing this barrier ensures transparency and accessibility to those who wish to observe
- Multiple important features were not observable to ONME observers at many sites, including the testing of accessible voting systems, central count tabulators, electronic pollbooks, write-in ballots, and unusual ballots – while observers may not have observed the entirety of Logic and Accuracy testing conducted at each site they observed, counties may wish to check that all functionalities of equipment is tested to ensure the proper functioning during voting

Early In-Person Voting:

- Every location, regardless of size, should have at least two precinct board members present at all times to ensure ballots are never handled without oversight – ONME observers noted sites in De Baca and Hidalgo counties with only one member present
- Language access, especially in Native languages but also to some extent in Spanish, was not consistently available, even in counties that are required by state and/or federal law.
- Sample ballots and instructions should be more consistently available across the state – for counties with large number of ballot options, we recommend posting QR codes
- Accessible voting systems were not consistently tested during opening
- A number of voting locations inappropriately asked previously registered voters for identification

Election Day:

- Across the state, many locations were overwhelmed by the volume of same-day voter registrations. While the state has flagged this issue after the election, proper stress testing needs to be conducted prior to the next election to ensure that the system will not be overwhelmed
- Related to the volume of same-day voter registration, multiple locations noted long lines, and 33% of locations observed voters leaving lines
- Language access, while more than in Early In-Person Voting, was still inconsistently available, especially in Native languages
- Accessible voting systems were not consistently tested during opening
- A number of voting locations inappropriately asked previously registered voters for identification

Certification of Results:

- Bernalillo, Catron, Grant, and San Juan counties did not make the results of the certification of results available to the public

Appendix

Appendix 1: Checklists Provided to ONME Observers

Nonpartisan Election Observation – POLLWORKER TRAINING CHECKLIST (New Mexico)

Name (First and Last)	
Phone Number (Preferred)	
County Where You Observed	
Address of Location Observed	
Date of Observation	
If you have a problem or question about the observation, please contact your Regional Coordinator	

➤ Remember to abide by the **Nonpartisan Election Observer Code of Conduct** at all times

ACCESSIBILITY OF THE TRAINING VENUE QUESTIONS

1	Were there clearly marked accessible parking spots at the training venue (i.e. blue lines and obvious signage)?	Yes	No	I don't know
2	Was the path from the parking space to the building entrance paved, clear of stairs and physical obstacles and narrow doorways enabling a wheelchair user or visually impaired person to enter easily?	Yes	No	I don't know
3	Was the wheelchair-accessible entrance to the building the main entrance or a side/back entrance?	Main entrance	Side/back entrance	No such entrance
4	Was the wheelchair-accessible entrance clearly marked?	Yes	No	No such entrance
5	Was the wheelchair-accessible entrance unlocked?	Yes	No	No such entrance

TRAINING CONTENT QUESTIONS

6	Was the training that you attended conducted online or in person?	Online	In Person
7	Did the training address how to open the voting location?	Yes	No
8	Did the training cover all of the materials that will be provided, how to find them and when to use them?	Yes	No
9	Did the training address the hours that voting locations will be open?	Yes	No
10	Did the training cover the hours that precinct boards / poll workers are expected to work?	Yes	No
11	Did the training provide information on how to establish a 100-foot limit around the voting location inside of which electioneering cannot take place?	Yes	No
12	Did the training address how to enforce rules against electioneering?	Yes	No
13	Did the training address how to enforce rules against voter intimidation?	Yes	No
14	Did the training provide information on how to operate electronic vote tabulators?	Yes	No
15	Did the training provide information on how to communicate about and resolve unexpected errors with electronic vote tabulators?	Yes	No
16	Did the training provide information on how to set up accessible voting equipment?	Yes	No
17	Did the training provide information on how voters can use accessible voting equipment to vote?	Yes	No
18	Did the training provide information on how to troubleshoot any issues that voters may experience when using accessible voting equipment?	Yes	No

19	Did the training provide information on how to manage signature rosters and poll lists (paper copy voter lists for the location) and/or on how to operate electronic pollbooks?	Yes	No
20	Did the training provide specific information on how to understand and resolve alerts from the electronic pollbooks? <i>(Please mark "No" if the county does not use e-pollbooks)</i>	Yes	No
21	Did the training provide information on how to implement wait time reduction plans, if needed?	Yes	No
22	Did the training provide information on who is eligible and who is ineligible to register and vote in the election (i.e. people must be 18 years of age, be a citizen of the U.S, a resident of NM, not currently incarcerated for a felony conviction)?	Yes	No
23	Was training provided about what information and/or forms of identification poll workers may request when individuals are checking in to vote (i.e. they may request a voter's name, address, birth date, however, they may not require driver's licenses, social security cards, proof of citizenship/residency/age)?	Yes	No
24	Did the training provide information about same day voter registration (i.e. how long the process requires, what identification forms they may ask for, etc...)?	Yes	No
25	Did the training address how to assist voters with a disability who request accessibility accommodations?	Yes	No
26	Did the training address how to assist voters who require language-related accessibility accommodations, if requested?	Yes	No
27	Did the training address the federal requirement to provide ballots upon request in Diné (Navajo) in Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, Rio Arriba, San Juan, Sandoval and Socorro counties; in Zuni in Catron and McKinley counties; in Ute in San Juan; in Spanish in all counties and to provide translation services for Laguna and Acoma voters in Cibola County?	Yes	No
28	Did the training provide information on the different types of ballot styles for the election?	Yes	No
29	Did the training provide information on standard voting procedures?	Yes	No
30	Did the training provide information on when to issue provisional ballots?	Yes	No
31	Did the training provide information on how to process provisional ballots?	Yes	No
32	Did the training provide information on spoiled ballot procedures?	Yes	No
33	Did the training provide information on the procedures for dropping off an absentee ballot on election day?	Yes	No
34	Did the training provide information about political party and other election observers?	Yes	No
35	Did the training provide information about accommodating state police or officers of the peace as observers?	Yes	No
36	Did the training provide information about the roles, responsibilities and guidelines for appropriate conduct of election challengers?	Yes	No
37	Did the training provide information about how to close the polls?	Yes	No
38	Did the training provide information about managing voters who arrive after the close of polls?	Yes	No
39	Did the training provide information about how to transmit results or deliver voted ballots to the central counting place?	Yes	No
40	Did the training provide information about how to verify the machine-printed election returns?	Yes	No
41	Did the training provide information about how to store and transmit the machine-printed election returns?	Yes	No

42	Did the training provide information about how to remove and store the removable media storage device from electronic vote tabulators?	Yes	No
43	Did the training provide information on how to complete an election certificate verifying that all election duties were properly performed?	Yes	No
44	Did the training provide information on how to prepare to transmit the ballot boxes after the election?	Yes	No
45	Did the training provide information about how to prepare and transmit the envelopes of other election materials?	Yes	No
46	Did the training provide information on publicly posting copies of the election returns at each voting location?	Yes	No
47	Did the training provide information on locking any voting machines after the election?	Yes	No

TRAINING ENVIRONMENT QUESTIONS

48	How many individuals attended the training session? <i>Please provide your best estimate.</i>				
49	How many trainers facilitated the training session?				
50	In your opinion, was the training over-crowded?	Yes	No		
51	In your opinion, was it possible for all participants in the training to easily see and hear the training content throughout the majority of the training?	Yes	No		
52	Were any accessibility accommodations made to facilitate participation (interpretation into other languages including American Sign Language, closed captioning, materials in electronic or large print formats, etc.)? <i>If yes, please provide details in the Notes section.</i>	Yes	No		
53	Did you witness any incidents of violence, harassment or intimidation during training (of the trainer, of other participants, etc.)?	Yes	No		
54	Were any political party observers from the Democratic Party present during this training session?	Yes	No		
55	Were any political party observers from the Libertarian Party present during this training session?	Yes	No		
56	Were any political party observers from the Republican Party present during this training session?	Yes	No		
57	Indicate whether any political party observers from the Free New Mexico Party, the Green Party of New Mexico, or the Party for Socialism and Liberation of New Mexico (S&L) were present. <i>Tick all that apply. If none of those three minor parties were present, indicate None.</i>	Free New Mexico Party	Green Party	Party for Socialism and Liberation	None
58	Were any members of the media present during this training session?	Yes	No		
59	As a result of your observation experience, do you feel you have a better understanding of the electoral process in New Mexico?	Yes	No		

Additional Notes

[illegible]

Nonpartisan Election Observation – LOGIC AND ACCURACY TESTING (NEW MEXICO)

November 5, 2024 General Election Cycle	
Name (First and Last)	
Phone Number (Preferred)	
Address of Location to Observe	
Date of Observation	
If you have a problem or question about the observation, please contact your Regional Coordinator	

- Remember to abide by the **Nonpartisan Election Observer Code of Conduct** at all times (page 6)
- Please recall that you are only observing one part of testing, which is carried out over many days. **Please respond only for the period during which you observed!**

PART I – TESTING ENVIRONMENT

1	Were there signs indicating how to find the logic and accuracy test when you arrived at the test site?	Yes	No		
2	Was space made available at the test site for observers from the general public to observe?	Yes	No		
3	How many observers from the Democratic Party were present?				
4	How many observers from the Libertarian Party were present?				
5	How many observers from the Republican Party were present?				
6	Indicate whether any political party observers from the Free New Mexico Party, the Green Party of New Mexico, or the Party for Socialism and Liberation of New Mexico (S&L) were present. <i>Tick all that apply. If none of those three minor parties were present, indicate None.</i>	Free New Mexico Party	Green Party	Party for Socialism and Liberation	None
7	How many journalists / members of the media were present?				
8	How many other members of the public were present?				
9	Did any of the other individuals present during testing identify themselves as nonpartisan or independent observers, monitors or challengers?	Yes	No		

9b If you answered **yes** to 9, please list the names of any organizations mentioned or seen in the space below:

--

10	Were any handouts or verbal explanations of logic and accuracy testing provided to individuals attending?	Yes	No
11	Were elections staff available to answer questions about the logic and accuracy test?	Yes	No

PART II – TESTING PROCEDURES

12	Did the election officials test central count vote tabulation machines ?	Yes	No
13	How many central count vote tabulation machines were tested while you were present? (If none were tested, write 0)		

- 14 Did the election officials test **tabulators for use in polling locations** while you were present?

