

TITLE 1 GENERAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION
CHAPTER 10 ELECTIONS AND ELECTED OFFICIALS
PART 23 PROCEDURES FOR RECOUNTS, AUDITS, RECHECKS AND CONTESTS

1.10.23.1 ISSUING AGENCY: Office of the Secretary of State, 325 Don Gaspar, Suite 300, Santa Fe, New Mexico, 87503.

[1.10.23.1 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.1 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.2 SCOPE: This rule applies to recounts, rechecks, audits, and contests conducted pursuant to Sections 1-14-1 *et seq.* NMSA 1978.

[1.10.23.2 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.2 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.3 STATUTORY AUTHORITY: Election Code, Sections 1-2-1, and 1-14-1 *et seq.* NMSA 1978.

[1.10.23.3 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.3 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.4 DURATION: Permanent.

[1.10.23.4 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.4 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.5 EFFECTIVE DATE: October 7, 2025 unless a later date is cited at the end of a section.

[1.10.23.5 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.5 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.6 OBJECTIVE: The purposes of this rule is to provide procedures for conducting audits, contests, rechecks, and recounts pursuant to Sections 1-14-1 *et seq.* NMSA 1978.

[1.10.23.6 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.6 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.7 DEFINITIONS:

A. “Absentee ballot” means a method of voting by mail, accomplished by a voter who is absent from the voter’s polling place on election day. “Absentee ballot” has the same definition under the Absent Voter Act as a mailed ballot.

B. “Absentee provisional ballot” means the paper ballot issued to a provisional absentee voter.

C. “Audit” means a check of the voting systems conducted pursuant to Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978.

D. “Ballot” means a paper ballot card that is tabulated on an optical scan vote tabulating system or hand tallied.

E. “Contest” means court litigation that seeks to overturn the outcome of an election pursuant to Sections 1-14-1 *et seq.* NMSA 1978.

F. “County canvassing board” means the board of county commissioners in each county.

G. “Designated polling place” means the voting location assigned to a voter based on that voter’s residence within a precinct of the county.

H. “High speed central count ballot tabulator” means a self-contained optical scan vote tabulating system that uses an automatic ballot feeder to process ballots placed in the tabulator in any orientation. Ballots are processed at high speed and the tabulator has a built in sorting system to divert processed ballots into appropriate bins.

I. “Observer” means a voter of a county who has been appointed by a candidate, political party chair, or election related organization pursuant to the provisions of the Election Code.

J. “Optical scan” or “EVT ballot” means a ballot used on an optical scan vote tabulating system or EVT voting system.

K. “Optical scan vote tabulating system” or “electronic vote tabulating (EVT) voting system” means a voting system which records and counts votes and produces a tabulation of the vote count using one ballot imprinted on either or both faces with text and voting response areas, and includes a high-speed central count ballot tabulator. The optical scan vote tabulating system records votes by means of marks made in the voting response areas.

L. “Overvote” means the selection by a voter of more than the number of alternatives allowed in a

voting response area.

M. “Provisional absentee voter” means a voter who votes on an absentee provisional ballot after initially attempting to vote by absentee ballot but whose name does not appear on the signature roster or has failed to meet the voter identification requirements in the Election Code.

N. “Provisional ballot” means a ballot that is marked by a provisional voter.

O. “Provisional voter” means a voter casting a provisional ballot pursuant to the provisions of the Election Code.

P. “Recheck” shall have the meaning given in Subsection A of Section 1-1-6 NMSA 1978.

Q. “Recount” shall have the meaning given in Subsection B of Section 1-1-6 NMSA 1978 and shall include hand recounts conducted pursuant to this part.

R. “Recount precinct board” means the voters of a county who are appointed by the county clerk to open, tabulate, tally and report absentee ballot results.

S. “Signature roster” means the certified list of voters at a polling place which is signed by a voter when presenting himself on election day.

T. “Tally sheet” means a document prepared by the county clerk and used for the counting of ballots that are electronically tabulated.

U. “Undervote” means the failure of a voter to select any of the alternatives in a voting response area.

V. “Vote” shall have the meaning given in Section 1-1-5.2 NMSA 1978.

W. “Voter” means any qualified elector or federal qualified elector who is registered under the provisions of the Election Code.

X. “Voting response area” means the place on a ballot where the voter is instructed to mark his preference for a candidate or question.