Yes	No
-----	----
- 15 How many **tabulators for use in polling locations** were tested while you were present? (If none were tested, write 0)

--
- 16 Did the election officials test **accessible voting systems / ballot marking devices**?

Yes	No
-----	----
- 17 How many **accessible voting systems / ballot marking devices** were tested? (If none were tested, write 0)

--
- 18 Did the election officials test **electronic pollbooks**?

Yes	No
-----	----
- 19 How many **electronic pollbooks** were tested? (If none were tested, write 0)

--
- 20 Did election officials print zero reports for all tabulators to be tested prior to beginning testing?

Yes	No
-----	----
- 21 Were all zero reports confirmed by all political party observers present?

Yes	No	No party observers
-----	----	--------------------

21b If you answered **no** to 21, please provide additional information in the space below:

--

- 22 Did election officials use a test deck of ballots to test the tabulators?

Yes	No
-----	----

For questions for 23 to 27b you will likely have to ask an election official. Please record their responses.

- 23 Did the ballots tested by election officials include test ballots that were blank or under-voted?

Yes	No	Unsure
-----	----	--------
- 24 Did the ballots tested by election officials include test ballots that had write-in candidates?

Yes	No	Unsure
-----	----	--------
- 25 Did the ballots tested by election officials include test ballots that were over-voted?

Yes	No	Unsure
-----	----	--------
- 26 Did the ballots tested by election officials include test ballots for all ballot styles (all combinations of candidates and questions) that will be used in the county?

Yes	No	Unsure
-----	----	--------
- 27 Did election officials test any other unusual ballot cases as part of their test deck (e.g., ballots with stray and errant marks, ballots in red pen, ballots from another election)?

Yes	No	Unsure
-----	----	--------

27b If you answered **yes** to 27, please provide additional information in the space below:

--

- 28 Did the election officials test the out-stacking functionality (ability of the machines to set aside ballots with errors, write-ins, etc. that need to be interpreted by humans) of central count equipment?

Yes	No	No central count equipment
-----	----	----------------------------
- 29 Did election officials secure and retain all ballots after testing on the day you observed?

Yes	No
-----	----

PART III – TESTING RESULTS

30 Did the election officials generate a summary report at the end of testing tabulation equipment?

Yes	No
-----	----

31 Did all political party observers present verify that the results of the summary report matched the expected results from the test deck?

Yes	No	No party observers
-----	----	--------------------

31b If you answered **no** to 31, please provide additional information in the space below:

--

32 How many unexpected errors with equipment were detected during testing?

32b If you gave **any answer other than 0 (zero)**, please provide additional information in the space below:

--

33 Was all equipment tested ultimately certified for use in the November 5 general elections?

Yes	No
-----	----

33b If you answered **no** to 33, please provide additional information in the space below:

--

34 Did election officials clear the results of the testing from all tabulation equipment and reset each counter to zero at the end of testing?

Yes	No
-----	----

35 Were all voting machines and/or accessible voting systems tested during the time you observed immediately sealed with a metal seal following testing?

Yes	No
-----	----

36 Did election officials record the metal seal number on the certificate for each voting machine / accessible voting machine tested during the period you observed?

Yes	No
-----	----

37 Did election officials record the reading showing on the protective counter at the time each voting machine / accessible voting system was sealed on the certificate?

Yes	No
-----	----

38 Did election officials seal and retain any logic and accuracy test printout(s) from the period that you observed?

Yes	No
-----	----

PART IV – CONDUCT OF OTHER ACTORS

- For the following sections where you may be asked to record information about how particular actors behaved during testing, please **DO NOT** record any full names or personally identifying details. We are only interested in affiliations (political party representative from Party X, journalist, representative of organization XYZ).
- We do not expect that observers will encounter difficult security situations during their time observing, but please **exercise situational awareness and do not stay to observe if you encounter a situation that makes you uncomfortable. Please put your personal safety first.**

39 If party observers or other members of the public were present, did any of them raise challenges or object to the conduct of logic and accuracy testing?

Yes

No

39b If you answered **yes** to 39, please provide additional information in the space below:

--

40 Did any of the party observers present or members of the public attempt to intimidate or otherwise influence any of the election officials during logic and accuracy testing?

Yes

No

40b If you answered **yes** to 40, please provide additional information in the space below:

--

41 Did you witness or hear of any other instances of violence or intimidation during logic and accuracy testing?

Yes

No

41b If you answered **yes** to 41, please provide additional information in the space below:

--

42 Was the logic and accuracy test disrupted at any point?

Yes

No

42b If you answered **yes** to 42, please provide additional information in the space below:

--

43 As a result of your observation experience, do you feel you have a better understanding of the role that logic and accuracy testing plays in an election process?

Yes

No

Additional Notes

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Observe New Mexico Elections Code of Conduct for Nonpartisan Election Observers

By signing this code of conduct, nonpartisan election observers agree to be bound by its provisions. Observe New Mexico Elections reserves the right to dismiss any individual who fails to uphold this code of conduct.

1. Observers will inform themselves about the process that they are observing through review of any materials provided and attendance at any mandatory training sessions.
2. Observers will conduct themselves at all times in a civil and serious manner that will reflect positively on the nonpartisan observation effort. They will respect state and local laws, abide by any instructions provided by election officials and maintain a respectful attitude.
3. Observers recognize that they can in no way interfere with the elections process. They cannot provide guidance to election workers or behave in a disruptive or distracting manner in any way. Should they have objections or concerns, they will elevate them through established channels.
4. All observers must maintain strict impartiality while they are observing. At no time during their observation will they publicly indicate or express bias or preference with regards to any political party, candidate(s) or ballot initiatives.
5. Observers must not display any party symbols at any time while they are observing. This means that they will not carry, wear or display electoral material or any article of clothing, emblem, colors, hats, badges, etc. that would indicate their support for or opposition to any party, candidate or key issues in contention in the election.
6. Observers will be objective in their reporting and refrain from sharing rumors or speculation. They will report what they see – positive or negative – in a timely and accurate manner.
7. Observers are not allowed to engage in intimidating conduct, nor to carry or display arms or weapons of any kind during the time they are engaged with the project.
8. Individual observers who violate any provisions of this code of conduct will be immediately withdrawn and their organization will be notified.

I, the undersigned, agree to abide by these provisions at all times during my association with Observe New Mexico Elections or risk my permanent removal from the effort.

Signature

Date

Nonpartisan Election Observation – EARLY IN-PERSON CHECKLIST

November 5, 2024 General Election Cycle

Name (First and Last)	
Phone Number (Preferred)	
Address of Location to Observe	
County of Observation	
Date of Observation	
If you have a problem or question about the observation, please contact your Regional Coordinator	

➤ Remember to abide by the **Nonpartisan Election Observer Code of Conduct** at all times

PART I – ARRIVAL AND OPENING

1	At what time did the presiding judge for the alternate early voting location arrive?	More than 30 minutes before the scheduled opening	Between 15 minutes and 30 minutes before the scheduled opening	Between 1 and 15 minutes before the scheduled opening	When the location was scheduled to open	After the location was scheduled to open
2	At what time did the precinct board members announce that the polls were open?	More than 15 minutes before the scheduled opening	Between 1 and 15 minutes before the scheduled opening	At the scheduled opening time	Between 1 and 15 minutes after the scheduled opening time	More than 15 minutes after the scheduled opening time
3	How many total precinct board members / election officials were present at the voting location at the time it opened (<i>please include the presiding judge as a precinct board member</i>)?					
4	Before opening the voting location, did members of the precinct board verify the number of lifetime votes cast on the protective counters of all tabulation equipment in use in the location to ensure they matched the numbers recorded on the certificates for the equipment?	Yes	No	Unable to verify		
5	How many party observers from the Democratic Party were present at opening?					
6	How many party observers from the Libertarian Party were present at opening?					
7	How many party observers from the Republican Party were present at opening?					
8	Indicate whether any political party observers from the Free New Mexico Party, the Green Party of New Mexico, or the Party for Socialism and Liberation of New Mexico (S&L) were present. <i>Tick all that apply. If none of those three minor parties were present, indicate None.</i>	Free New Mexico Party	Green Party	Party for Socialism and Liberation	None	
9	Did any of the other individuals present at opening identify themselves as nonpartisan or independent observers, monitors, watchers or challengers ?	Yes No				
9b	If you answered yes to 9, please list the names of any organizations mentioned or seen in the space below:					

PART II – SET-UP AND ENVIRONMENT

10	How many voter check-in stations did the voting location have?	
11	How many voting stations did the voting location have?	

12	In your opinion, were voting stations arranged in a manner that ensured secrecy of the ballot?	Yes	No		
13	Did each voting station have posted instructions about how to prepare a ballot and/or use the accessible voting system?	Yes	No	Unable to verify	
14	When polls opened, did the voting location have a paper signature roster for voters to sign or an electronic poll book? (<i>Check all that apply</i>)	Paper roster	Electronic pollbook	Neither / Not sure	
15	When polls opened, did the voting location have regular ballots ?	Yes	No	Not sure	
16	When polls opened, did the voting location have provisional ballots (or provisional ballot envelopes) ?	Yes	No	Not sure	
17	Did the voting location have at least one accessible voting system?	Yes	No		
18	Was the accessible voting system set up when the voting location opened?	Yes	No	No Accessible System	
19	Was the accessible voting system turned on when the voting location opened?	Yes	No	No Accessible System	
20	Did an election official run several test ballots through the accessible voting system to confirm it is working?	Yes	No	No Accessible System	
21	Did the voting location have posted instructions on how to cast a valid vote?	Yes	No		
22	Did the voting location have posted information about the hours during which the voting location is open?	Yes	No		
23	Did the voting location have posted information about how to contact state and/or federal officials if an individual's voting rights are violated?	Yes	No		
24	Did the voting location have posted instructions on how to request a new ballot if a voter spoils their ballot?	Yes	No		
25	Did the voting location have posted instructions on voters' rights to cast a provisional ballot and how to request a provisional ballot?	Yes	No		
26	Was a sample ballot (or sample ballots) posted conspicuously in the voting location?	Yes	No		
27	Did the voting location have a posted notice with information about federal or state laws prohibiting voter fraud or misrepresentation?	Yes	No		
28	In what languages were you able to see posted information and instructions about voting? (<i>Check all that apply</i>)	English	Spanish	Other	Unable to answer

If you selected other, please specify _____

PART III – VOTING PROCESS

29	Did an election official verify each voter's name and registration details on the checklist of voters or on the electronic pollbook?	Yes	No (for 1-5 voters)	No (for 6+ voters)	No verification of voters
30	Did an election official read every voter's name out loud after the voter signed the register or verified their details on the electronic pollbook?	Yes	No (for 1-5 voters)	No (for 6+ voters)	No names read aloud
31	After verifying each voter's registration details, did election officials request that any voters present photo ID (ex: if they were provisionally registered or a first time voter)?	No	Yes (for 1-5 voters)	Yes (for 6+ voters)	No such voters
32	Were any voters required to provide voter ID when they should not have been required to do so (e.g. they were already a registered, eligible voter)?	Yes	No		

33	How many individuals at the voting location requested same day registration to vote or a same day update to their registration? (Please provide your best estimate)	None	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	20 or more
34	Did all individuals at the voting location who requested same day registration to vote or a same day update to their voter registration sign an affidavit under oath that they had not already voted in the election?	Yes		No	No such voters	
35	Did election officials ask all individuals who requested same day registration to vote or a same day update to their voter registration to provide valid photo ID?	Yes	No (for 1-5 voters)	No (for 6+ voters)	No such voters	
36	What types of ballots were given to voters in your voting location who requested same day registration to vote or a same day update to their voter registration?	Provisional ballots only	Regular ballots only	Provisional and regular ballots	No such voters	
37	Were any voters turned away throughout the day because they were not registered voters in the county?	No	1 to 5	6 to 10	11 to 20	20 or more
38	Were any voters turned away from the polls throughout the day without first being given the option to vote a provisional ballot ?	No	Yes (for 1-5 voters)	Yes (for 6+ voters)		
39	Were all voters in the wrong voting location provided information about the correct location in which they should vote?	Yes	No (for 1-5 voters)	No (for 6+ voters)	No such voters	
40	Did all voters who requested a replacement for a spoiled ballot receive one from an election judge?	Yes	No	No requests		
41	Were spoiled ballots clearly labelled as such and retained separately by the election judges?	Yes / Always	No / Inconsistent	No spoiled ballots		
42	Did all voters voting a regular ballot place their voted ballots in a precinct tabulator (machine for counting ballots) before exiting the voting location?	Yes	No	No precinct tabulator		
43	Did the precinct tabulator (machine for counting ballots) function correctly throughout the day?	Yes	No	No precinct tabulator		
44	Did all voters who voted a provisional ballot receive written instructions about how to determine if their ballot was counted?	Yes	No	Unsure / Unable to answer		
45	Were provisional ballots clearly identifiable as such and retained separately by the election judges?	Yes / Always	No / Inconsistent	No provisional ballots		
46	Did any voters throughout the day return their absentee ballots to the voting location?	Yes		No		
47	Did all voters wishing to deposit their absentee ballots at the voting location physically hand the ballot to an election official for processing?	Yes	No (for 1-5 voters)	No (for 6+ voters)	No such voters	
48	Did an election judge note in the record for each voter returning an absentee ballot that they had returned an absentee ballot?	Yes	No (for 1-5 voters)	No (for 6+ voters)	No such voters	
48	Did election officials store all absentee ballots deposited at the voting location in a separate marked envelope / container?	Yes	No (for 1-5 ballots)	No (for 6+ ballots)	No such ballots	
49	At any time, did you witness an election official, voter or other individual attempt to open any of the official mailing envelopes or containers for absentee ballots?	Yes		No		
50	How many voters requested language assistance throughout the day?					

51	In what languages was any form of language assistance available at your voting location? (<i>Check all that apply</i>)	Spanish	Navajo	Zuni	Other		
	If you selected other, please specify _____						
52	Were election translators (people) available to assist in any of the following languages at your voting location? (<i>Check all that apply</i>)	Spanish	Navajo	Zuni	Other		
	If you selected other, please specify _____						
53	Were any voters who requested language assistance in your voting location unable to receive it?	Yes	No				
54	How many voters with disabilities requested that either an assistant of their choosing or an election official accompany them to vote?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>					
55	Were any voters with disabilities who requested an assistant not allowed to have the assistant of their choosing accompany them to vote?	Yes	No				
56	How many persons had their eligibility to vote formally challenged by any of the individuals present in the voting location? (<i>If no challenges were made, put 0</i>)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>					
57	How many of the challenges to voter eligibility in 56 were unanimously upheld by the precinct election board? (<i>If no challenges were made, put 0</i>)	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>					
58	Did all individuals whose eligibility to vote was challenged, but the challenge was not upheld by the election board, vote a regular ballot ?	Yes	No	No challenges			
59	Did all persons whose eligibility to vote was challenged, and the challenge was upheld by the election board vote a provisional ballot ?	Yes	No	No challenges			
60	At any point during the day, did an election judge designate a peace officer to assist in maintaining order at the voting location (including the entrance)?	Yes	No				
61	At any point during the day, did a member of the state police or a peace officer enter the voting location to observe the election?	Yes	No				
62	At any point during the day, did the presiding judge suspend state voter identification requirements because the lines had become too long?	Yes	No				
63	At any time during the day, did the voting location run out of essential materials (ballots, secrecy sleeves, etc.)?	Yes	No				
64	Did you witness or hear of voters leaving the line to vote at any point during the day because the wait was too long?	Yes	No				
65	In your opinion, did the voting location have sufficient staff and election equipment to ensure a smooth, orderly and efficient voting process throughout the day?	Yes	No				
66	How many total party observers from the Democratic Party were present at any time during the voting process?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>					
67	How many party observers from the Libertarian Party were present at any time during the voting process?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>					
68	How many party observers from the Republican Party were present at any time during the voting process?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>					
69	How many total party observers from the three minor parties (Green, Free New Mexico and S&L) were present at any time during the voting process?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>					
70	How many journalists / members of the media were present at any time during the voting process?	<table border="1" style="width: 100%; height: 30px; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> <td style="width: 50%;"></td> </tr> </table>					

71	How many total nonpartisan or independent observers, monitors, watchers or challengers were present at any time during the voting process? Please list the names of any nonpartisan organizations mentioned or seen in the space below:
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PART V – CLOSE OF POLLS

72	Did an election judge provide a verbal announcement of the close of polls?	Yes	No	
73	Was there a line at the voting location at the close of polls?	Yes	No	
74	Were all individuals in line at the voting location at the time the location closed provided an opportunity to vote?	Yes	No	No line
75	Were any individuals who entered the line at the voting location after the location closed permitted to vote?	Yes	No	No such individuals
76	Did the voting location close at the time it was scheduled to close?	Closed on Time	Closed Early	Closed Late
77	How many election officials / members of the precinct board were present to close the location?			
78	Did the precinct board complete and sign an election certificate for the voting location as soon as it closed?	Yes	No	

PART VI – CLOSING OF THE LOCATION

79	Was the closing of the location open to observation by media as well as lawfully appointed challengers and poll watchers?	Yes	No	
80	At any point during the closing of the location were any ballots handled by individuals other than the precinct board members?	Yes	No	
81	Did the precinct board certify the copy of the signature roster or a printout from the electronic pollbook for the voting location?	Yes	No	
82	Did the precinct board reconcile the number of voters checked in at the voting location throughout the day with the number of ballots cast?	Yes	No	
83	Were any discrepancies identified in the reconciliation process?	Yes	No	Unsure / Unable to Answer
84	Did the election judges remove ballots from the precinct tabulation equipment and place the ballots in a ballot box?	Yes	No	
85	Was the ballot box locked and sealed with a numbered seal?	Yes	No	
86	Did election officials retain the envelope containing provisional ballots outside of the ballot box?	Yes	No	
87	Did election officials retain the envelope containing absentee ballots outside of the ballot box?	Yes	No	
88	Did election officials retain the envelope of paper ballots that could not be tabulated by the precinct tabulator outside of the ballot box?	Yes	No	
89	Did election officials retain the envelope of ballots with write-in candidates outside of the ballot box?	Yes	No	
90	Did election officials prepare the ballot box, all envelopes of ballots and any unused election materials that were not destroyed for transmission to the county clerk?	Yes	No	

- 91 Did the presiding judge or a designated special messenger take custody of the ballot box and other materials for delivery to the county clerk? ☐ Yes ☐ No
- 92 How many total party observers from the **Democratic Party** were present during the closing of the location?
- 93 How many party observers from the **Libertarian Party** were present during the closing of the location?
- 94 How many party observers from the **Republican Party** were present during the closing of the location?
- 95 How many party observers from the **three minor parties (Green, Free New Mexico and S&L)** were present during the closing of the location?
- 96 How many **journalists / members of the media** were present during the closing of the location?
- 97 How many total **nonpartisan or independent observers, monitors, watchers or challengers** were present during the closing of the location?