[1.10.23.7 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.7 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.8 PUBLIC NOTICE AND OBSERVATION OF AUDITS, VOTING SYSTEM CHECKS, RECHECKS AND RECOUNTS:

A. Public notice. In addition to the notice required to be provided by Section 1-14-16 NMSA 1978 for rechecks and recounts, at least three days prior to an audit, voting system check, recount or recheck, the county clerk shall post, in at least one conspicuous place in the county, the time and location of the audit, voting system check, recount or recheck. In addition, if the county clerk has a web site, at least three days prior to an audit, voting system check, recount or recheck, the county clerk shall post the time and location on its web site.

B. Public observation. Consistent with Subsection A of Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978, county canvass observers may be present during the audit process and shall be subject to Section 1-2-31 NMSA 1978. Pursuant to Section 1-14-16 NMSA 1978, members of the public may be present during a recheck or recount. The county clerk shall provide instructions to all observers, watchers and members of the public regarding any rules governing their conduct during an audit, voting system check, recheck, or recount. At all times during an audit process, those present to observe shall wear self-made badges designating themselves as an authorized observer of the organization or candidate which they represent or as a member of the public. Those present to observe shall not:

- (1) wear any identification other than the badge described above;
- (2) wear any party or candidate pins;
- (3) perform any duty of the recount, recheck, or audit workers;
- (4) handle any election material;
- (5) interfere with the orderly conduct of workers conducting the process; or
- (6) use cell phones, audio, or video tape equipment while observing the process.

[1.10.23.8 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.8 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.9 VOTING SYSTEM CHECK PROCEDURES: This section applies to voting system checks for all federal offices, for governor, and for the statewide elective office other than the office of the governor for which the winning candidate won by the smallest percentage margin of all candidates for statewide office in New Mexico, as required by Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978.

A. Auditor functions

(1) **Selection of precincts for the voting system check.** The number of precincts to be selected for each contest shall be based on the margin between the top two candidates as determined in Table 1 of Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978. (The calculations for determining the number of precincts in the sample assume that the maximum margin shift in any precinct will not exceed thirty percent. Achieving the ninety percent

probability of detection with the number of precincts in the sample as indicated in Table 1 requires that the probability of selecting a precinct is proportional to the precinct size.)

(a) By no later than 12 calendar days after the election, the auditor shall select the precincts for the voting system check pursuant to the precinct selection process set forth in Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978.

(b) The auditor will conduct an agreed upon procedures engagement in accordance with AICPA statements on standards for attestation engagements for procedures set forth in Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978 and 1.10.23.9 NMAC.

(c) Precincts will be randomly selected using a process that is visually observable, such as rolling dice or selecting pieces of paper from a box, with the probability of selection being proportional to the number of persons registered to vote in the last election in each precinct.

(d) The random sampling process shall be open to public observation. At least seven days prior to the random sampling conducted pursuant to this subsection, the secretary of state shall post notice on its web site of the time, date, and location of the random sampling.

(2) **Notification of the county clerks:** By no later than 13 days after the election the auditor shall notify the county clerks of the precincts that have been selected for the voting system check.

(a) The auditor shall provide the county clerks with tally sheets for the offices to be subjected to voting system checks in the selected precincts.

(b) The auditor shall reference rules and guidelines that have been provided in advance by the secretary of state for conducting the hand counts and reporting the results to the auditor.

(3) **Analysis of results:** The auditor shall compare the hand count results with the vote tabulator results to determine if further sampling or a full hand count is needed for any office being subjected to the voting system check.

(a) The auditor determines within 26 days after the election if further sampling is required. The determination is made by 1) calculating the difference between the vote tabulator counts divided by the votes cast for the office in the sample as reported by the vote tabulators and the hand counts divided by the votes cast for the office in the sample as reported by the hand counts for the putative first place candidate, 2) calculating the difference between the vote tabulator counts divided by the votes cast for the office in the sample as reported by the vote tabulators and the hand counts divided by the votes cast for the office in the sample as reported by the hand counts for the putative second place candidate, and 3) subtracting the result in 2) for the putative second place candidate from the result in 1) for the putative first place candidate. For any office being subjected to the voting system check, if the result in 3) exceeds ninety percent of the reported margin between the first and second place candidates, a voting system check must be conducted on an additional sample of the same size as the original sample. The procedures in subsection A are repeated for selecting the additional sample and notifying the county clerks. If the result in 3) does not exceed ninety percent of the reported margin between the first and second place candidates, the auditor reports to the secretary of state that no further checking of voting systems for that office pursuant to Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978 is required.