Please list the names of any nonpartisan organizations mentioned or seen in the space below:

- 98 Did any of the observers present pose any objections or challenges to the closing of the location? ☐ Yes ☐ No

PART V – CONDUCT OF OTHER ACTORS

- 99 In your opinion, were any of the election officials present in the voting location where you observed subjected to harassment, influence or coercion at any time? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered **yes to 99**, please provide additional information in the space below:

- 100 Did you witness or hear of any other instances of violence or intimidation that took place in the voting location where you observed? ☐ Yes ☐ No

If you answered **yes to 100**, please provide additional information in the space below:

101 Was the voting process at the location where you observed disrupted or paused at any point during the day?

If you answered **yes** to 101, please provide additional information in the space below:

102 Did you witness any individuals attempting to interfere in, influence or manipulate the election process at the voting location where you observed?

If you answered **yes** to 102, please provide additional information in the space below:

103 As a result of your observation experience, do you feel you have a better understanding of the election process?

ADDITIONAL NOTES

[illegible]

Observe New Mexico Elections Code of Conduct for Nonpartisan Election Observers

By signing this code of conduct, nonpartisan election observers agree to be bound by its provisions. Observe New Mexico Elections reserves the right to dismiss any individual who fails to uphold this code of conduct.

1. Observers will inform themselves about the process that they are observing through review of any materials provided and attendance at any mandatory training sessions.
2. Observers will conduct themselves at all times in a civil and serious manner that will reflect positively on the nonpartisan observation effort. They will respect state and local laws, abide by any instructions provided by election officials and maintain a respectful attitude.
3. Observers recognize that they can in no way interfere with the elections process. They cannot provide guidance to election workers or behave in a disruptive or distracting manner in any way. Should they have objections or concerns, they will elevate them through established channels.
4. All observers must maintain strict impartiality while they are observing. At no time during their observation will they publicly indicate or express bias or preference with regards to any political party, candidate(s) or ballot initiatives.
5. Observers must not display any party symbols at any time while they are observing. This means that they will not carry, wear or display electoral material or any article of clothing, emblem, colors, hats, badges, etc. that would indicate their support for or opposition to any party, candidate or key issues in contention in the election.
6. Observers will be objective in their reporting and refrain from sharing rumors or speculation. They will report what they see – positive or negative – in a timely and accurate manner.
7. Observers are not allowed to engage in intimidating conduct, nor to carry or display arms or weapons of any kind during the time they are engaged with the project.
8. Individual observers who violate any provisions of this code of conduct will be immediately withdrawn and their organization will be notified.

I, the undersigned, agree to abide by these provisions at all times during my association with Observe New Mexico Elections or risk my permanent removal from the effort.

Signature

Date

Nonpartisan Election Observation – ELECTION DAY CHECKLIST

November 5, 2024 General Election Cycle	
Name (First and Last)	
Phone Number (10-digit phone number that you are using to observe)	
Address of Location Observed	
County of Observation	
Date of Observation	November 5, 2024
If you have a problem or question about the observation, please contact your Regional Coordinator	

➤ Remember to abide by the **Nonpartisan Election Observer Code of Conduct** at all times

PART I – ARRIVAL AND OPENING

Please arrive at the voting location no later than 6:30 a.m. Please submit your Arrival and Opening message to <https://tinyurl.com/4bedr55a> by 7:30 a.m.

1	At what time did the presiding judge for the voting location arrive?	Before 6:30 am	Between 6:31 am and 6:44 am	Between 6:45 am and 6:59 am	At 7:00 am	After 7:00 am
2	At what time did the precinct board members announce that the polls were open?	Before 6:45 am	Between 6:45 am and 6:59 am	7:00 am	Between 7:01 am and 7:15 am	After 7:15 am
3	How many total precinct board members / election officials were present at the voting location at the time it opened (please include the presiding judge as a precinct board member)?					
4	Before opening the voting location, did members of the precinct board verify the number of lifetime votes cast on the protective counters of all tabulation equipment in use in the location to ensure they matched the numbers recorded on the certificates for the equipment?	Yes	No	Unable to verify		
5	How many party observers from the Democratic Party were present at opening?					
6	How many party observers from the Libertarian Party were present at opening?					
7	How many party observers from the Republican Party were present at opening?					
8	Indicate whether any political party observers from the Free New Mexico Party, the Green Party of New Mexico, or the Party for Socialism and Liberation of New Mexico (S&L) were present. Tick all that apply. If none of those three minor parties were present, indicate None .	Free New Mexico Party	Green Party	Party for Socialism and Liberation	None	
9	Did any of the other individuals present at opening identify themselves as nonpartisan or independent observers, monitors, watchers or challengers ?	Yes ☐ No ☐				
9b	If you answered yes to 9, please list the names of any organizations mentioned or seen in the space below:					

PART II – SET-UP AND ENVIRONMENT

Please send your Set-Up and Environment message to [\[URL\]](#) been able to assess the environment in the voting location - around 8:00 a.m.

10	How many voter check-in stations did the voting location have?	
----	--	----------------------

11	How many voting stations did the voting location have?						
12	In your opinion, were voting stations arranged in a manner that ensured secrecy of the ballot?	Yes	No				
13	Did each voting station have posted instructions about how to prepare a ballot?	Yes	No	Unable to verify			
14	Did the voting location have any posted instructions about how to use the accessible voting system?	Yes	No				
15	When polls opened, did the voting location have a paper signature roster for voters to sign or an electronic pollbook?	Paper roster	Electronic pollbook	Both	Neither / Not sure		
16	When polls opened, did the voting location have regular ballots ?	Yes	No	Not sure			
17	When polls opened, did the voting location have provisional ballots , provisional ballot envelopes or a way to print provisional ballots (e.g. through a ballot-on-demand printer)?	Yes	No	Not sure			
18	Did the voting location have at least one accessible voting system?	Yes	No				
19	Was the accessible voting system set up when the voting location opened?	Yes	No	No Accessible System			
20	Was the accessible voting system turned on when the voting location opened?	Yes	No	No Accessible System			
21	Did an election official run several test ballots through the accessible voting system to confirm it is working?	Yes	No	No Accessible System			
22	Did the voting location have a secure absentee ballot drop box?	Yes – Inside the Voting Location	Yes – Outside the Voting Location	No			
23	Did the voting location have posted instructions on how to cast a valid vote?	Yes	No				
24	Did the voting location have posted information about the hours during which the voting location is open?	Yes	No				
25	Did the voting location have posted information about how to contact state and/or federal officials if an individual's voting rights are violated?	Yes	No				
26	Did the voting location have posted instructions on how to request a new ballot if a voter spoils their ballot?	Yes	No				
27	Did the voting location have posted instructions on voters' rights to cast a provisional ballot and how to request a provisional ballot?	Yes	No				
28	Was a sample ballot (or sample ballots) posted or conspicuously available in the voting location?	Yes	No				
29	Did the voting location have a posted notice with information about federal or state laws prohibiting voter fraud or misrepresentation?	Yes	No				
30	In what languages were you able to see posted information and instructions about voting? (Check all that apply)	English	Spanish	Diné / Navajo	Zuni	Ute	Other

If you selected other, please specify _____

PART III – MID-DAY REPORT

Please submit your Mid-Day report to [URL] leaving the voting location for a lunch break

- | | | | |
|----|---|-----|----|
| 31 | As of 12:30 p.m., in your opinion, did the voting location have sufficient staff and election equipment to ensure a smooth, orderly and efficient voting process throughout the day? | Yes | No |
| 32 | As of 12:30 p.m., were there any significant election equipment malfunctions in the voting location (significant meaning an issue that could not be repaired or otherwise addressed)? | Yes | No |
| 33 | As of 12:30 p.m., do you have any significant concerns about anything that has taken place in your voting location throughout the day? | Yes | No |

If you answered **yes** to 33, please provide additional information in the space below:

PART IV – VOTING PROCESS

Please submit your Voting Process report to [URL] in your location after the official close of polls (should be around 7:00 pm)

- | | | | | | | |
|----|---|--------------------------|-------------------------|--|---------------------------|----------------|
| 34 | Did an election official verify each voter's name and registration details on the checklist of voters or on the electronic pollbook? | Yes | No
(for 1-5 voters) | No
(for 6+ voters) | No verification of voters | |
| 35 | Did an election official read every voter's name out loud after the voter signed the register or verified their details on the electronic pollbook? | Yes | No
(for 1-5 voters) | No
(for 6+ voters) | No names read aloud | |
| 36 | After verifying each voter's registration details, did election officials request that any voters present photo ID (ex: if they were provisionally registered or a first-time voter)? | No | Yes
(for 1-5 voters) | Yes
(for 6+ voters) | No such voters | |
| 37 | Were any voters required to provide voter ID when they should not have been required to do so (e.g. they were already registered)? | | | | Yes No | |
| 38 | How many individuals at the voting location requested same day registration to vote or a same day update to their registration?
(Please provide your best estimate) | None | 1 to 5 | 6 to 10 | 11 to 20 | 20 or more |
| 39 | Did all individuals at the voting location who requested same day registration to vote or a same day update to their voter registration sign an affidavit under oath that they had not already voted in the election? | | | Yes | No | No such voters |
| 40 | Did election officials ask all individuals who requested same day registration to vote or a same day update to their voter registration to provide valid photo ID? | Yes | No
(for 1-5 voters) | No
(for 6+ voters) | No such voters | |
| 41 | What types of ballots were provided to voters who requested a same day registration or a same day update to their registration to vote? | Provisional ballots only | Regular ballots only | Provisional and regular ballots (depending on the voter) | No such voters | |

42	Were any voters turned away throughout the day because they were not registered voters in the county?	No	Yes (for 1-5 voters)	Yes (for 6-10 voters)	Yes (for 11 to 20 voters)	Yes (for 20+ voters)		
43	Were any voters turned away throughout the day because of a previous felony conviction (unincarcerated felons are eligible to vote)?			No	Yes (for 1-5 voters)	Yes (for 6+ voters)		
44	Were any voters turned away from the polls throughout the day without first being given the option to vote a provisional ballot ?			No	Yes (for 1-5 voters)	Yes (for 6+ voters)		
45	Were all voters in the wrong voting location provided information about the correct location in which they should vote?	Yes	No (for 1-5 voters)	No (for 6+ voters)	No such voters	Unsure / Unable to verify		
46	Did all voters who requested a replacement for a spoiled ballot receive one from an election judge?			Yes	No	No requests		
47	Were spoiled ballots clearly labelled as such and retained separately by the election judges?			Yes / Always	No / Inconsistent	No spoiled ballots		
48	Did all voters voting a regular ballot place their voted ballots in a precinct tabulator (machine for counting ballots) before exiting the voting location?			Yes	No	No precinct tabulator		
49	Did the precinct tabulator (machine for counting ballots) function correctly throughout the day?			Yes	No	No precinct tabulator		
50	Were provisional ballots clearly identifiable as such and retained separately by the election judges?			Yes / Always	No / Inconsistent	No provisional ballots		
51	Did any voters throughout the day return their absentee ballots to the voting location?			Yes		No		
52	Did all voters wishing to deposit their absentee ballots at the voting location physically hand the ballot to an election official for processing?	Yes	No – Placed in secure ballot drop box instead	No – Placed in tabulator or other location	No such voters			
53	Did election officials store all absentee ballots deposited at the voting location in a separate marked envelope / container or in the secure absentee ballot drop box?	Yes	No (for 1-5 ballots)	No (for 6+ ballots)	No such ballots			
54	At any time, did you witness an election official, voter or other individual attempt to open any of the official mailing envelopes or containers for absentee ballots?			Yes		No		
55	How many voters requested language assistance throughout the day?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						
56	In what languages was any form of language assistance available at your voting location? (Check all that apply)	Spanish	Diné / Navajo	Zuni	Ute	Laguna or Acoma Keresan	Other	
If you selected other, please specify _____								
57	Were election translators (people) available to assist in any of the following languages at your voting location? (Check all that apply)	Spanish	Diné / Navajo	Zuni	Ute	Laguna or Acoma Keresan	Other	
If you selected other, please specify _____								
58	Were any voters who requested language assistance in your voting location unable to receive it?			Yes		No		
59	How many voters requested that either an assistant of their choosing or an election official accompany them to vote?	<table border="1"> <tr> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table>						

60	Were any voters who requested an assistant not allowed to have the assistant of their choosing accompany them to vote?	Yes	No	
61	Were all assistants who accompanied voters into the voting location made to sign the signature roster or electronic pollbook alongside the name of the voter?	Yes	No	No such voters
62	How many persons had their eligibility to vote formally challenged by any of the individuals present in the voting location? <i>(If no challenges were made, put 0)</i>			
63	How many of the challenges to voter eligibility in 61 were unanimously upheld by the precinct election board? <i>(If no challenges were made, put 0)</i>			
64	Did all individuals whose eligibility to vote was challenged, but the challenge was not upheld by the election board, vote a regular ballot ?	Yes	No	No challenges
65	Did all persons whose eligibility to vote was challenged, and the challenge was upheld by the election board vote a provisional ballot ?	Yes	No	No challenges
66	At any point during the day, did an election judge designate a peace officer to assist in maintaining order at the voting location (including the entrance)?	Yes	No	
67	At any point during the day, did a member of the state police or a peace officer enter the voting location to observe the election?	Yes	No	
68	At any time during the day, did the voting location run out of essential materials (ballots, supplies for ballot-on-demand printers, etc.)?	Yes	No	
69	Did you witness or hear of voters leaving the line to vote at any point during the day because the wait was too long?	Yes	No	
70	In your opinion, did the voting location have sufficient staff and election equipment to ensure a smooth, orderly and efficient voting process throughout the day?	Yes	No	
71	How many total party observers from the Democratic Party were present at any time during the voting process?			
72	How many party observers from the Libertarian Party were present at any time during the voting process?			
73	How many party observers from the Republican Party were present at any time during the voting process?			
74	How many total party observers from the three minor parties (Green, Free New Mexico and S&L) were present at any time during the voting process?			
75	How many journalists / members of the media were present at any time during the voting process?			
76	How many total nonpartisan or independent observers, monitors, watchers or challengers were present at any time during the voting process?			

Please list the names of any nonpartisan organizations mentioned or seen in the space below:

PART V – CLOSE OF POLLS

Please submit your Close of Polls report to [\[URL\]](#)
announcement of the close of polls in your voting location (should be around 7:00 pm)

77	Did an election judge provide a verbal announcement of the close of polls?	Yes	No			
78	At what time did the election judge officially announce the polls to be closed?	Before 6:45 pm	Between 6:45 pm and 6:59 pm	7:00 pm	Between 7:01 pm and 7:15 pm	After 7:15 pm

79	Was there a line at the voting location at the close of polls?	Yes	No	
80	Were all individuals in line at the voting location at the time the location closed provided an opportunity to vote?	Yes	No	No line
81	Were any individuals who entered the line at the voting location after the location closed permitted to vote?	Yes	No	No such individuals
82	How many election officials / members of the precinct board were present to close the location?			

PART VI –BALLOT COUNTING AND RECONCILIATION; PREPARATION OF RETURNS

Please submit your Ballot Counting and Reconciliation message [URL](#) counting and reconciliation has concluded in your voting location and all election materials have been transferred to the appropriate special messenger to be brought back to the county clerk.

83	Was the counting of ballots and preparation of election returns open to observation by media as well as lawfully appointed challengers and poll watchers?	Yes	No		
84	At any point during the closing of the location were any ballots handled by individuals other than the precinct board members?	Yes	No		
85	Did the precinct board certify the copy of the signature roster or a printout from the electronic pollbook for the voting location?	Yes	No		
86	Did the precinct board reconcile the number of voters checked in at the voting location throughout the day with the number of ballots cast?	Yes	No		
87	Were any discrepancies identified in the reconciliation process?	Yes	No	Unsure / Unable to Answer	
88	Did the election judges remove ballots from the precinct tabulation equipment and place the ballots in a ballot box?	Yes	No		
89	Was the ballot box locked and sealed with a numbered seal?	Yes	No		
90	Did election officials log all seal number(s) for the ballot box(es) at the voting location?	Yes	No		
91	Did election officials print copies of the election returns for all precinct tabulators in use at the voting location?	Yes	No	No precinct tabulator(s)	
92	Did two election officials of different political parties verify that the counter settings on the machine-printed election returns from the precinct tabulator(s) were legible?	Yes	No	No precinct tabulator(s)	
93	Were the election returns from the precinct tabulator(s) signed by all members of the precinct board?	Yes	No	No precinct tabulator(s)	
94	Were the election returns from the precinct tabulator(s) signed by two election watchers or observers with different affiliations?	Yes	No	Insufficient watchers present	No precinct tabulator(s)
95	Did the presiding judge read aloud the results of the votes cast for the voting location?	Yes	No		
96	Did election officials place the checklist of registered voters and a copy of the printed election returns from the precinct tabulator(s) in an envelope for the Secretary of State?	Yes	No		
97	Did election officials place the signature roster or a printout from the electronic pollbook, the other copy of the printed election returns from the precinct tabulator(s) and the tabulator's removable storage drive in a container to be returned to the county clerk?	Yes	No		
98	Did election officials retain the envelope containing provisional ballots outside of the ballot box?	Yes	No	No provisional ballots	

99	Did election officials retain the envelope containing absentee ballots outside of the ballot box?	Yes	No	No absentee ballots
100	Did election officials retain the envelope of paper ballots that could not be tabulated by the precinct tabulator outside of the ballot box?	Yes	No	No such ballots
101	Did election officials retain the envelope of ballots with write-in candidates outside of the ballot box?	Yes	No	No such ballots
102	Did the election judges prepare and sign a certificate of election for the voting location?	Yes	No	
103	Did election officials prepare the ballot box, all envelopes of ballots and any unused election materials that were not destroyed for transmission to the county clerk?	Yes	No	
104	Did election officials post a copy of the printed election returns from the precinct tabulator(s) in use in the location outside of the polling location?	Yes	No	
105	Did the presiding judge or a designated special messenger take custody of the ballot box and other materials for delivery to the county clerk?	Yes	No	
106	How many total party observers from the Democratic Party were present during the ballot reconciliation and counting process at the location?			
107	How many party observers from the Libertarian Party were present during the ballot reconciliation and counting process at the location?			
108	How many party observers from the Republican Party were present during the ballot reconciliation and counting process at the location?			
109	How many party observers from the three minor parties (Green, Free New Mexico and S&L) were present during the ballot reconciliation and counting process at the location?			
110	How many journalists / members of the media were present during the ballot reconciliation and counting process at the location?			
111	How many total nonpartisan or independent observers, monitors, watchers or challengers were present during the closing of the location?			
Please list the names of any nonpartisan organizations mentioned or seen in the space below:				
112	Did any of the observers present pose any objections or challenges to the ballot reconciliation or counting process at the location?	Yes	No	

PART VII – CONDUCT OF OTHER ACTORS

Please submit your Conduct of Other Actors message to [URL](#)
 Message before returning home, reporting on the entire day. Thank you for your dedication to ONME!