(b) If a second sample was required, the auditor determines within 39 days after the election if a full hand count is required. The determination is made by 1) calculating the difference between the vote tabulator counts divided by the votes cast for the office in both samples as reported by the vote tabulators and the hand counts divided by the votes cast for the office in both samples as reported by the hand counts for the putative first place candidate, 2) calculating the difference between the vote tabulator counts divided by the votes cast for the office in both samples as reported by the vote tabulators and the hand counts divided by the votes cast for the office in both samples as reported by the hand counts for the putative second place candidate, and 3) subtracting the result in 2) for the putative second place candidate from the result in 1) for the putative first place candidate. For any office being subjected to the voting system check, if the result in 3) exceeds ninety percent of the reported margin between the first and second place candidates, a full hand count of all precincts must be conducted for the contest. If the result in 3) does not exceed ninety percent of the reported margin between the first and second place candidates, the auditor reports to the secretary of state that no further checking of voting systems for that office pursuant to Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978 is required.

(4) **Reporting results:** The auditor shall, within three days of receiving the hand counting results from the county clerks for the initial sample, an additional sample, if applicable, and a full hand recount, if applicable, submit a report to the secretary of state and to the public that shall include, for each office subject to the voting system check, the numbers and names of the precincts in the initial sample and, if applicable, the second sample for each office; the outcome of full recounts, if conducted; a comparison of the vote tabulator results with the hand counts in each precinct in the samples and the full recount, if conducted; a comparison of the vote tabulator

results with the hand counts for all precincts; a comparison of the reported margin between the first and second place candidates with the error rates in the first sample and, if applicable, in both samples and for a full recount, if conducted. Within 30 days of receiving the hand counting results from the county clerks, a final report to the secretary of state and to the public shall also include a description of the procedures used for the voting system check.

B. Secretary of state functions: The secretary of state shall contract with an auditor whose firm name appears on the state auditor's list of independent public accountants approved to perform audits of New Mexico government agencies.

(1) Within 28 days of the closing of voter registration, the secretary of state shall provide the auditor with the number of registered voters in each precinct in the state.

(2) Upon receipt of the county canvass results and no later than 10 days after the date of the election, the secretary of state shall provide the auditor with the voting results from each county to be used to determine the size of the random sample of precincts for the voting system check.

(3) The secretary of state shall provide a venue and the necessary supplies and equipment for use by the auditor in publicly selecting precincts for each office subject to the voting system check.

(4) The secretary of state shall provide the auditor with the forms or templates to be used by the county clerks and by the auditor for recording, reporting and analyzing results of the voting system check. These forms or templates may include those used for notifying county clerks of the precincts selected for each office, for tallying hand counts, for reporting hand count results to the auditor, for analyzing results of the voting system check by the auditor, and for reporting results of the voting system check to the secretary of state and state canvassing board. The secretary of state shall provide tally sheets to the auditor for only those precincts and offices being tallied as part of the voting system check.

(5) The secretary of state shall arrange for the communications channels and terminals to be used by the auditor for communications of information related to the voting system check to and from the county clerks.

(6) The secretary of state shall provide guidelines to the county clerks for conducting the hand counts and reporting the results to the auditor.

(7) The secretary of state shall post on the web the intermediate and final results reported by the auditor as soon as they are available.

C. County clerk functions

(1) Early voting, absentee voting and election day voting ballots counted by vote tabulators by the time of closing of the polls on election night will be subject to the voting system check. Therefore, it is recommended that sorting of these ballots by precinct should be done in advance.

(a) Within 14 days of the notice to conduct the voting system check, the county clerk shall report their results to the auditor.

(b) The county clerk shall choose a location for the voting system check that is accessible to the public.

(c) The county clerk or her designee shall arrange for transportation of ballots to the site of the voting system check and contact the sheriff or state police to move the ballot boxes from the current place of storage to the site of the voting system check.

(d) At least one person in addition to the county clerk shall witness all movement of ballots during the voting system check, and all movement of ballots from and to the ballot box during the voting system check shall be logged. Each time that ballots are removed from or returned to a ballot box, the number of ballots shall be determined and compared to the number of ballots that should be in that particular ballot box. Any discrepancies shall be noted and the identity of the witness shall be documented.