113	In your opinion, were any of the election officials present in the voting location where you observed subjected to harassment, influence or coercion at any time?	Yes	No
If you answered yes to 113, please provide additional information in the space below:			

114 Did you witness or hear of any other instances of violence or intimidation that took place in the voting location where you observed, including bringing weapons within 100 feet of the voting location?

Yes

No

If you answered **yes to 114**, please provide additional information in the space below:

115 Did you witness or hear of any other instances of electioneering (wearing or distributing candidate or campaign materials within 100 feet of the voting location)?

Yes

No

If you answered **yes to 115**, please provide additional information in the space below:

116 Was the voting process at the location where you observed disrupted or paused at any point during the day?

Yes

No

If you answered **yes to 116**, please provide additional information in the space below:

117 Did you witness any individuals attempting to interfere in, influence or manipulate the election process at the voting location where you observed?

Yes

No

If you answered **yes to 117**, please provide additional information in the space below:

118 As a result of your observation experience, do you feel you have a better understanding of the election process?

Yes

No

Please submit all data to [URL](#) can also use the embedded QR Code below to access the Web Form.

ADDITIONAL NOTES

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

Observe New Mexico Elections Code of Conduct for Nonpartisan Election Observers

By signing this code of conduct, nonpartisan election observers agree to be bound by its provisions. Observe New Mexico Elections reserves the right to dismiss any individual who fails to uphold this code of conduct.

1. Observers will inform themselves about the process that they are observing through review of any materials provided and attendance at any mandatory training sessions.
2. Observers will conduct themselves at all times in a civil and serious manner that will reflect positively on the nonpartisan observation effort. They will respect state and local laws, abide by any instructions provided by election officials and maintain a respectful attitude.
3. Observers recognize that they can in no way interfere with the elections process. They cannot provide guidance to election workers or behave in a disruptive or distracting manner in any way. Should they have objections or concerns, they will elevate them through established channels.
4. All observers must maintain strict impartiality while they are observing. At no time during their observation will they publicly indicate or express bias or preference with regards to any political party, candidate(s) or ballot initiatives.
5. Observers must not display any party symbols at any time while they are observing. This means that they will not carry, wear or display electoral material or any article of clothing, emblem, colors, hats, badges, etc. that would indicate their support for or opposition to any party, candidate or key issues in contention in the election.
6. Observers will be objective in their reporting and refrain from sharing rumors or speculation. They will report what they see – positive or negative – in a timely and accurate manner.
7. Observers are not allowed to engage in intimidating conduct, nor to carry or display arms or weapons of any kind during the time they are engaged with the project.
8. Individual observers who violate any provisions of this code of conduct will be immediately withdrawn and their organization will be notified.

I, the undersigned, agree to abide by these provisions at all times during my association with Observe New Mexico Elections or risk my permanent removal from the effort.

Signature

Date

Nonpartisan Election Observation – COUNTY CANVASS CERTIFICATION CHECKLIST (NM)

November 5, 2024 General Election Cycle	
Link to submit online: <u>URL</u>	
Name (First and Last)	
Phone Number (Mobile)	
Address of Location to Observe	
Date of Observation	
If you have a problem or question about the observation, please contact your Regional Coordinator .	

➤ Remember to abide by the **Nonpartisan Election Observer Code of Conduct** (end of this document) at all times.

PART I – ENVIRONMENT FOR THE COUNTY CANVASS

1	How many political party pollwatchers / observers from the Democratic Party were present? (If you don't know, please leave blank)	
2	How many political party pollwatchers / observers from the Libertarian Party were present? (If you don't know, please leave blank)	
3	How many political party pollwatchers / observers from the Republican Party were present? (If you don't know, please leave blank)	
4	Were any members of the media present during the canvass meeting?	Yes No I don't know
5	Other than the ONME observer, were any other nonpartisan or independent observers, monitors or challengers present during the canvass meeting?	Yes No I don't know

5b If you answered **yes** to 5, please list the names of any organizations mentioned or seen in the space below:

PART II – COUNTY CANVASS PROCEDURES

6	How many members of the County Canvassing Board were present (online or in-person) during the canvass?	
7	Did any members of the County Canvassing Board raise concerns that election returns from any precincts were missing?	Yes No

7b If you answered **yes** to 7, please provide additional information in the space below:

8	Did any members of the County Canvassing Board raise concerns that the election returns for any precinct were not accompanied by a properly executed certificate of results?	Yes No
---	--	--

8b

9 Did any members of the County Canvassing Board raise concerns about any potential discrepancies with the election returns?

Yes

No

9b If you answered **yes to 10**, please provide additional information in the space below:

10 Did any members of the County Canvassing Board raise concerns about any errors, omissions or ambiguities with respect to the election returns?

Yes

No

10b If you answered **yes to 11**, please provide additional information in the space below:

11 During the county canvass, did any candidates request a recheck of the voting machines and a comparison with the returns?

Yes

No

11b If you answered **yes to 12**, please provide additional information in the space below:

12 During the county canvass, were any petitions from 25 or more voters presented to request a recheck of the voting machines and a comparison with the returns?

Yes

No

12b If you answered **yes** to 13, please provide additional information in the space below:

- 13** During the county canvass, did any members of the County Canvassing Board request a recheck of the voting machines and a comparison with the returns (for any reason)?

Yes

No

13b If you answered **yes** to 14, please provide additional information in the space below:

- 14** Were copies of the election returns to be certified made available to members of the public in any manner (hard copy, posting at the venue, verbal announcement, projection, etc.)?

Yes

No

PART III - CERTIFICATION OF CANVASS OF THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION

- 15** Did any of the members of the County Canvassing Board present refuse to certify the canvass of the election returns?

Yes

No

If you responded 'Yes', please provide details including name(s) of the board member(s) and their stated rationale in the space below

- 16** Did any of the political party or candidate observers present raise objections to the announced results?

Yes

No

If you responded 'Yes', please provide details including their party affiliation and the nature of the objection(s) in the space below

[illegible]



**Observe New Mexico Elections
Code of Conduct for Nonpartisan Election Observers**

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4. All observers must maintain strict impartiality while they are observing. At no time during their observation will they publicly indicate or express bias or preference with regards to any political party, candidate(s) or ballot initiatives.
5. Observers must not display any party symbols at any time while they are observing. This means that they will not carry, wear or display electoral material or any article of clothing, emblem, colors, hats, badges, etc. that would indicate their support for or opposition to any party, candidate or key issues in contention in the election.
6. Observers will be objective in their reporting and refrain from sharing rumors or speculation. They will report what they see – positive or negative – in a timely and accurate manner.
7. Observers are not allowed to engage in intimidating conduct, nor to carry or display arms or weapons of any kind during the time they are engaged with the project.
8. Individual observers who violate any provisions of this code of conduct will be immediately withdrawn and their organization will be notified.

I, the undersigned, agree to abide by these provisions at all times during my association with Observe New Mexico Elections or risk my permanent removal from the effort.

Signature

Date

Appendix 2: Questions and Responses Used to Create Accessibility Index of Poll Worker Training

	Question	Response Options
1	Were there clearly marked accessible parking spots at the training venue (i.e. blue lines and obvious signage)?	No (0) Yes (1)
2	Was the path from the parking space to the building entrance paved, clear of stairs and physical obstacles and narrow doorways enabling a wheelchair user or visually impaired person to enter easily?	No (0) Yes (1)
3	Was the wheelchair-accessible entrance to the building the main entrance or a side/back entrance?	No Entrance (0) Side/ Back Entrance (1) Main Entrance (2)
4	Was the wheelchair-accessible entrance clearly marked?	No Entrance (0) No (0) Yes (1)
5	Was the wheelchair-accessible entrance unlocked?	No Entrance (0) No (0) Yes (1)
6	Were any accessibility accommodations made to facilitate participation (interpretation into other languages including American Sign Language, closed captioning, materials in electronic or large print formats, etc.)? If yes, please provide details in the Notes section.	No (0) Yes (1)

Appendix 3: Questions and Responses Used to Create Training Content Index of Poll Worker Training

	Question	Response Options
1	Did the training address how to open the voting location?	Yes (1) No (0)
2	Did the training cover all of the materials that will be provided, how to find them and when to use them?	Yes (1) No (0)
3	Did the training address the hours that voting locations will be open?	Yes (1) No (0)