(e) While conducting the voting system check, the county clerk shall have a district judge present when opening and closing those ballot boxes containing ballots from the precincts selected for the voting system check.

(f) The county clerk shall assign counting teams of at least two members (a reader and a marker) and preferably three, to particular precincts. The third member, if present, verifies that what the reader reads is correct and is what the marker marks. The team members shall consist of at least two distinct political parties, if possible.

(2) **Hand counting procedures.** The ballots from the precincts selected for auditing shall be hand tallied pursuant to the procedures in this subsection.

(a) For election day voting, and when possible, for absentee and early voting, the counting team shall ensure that the serial number for the voting system and the type of ballot to be counted are

prominently displayed on the tally sheet. When multiple vote tabulators are used for a precinct as in early voting and absentee voting, this rule may be ignored.

(b) To count the votes by a two person team, the reader shall read the vote to the marker and the marker shall observe whether the reader has correctly read the vote; the marker shall then mark the tally sheet of the appropriate precinct, and the reader shall observe whether the marker correctly marked the tally sheet. With a three person team the third person verifies that the marker marks correctly and the reader reads correctly. Upon completion of the recount of a precinct, the marker shall add the total number of votes for each candidate as well as any undervotes or overvotes. The reader with the verifier shall confirm these amounts. The marker, the reader and, if present, the verifier shall sign the tally form.

(c) If a two person counting team is used, it is recommended that the ballots be counted again using the sort and stack method. With this method, the ballots are sorted into stacks by candidate, undervotes and overvotes. The stacks are then hand counted. The results of the sort and stack method shall be compared to the hand tally method. Any discrepancies may require the processes in (b) and (c) to be repeated. The reasons for the discrepancies shall be noted on the tally sheet.

(d) If a ballot is marked indistinctly or not marked according to the instructions for that ballot type, the counting team shall make the appropriate determination as provided for in Subsection A and Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection B of Section 1-1-5.2 NMSA 1978. In no case, shall the counting team mark or re-mark the ballot.

(e) Upon completion of the hand counting of the initial sample of precincts included in the voting system check, and of subsequent samples, if conducted, the results of the hand counting shall be reported to the auditor within 10 days of the notice to conduct the voting system check. If a full hand count is required pursuant to Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978, the results shall be reported as soon as practicable.

D. District judge functions:

(1) A district judge shall be present for the opening and closing of ballot boxes during the voting system check.

(2) The district judge may appoint a designee for this purpose, provided that the designee is an active member of the State Bar of New Mexico. The appointment shall be made in writing.
[1.10.23.9 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.9 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.10 RECOUNT AND RECHECK PROCEDURES: This section applies to rechecks and recounts conducted pursuant to Sections 1-14-14 and 1-14-24 NMSA 1978, and recounts resulting from audits performed under Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978. The recheck and recount procedures in this section shall be used in conjunction with the procedures in Sections 1-14-16 and 1-14-18 through 1-14-23 NMSA 1978, along with guidance from the secretary of state.

A. Time and place; ballot security.

(1) Pursuant to Subsection A of Section 1-14-16 NMSA 1978, the recount or recheck shall be held at the county seat.

(2) The county clerk shall arrange for transportation of ballots to the recount or recheck site and contact the sheriff or state police to move the ballot boxes from the current place of storage to the recount or recheck site.

(3) The county clerk shall convene the recount precinct board no more than 10 days after the filing of the application for a recount or recheck, notice of an automatic recount, or notice of a recount required by Subsection B of Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978.

(4) The presiding judge of the recount precinct board shall assign counting teams of at least two members, of opposite political parties if possible, to particular precincts.

(5) At least one person in addition to the district judge and presiding judge shall witness all movement of ballots during the recheck or recount, and all movement of ballots from and to the ballot box during the recheck or recount process shall be logged. Each time that ballots are removed from or returned to a ballot box, the number of ballots shall be determined and compared to the number of ballots that should be in that particular box. Any discrepancies shall be noted. The district judge may appoint a designee for this purpose, provided that the designee is an active member of the State Bar of New Mexico. The appointment shall be made in writing.