4	Did the training cover the hours that precinct boards / poll workers are expected to work?	Yes (1) No (0)
5	Did the training provide information on how to establish a 100-foot limit around the voting location inside of which electioneering cannot take place?	Yes (1) No (0)
6	Did the training address how to enforce rules against electioneering?	Yes (1) No (0)
7	Did the training address how to enforce rules against voter intimidation?	Yes (1) No (0)
8	Did the training provide information on how to operate electronic vote tabulators?	Yes (1) No (0)
9	Did the training provide information on how to communicate about and resolve unexpected errors with electronic vote tabulators?	Yes (1) No (0)
10	Did the training provide information on how to set up accessible voting equipment?	Yes (1) No (0)
11	Did the training provide information on how voters can use accessible voting equipment to vote?	Yes (1) No (0)
12	Did the training provide information on how to troubleshoot any issues that voters may experience when using accessible voting equipment?	Yes (1) No (0)
13	Did the training provide information on how to manage signature rosters and poll lists (paper copy voter lists for the location) and/or on how to operate electronic pollbooks?	Yes (1) No (0)
14	Did the training provide specific information on how to understand and resolve alerts from the electronic pollbooks?	Yes (1) No (0)
15	Did the training provide information on how to how to implement wait time reduction plans, if needed?	Yes (1) No (0)
16	Did the training provide information on who is eligible and who is ineligible to register and vote in the election (i.e. people must be 18 years of age, be a citizen of the U.S, a resident of NM, not currently incarcerated for a felony conviction)?	Yes (1) No (0)
17	Was training provided about what information and/or forms of identification poll workers may request when	Yes (1) No (0)

	individuals are checking in to vote (i.e. they may request a voter's name, address, birth date, however, they may not require driver's licenses, social security cards, proof of citizenship/residency/age)?	
18	Did the training provide information about same day voter registration (i.e. how long the process requires, what identification forms they may ask for, etc...)?	Yes (1) No (0)
19	Did the training address how to assist voters with a disability who request accessibility accommodations?	Yes (1) No (0)
20	Did the training address how to assist voters who require language-related accessibility accommodations, if requested?	Yes (1) No (0)
21	Did the training address the federal requirement to provide ballots upon request in Diné (Navajo) in Bernalillo, Cibola, McKinley, Rio Arriba, San Juan, Sandoval and Socorro counties; in Zuni in Catron and McKinley counties; in Ute in San Juan; in Spanish in all counties and to provide translation services for Laguna and Acoma voters in Cibola County?	Yes (1) No (0)
22	Did the training provide information on the different types of ballot styles for the election?	Yes (1) No (0)
23	Did the training provide information on standard voting procedures?	Yes (1) No (0)
24	Did the training provide information on when to issue provisional ballots?	Yes (1) No (0)
25	Did the training provide information on how to process provisional ballots?	Yes (1) No (0)
26	Did the training provide information on spoiled ballot procedures?	Yes (1) No (0)
27	Did the training provide information on the procedures for dropping off an absentee ballot on election day?	Yes (1) No (0)
28	Did the training provide information about political party and other election observers?	Yes (1) No (0)
29	Did the training provide information about accommodating state police or officers of the peace as observers?	Yes (1) No (0)
30	Did the training provide information about the roles, responsibilities and guidelines for appropriate conduct of	Yes (1) No (0)

	election challengers?	
31	Did the training provide information about how to close the polls?	Yes (1) No (0)
32	Did the training provide information about managing voters who arrive after the close of polls?	Yes (1) No (0)
33	Did the training provide information about how to transmit results or deliver voted ballots to the central counting place?	Yes (1) No (0)
34	Did the training provide information about how to verify the machine-printed election returns?	Yes (1) No (0)
35	Did the training provide information about how to store and transmit the machine-printed election returns?	Yes (1) No (0)
36	Did the training provide information about how to remove and store the removable media storage device from electronic vote tabulators?	Yes (1) No (0)
37	Did the training provide information on how to complete an election certificate verifying that all election duties were properly performed?	Yes (1) No (0)
38	Did the training provide information on how to prepare to transmit the ballot boxes after the election?	Yes (1) No (0)
39	Did the training provide information about how to prepare and transmit the envelopes of other election materials?	Yes (1) No (0)
40	Did the training provide information on publicly posting copies of the election returns at each voting location?	Yes (1) No (0)
41	Did the training provide information on locking any voting machines after the election?	Yes (1) No (0)

Appendix 4: Training Content That Was Covered in Each Poll Worker Training

Training Topic	Addressed	Not Addressed
Opening the Voting Location	20 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora,	5 trainings: Chaves, Doña Ana, Hidalgo, Santa Fe, Sierra

	Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Socorro, Taos, Valencia	
Materials Provided; How to Find Them and When to Use Them	24 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	1 training: San Juan
Hours That Voting Locations Will Be Open <i>*The ONME observer in one of two McKinley trainings did not respond to the question</i>	22 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x1), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	2 trainings: Eddy, Sierra
Hours That Precinct Boards / Poll Workers Are Expected to Work	23 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	2 trainings: Eddy, Sierra
How to Establish A 100-Foot Limit Around the Voting Location, Inside of Which Electioneering Cannot Take Place	14 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, De Baca, Grant, Los Alamos, Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	11 trainings: Cibola, Curry, Doña Ana, Eddy, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra
How to Enforce Rules Against Electioneering	15 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Los Alamos, Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	10 trainings: Cibola, Eddy, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), San Juan, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra

How to Enforce Rules Against Voter Intimidation	14 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, Mora, Otero, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Sierra, Socorro	11 trainings: Chaves, Cibola, Curry, Eddy, McKinley (x2), Roosevelt, San Juan, Santa Fe, Taos, Valencia
How to Operate Electronic Vote Tabulators <i>*The ONME observer in one of two Sandoval trainings did not respond to the question</i>	22 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos	2 trainings: Sandoval (X1), Valencia
How to Communicate About and Resolve Unexpected Errors with Electronic Vote Tabulators	21 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	4 trainings: Eddy, Hidalgo, Roosevelt, Sandoval (x1)
How to Set Up Accessible Voting Equipment	19 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x1), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos	6 trainings: Eddy, Hidalgo, McKinley (x1), Sandoval (x1), Sierra, Valencia
Training Topic	Addressed	Not Addressed
How Voters Can Use Accessible Voting Equipment to Vote	18 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x1), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos	7 trainings: Eddy, Hidalgo, McKinley (x1), Sandoval (x2), Sierra, Valencia
How to Troubleshoot Issues That Voters May Experience	18 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora,	7 trainings: Eddy, Chaves, Hidalgo, Sandoval (x2), Sierra, Valencia

When Using Accessible Voting Equipment	Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Socorro, Taos	
How to Manage Signature Rosters or Poll Lists and/or How to Operate Electronic Pollbooks	21 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos	4 trainings: Chaves, Hidalgo, Roosevelt, Valencia
How to Understand and Resolve Alerts from Electronic Pollbooks	17 trainings: Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos	8 trainings: Bernalillo, Chaves, Doña Ana, Eddy, Hidalgo, Roosevelt, San Juan, Valencia
How to Implement Wait Time Reduction Plans If Needed	18 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x1), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos	7 trainings: Chaves, Hidalgo, McKinley (x1), San Juan, Sandoval (x2), Valencia
Who is Eligible and Ineligible to Register to Vote	18 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x1), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos	7 trainings: Chaves, Hidalgo, McKinley (x1), San Juan, Sandoval (x2), Valencia
What Information or Identification Poll Workers May Request from Voters	23 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos	2 trainings: Hidalgo, Valencia
Same Day Voter Registration	25 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora,	0 trainings

	Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	
How to Assist Voters with Disabilities who Request Accessibility Accommodations	21 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Socorro, Valencia	4 trainings: Eddy, Los Alamos, Sierra, Taos
How to Assist Voters who Require Language-Related Accessibility Accommodations	14 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x1), Mora, Otero, San Juan, San Miguel, Socorro	11 trainings: Chaves, Doña Ana, Hidalgo, McKinley (x1), Roosevelt, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Taos, Valencia
Training Topic	Addressed	Not Addressed
Federal Requirements to Provide Ballots in Languages Covered by the Voting Rights Act	8 counties: Bernalillo, Catron, Curry, Grant, McKinley (x1), Mora, Sandoval (x2)	17 counties: Chaves, Cibola, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x1), Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia
Different Types of Ballot Styles in Use for the Election	18 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Socorro	7 trainings: Cibola, Roosevelt, Sandoval (x2), Sierra, Taos, Valencia
Standard Voting Procedures	24 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos	1 training: Valencia
When to Issue Provisional Ballots	22 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves,	3 trainings: Roosevelt, Sandoval (x2)

	Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, San Juan, San Miguel, Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	
How to Process Provisional Ballots	21 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, San Juan, San Miguel, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	4 trainings: Roosevelt, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe
Spoiled Ballot Procedures	25 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	0 trainings
Procedures for Dropping Off an Absentee Ballot on Election Day	22 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	3 trainings: Chaves, Hidalgo, Sandoval (x1)
Political Party Poll Watchers and Other Election Observers	21 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x1), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	4 trainings: Cibola, McKinley (x1), San Juan, Santa Fe
Accommodating State Police Officers or Officers of the Peace as Observers	11 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Mora, Otero, San Miguel, Socorro	14 trainings: Chaves, Cibola, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Roosevelt, San Juan, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Taos, Valencia

Roles, Responsibilities and Guidelines for Appropriate Conduct of Election Challengers	16 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Los Alamos, Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Sandoval (x2), Sierra, Socorro	9 trainings: Chaves, Cibola, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), San Juan, Santa Fe, Taos, Valencia
Training Topic	Addressed	Not Addressed
How to Close the Polls	22 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	3 trainings: Chaves, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe
Managing Voters Who Arrive After the Close of Polls	20 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, Los Alamos, Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Sierra, Socorro, Taos, Valencia	5 trainings: Eddy, McKinley (x2), Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe
Transmitting Results or Delivering Voted Ballots to the Central Counting Place	19 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Socorro, Taos, Valencia	6 trainings: Doña Ana, Los Alamos, San Juan, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Sierra
How to Verify the Machine- Printed Election Returns	19 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Sierra, Socorro	6 trainings: Doña Ana, Los Alamos, San Juan, Sandoval (x1), Taos, Valencia
How to Store and Transmit Machine-Printed Election Returns	19 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe,	6 trainings: Doña Ana, Los Alamos, San Juan, Sandoval (x1), Sierra, Valencia

	Socorro, Taos	
How to Remove and Store the Removable Media Storage Device from the Electronic Tabulators <i>*The ONME observer in Taos did not respond to the question</i>	20 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Socorro, Valencia	4 trainings: Eddy, Los Alamos, Sandoval (x1), Sierra
How to Complete an Election Certificate Verifying that All Election Duties Were Properly Performed	17 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Socorro, Taos	8 trainings: Chaves, Doña Ana, Los Alamos, Sandoval (x2), Santa Fe, Sierra, Valencia
How to Prepare to Transmit the Ballot Boxes After an Election	21 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Socorro, Taos, Valencia	4 trainings: Los Alamos, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Sierra
How to Prepare and Transmit the Envelopes of Other Election Materials	21 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves, Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Socorro, Taos, Valencia	4 trainings: Los Alamos, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Sierra
Publicly Posting Copies of the Election Returns at Each Voting Location	17 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Cibola, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Socorro, Taos	8 trainings: Chaves, Curry, Grant, Los Alamos, Sandoval (x1), Santa Fe, Sierra, Valencia
Locking Any Voting Machines After the	21 trainings: Bernalillo, Catron, Chaves,	4 trainings: Los Alamos, Sandoval (x1),

Elections	Cibola, Curry, De Baca, Doña Ana, Eddy, Grant, Hidalgo, McKinley (x2), Mora, Otero, Roosevelt, San Juan, San Miguel, Sandoval (x1), Socorro, Taos, Valencia	Santa Fe, Sierra
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Appendix 5: Training Environment Index for Logic and Accuracy Testing

	Question	Response Options
1	Were there signs indicating how to find the logic and accuracy test when you arrived at the test site?	No (0) Yes (1)
2	Was space made available at the test site for observers from the general public to observe?	No (0) Yes (1)
3	Were any handouts or verbal explanations of logic and accuracy testing provided to individuals attending?	No (0) Yes (1)
4	Were elections staff available to answer questions about the logic and accuracy test?	No (0) Yes (1)

Appendix 6: Training Procedure Index for Logic and Accuracy Testing

	Question	Response Options
1	Did the election officials test central count vote tabulation machines?	No (0) Yes (1)
2	Did the election officials test tabulators for use in polling locations while you were present?	No (0) Yes (1)
3	Did the election officials test accessible voting systems / ballot marking devices?	No (0) Yes (1)
4	Did the election officials test electronic pollbooks?	No (0) Yes (1)
5	Did election officials print zero reports for all tabulators to	No (0)

	be tested prior to beginning testing?	Yes (1)
6	Did election officials use a test deck of ballots to test the tabulators?	No (0) Yes (1)
7	Did the ballots tested by election officials include test ballots that were blank or under-voted?	No (0) Unsure (0) Yes (1)
8	Did the ballots tested by election officials include test ballots that had write-in candidates?	No (0) Unsure (0) Yes (1)
9	Did the ballots tested by election officials include test ballots that were overvoted?	No (0) Unsure (0) Yes (1)
10	Did the ballots tested by election officials include test ballots for all ballot styles (all combinations of candidates and questions) that will be used in the county?	No (0) Unsure (0) Yes (1)
11	Did election officials test any other unusual ballot cases as part of their test deck (e.g., ballots with stray and errant marks, ballots in red pen, ballots from another election)?	No (0) Unsure (0) Yes (1)
12	Did the election officials test the out-stacking functionality (ability of the machines to set aside ballots with errors, write-ins, etc. that need to be interpreted by humans) of central count equipment?	No (0) No central count equipment (0) Yes (1)
13	Did election officials secure and retain all ballots after testing on the day you observed?	No (0) Yes (1)

Appendix 7: Training Results Index for Logic and Accuracy Testing

	Question	Response Options
1	Did the election officials generate a summary report at the end of testing tabulation equipment?	No (0) Yes (1)
2	How many unexpected errors with equipment were detected during testing? (Note: Question was asked to indicate numbers. For the purposes of this index, it was recoded to show that no error was encountered (positive	No (1) Yes (0)

	training result) versus error(s) was/were encountered.)	
3	Was all equipment tested ultimately certified for use in the November 5 general elections?	No (0) Yes (1)
4	Did election officials clear the results of the testing from all tabulation equipment and reset each counter to zero at the end of testing?	No (0) Yes (1)
5	Were all voting machines and/or accessible voting systems tested during the time you observed immediately sealed with a metal seal following testing?	No (0) Yes (1)
6	Did election officials record the metal seal number on the certificate for each voting machine/accessible voting machine tested during the period you observed?	No (0) Yes (1)
7	Did election officials record the reading showing on the protective counter at the time each voting machine / accessible voting system was sealed on the certificate?	No (0) Yes (1)
8	Did election officials seal and retain any logic and accuracy test printout(s) from the period that you observed?	No (0) Yes (1)

Appendix 8: Ballot Counting and Reconciliation Observations

- 99% of ONME observers reported that ballots at the locations where they observed were handled only by precinct board members during the closing, counting and reconciliation process.
- In 94% of locations observed, ONME observers saw the precinct board members certify a copy of the signature roster or electronic pollbook for the voting location.
- In 97% of locations observed, ONME observers reported seeing the precinct board members reconcile the number of voters checked in at the location throughout the day against the number of ballots cast.
- In 94% of locations observed, ONME observers saw election judges remove all ballots from the precinct tabulators and place them in a ballot box.
- In 94% of locations observed, ONME observers reported that the ballot boxes were locked and sealed with a numbered seal.
- In 95% of locations observed, ONME observers reported that they saw precinct board members log all seal numbers used on ballot boxes or other containers for storing ballots.
- In 97% of locations observed, ONME observers reported that precinct board members printed copies of the election returns for all precinct tabulators in use at the location.

- In 94% of locations observed, ONME observers reported that they saw all members of the precinct board sign the printed election returns from the precinct tabulators.
- In 97% of locations observed, ONME observers saw election officials place a copy of the checklist of registered voters for the location and a copy of the printed election returns from the precinct tabulator(s) in an envelope for the Secretary of State.
- In 98% of locations observed, ONME observers reported that election officials placed the signature roster or a printout from the electronic pollbook, the other copy of the printed election returns from the precinct tabulator(s), and the tabulators' removable storage drives in a container for the county clerk.
- ONME observers reported that provisional ballots were cast at 41% of locations observed. In 89% of locations where provisional ballots were cast, ONME observers reported that they saw election officials retain the envelope containing provisional ballots outside of the ballot box of tabulated ballots.
- ONME observers reported that absentee ballots were cast at 70% of voting locations observed. In 89% of locations where absentee ballots were cast, ONME observers reported that they saw election officials retain the envelope or container with absentee ballots outside of the ballot box of tabulated ballots.
- ONME observers reported that in 30% of locations observed there were some ballots that could not be tabulated by the precinct tabulators. In 89% of such locations, ONME observers reported that they saw election officials retain these ballots in a separate envelope outside of the ballot box of tabulated ballots.
- In 92% of voting locations observed, ONME observers saw election judges prepare and sign a certificate of election for the voting location.
- In 100% of voting locations observed, ONME observers saw election officials prepare the ballot box, all envelopes of ballots and any election materials that had not been destroyed for transmission to the county clerk.
- 88% of ONME observers reported that election officials posted a public copy of the printed election returns from the precinct tabulator(s) in use at the location outside of the voting location, bolstering transparency of the results process.
- 97% of ONME observers reported that they saw the presiding judge or a designated special messenger take custody of the ballot box(es) and other materials for delivery to the county clerk.

Appendix 9: Statements from Counties about Voter Outreach Efforts and Innovations

ONME offered the four most populous counties the opportunity to include a brief statement addressing voter outreach innovations that they undertook that may not be apparent to observers during observation of election processes. All counties, upon publication of this report, are invited to submit similar statements.

Bernalillo County

The Bernalillo County Clerk's office is expanding its efforts to inform and engage voters through a series of innovative education and outreach initiatives. Focusing on accessibility and inclusivity, these programs aim to empower residents with the knowledge and tools they need to participate confidently in the voting process.

One of the most exciting projects we're exploring is the retrofitting of our Mobile Voting Unit. In addition to its traditional role during elections, the unit will also serve as a mobile education and engagement vehicle. This transformation will allow it to appear at popular public gatherings such as football games, the State Fair, Summerfest, the Balloon Fiesta, and Isotopes games. Meeting people in their communities and neighborhoods.

Another initiative is the expansion of our voter outreach program. Going beyond event tabling, we will actively partner with local schools and community organizations to develop civic education curriculum, increase election awareness, and build long-term engagement. Our office is also launching a dynamic media campaign centered on the upcoming Regular Local Election. This effort will include clear, compelling messages about why local elections matter and how residents can get involved.

In line with the County's commitment to equity and inclusion, staff are also working closely with members of the disability rights community to make sure the clerk's website is fully accessible. This includes implementing best practices for digital accessibility so that all voters can easily access critical voting information.

As our office continues to evolve, we remain committed to innovation and community collaboration, moving towards our shared goal of creating a more informed, engaged, and empowered electorate.