B. Random selection of ballots to determine whether the recount shall be hand tallied or electronically tabulated. This subsection does not apply to recounts resulting from audits performed under Section 1-14-13.2 NMSA 1978. To determine whether votes shall be recounted using optical scan vote tabulating systems pursuant to Section 1-14-23 NMSA 1978, the recount precinct board shall electronically tabulate recount ballots from the precincts to be recounted in accordance with the procedures in this subsection.

(1) A separate results cartridge programmed with ballot configurations for all precincts in the county or the ballot configuration for the precinct to be tabulated shall be inserted into an optical scan vote tabulating system. A summary zeros results report shall be generated and certified by the precinct board.

(2) Recount ballots equal to at least the number required by Subsection B of Section 1-14-23 NMSA 1978 shall be fed into the optical scan vote tabulating system. Any recount ballots rejected by the optical scan vote tabulating system shall be placed back into the ballot boxes and additional recount ballots shall be inserted until the number of ballots tabulated by the system is equal to at least the amount required by Subsection B of Section 1-14-23 NMSA 1978. If the recount precinct board uses a results cartridge programmed with only the ballot configuration for the precinct being tabulated, then the procedure in Paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be repeated for each precinct being tabulated.

(3) The recount precinct board shall then hand tally the votes from the same ballots counted by the optical scan vote tabulating system in accordance with the procedures in Section 1-14-23 NMSA 1978.

C. Electronic recount procedures.

(1) If the remaining ballots in a non-class A county are to be re-tabulated using optical scan vote tabulating systems, the recount precinct board shall use optical scan vote tabulating systems selected at random by the county clerk in accordance with the procedures in this paragraph.

(a) A separate results cartridge programmed with ballot configurations for all precincts in the county or the ballot configuration for the precinct to be tabulated shall be inserted into the optical scan vote tabulating system chosen by the county clerk.

(b) A summary zeros report shall be generated and certified by the precinct board.

(c) The ballots for the ballot type (e.g., absentee ballots, election day ballots, early in-person ballots) and precincts to be recounted shall be fed into the optical scan vote tabulating system.

(d) All ballots rejected by the tabulator shall be tallied by hand in accordance with the procedures in Subsection E of this section.

(e) A machine report shall be generated and certified by the recount precinct board.

(f) If the recount precinct board uses a results cartridge programmed with ballot configurations for all precincts in the county, then the procedures in this paragraph shall be repeated for each ballot type being recounted. If the recount precinct board uses a results cartridge programmed with only the ballot configuration for the precinct being tabulated, then the procedures in this paragraph shall be repeated for each precinct being tabulated.

(2) If the voted ballots in a precinct are unavailable or incomplete for recount, the district judge, in consultation with the county clerk, may order that a results tape or report be regenerated from the results cartridge that was used to tabulate the voted ballots.

D. Review of rejected ballots and re-tally of provisional, ballots and other paper ballots in a recount.

(1) The district judge shall orally order that any ballot boxes, envelopes, or containers that hold provisional and absentee provisional ballots be opened one at a time.

(2) The presiding judge shall count the total number of provisional, absentee provisional, and ballots in each precinct and the number shall be compared to the previously certified signature roster count in that precinct and noted. Any discrepancies shall be noted.

(3) The county clerk shall review the qualification of all rejected provisional, absentee, and provisional ballots pursuant to Section 1-12-25.4 NMSA 1978 and 1.10.22 NMAC.

(4) The recount precinct board shall review the qualification of all rejected absentee ballots in accordance with 1.10.12.15 NMAC and any other rejected ballots in accordance with applicable law.

(5) All previously and newly qualified ballots (including provisional, absentee provisional, absentee ballots and other paper ballots) shall be recounted and the votes shall be added to the tally of the appropriate precinct.

(6) If any voting data changes as a result of this review, the county clerk shall update the report required in Subsection I of 1.10.22.9 NMAC.

E. Hand counting procedures for recounts. This subsection applies to hand recounts. The secretary of state shall provide tally sheets for only those races being recounted, and shall include options for marking undervotes and overvotes.

(1) The counting team shall ensure that the precinct and the ballot type (eg., election day, early in-person, absentee, and provisional) being counted are prominently displayed on the tally sheet.

(2) To recount the votes, the reader shall read the vote to the marker and the marker shall observe whether the reader has correctly read the vote; the marker shall then mark the tally sheet of the appropriate

precinct, and the reader shall observe whether the marker correctly marked the tally sheet. Upon completion of the recount of a precinct, the marker shall add the total number of votes for each candidate as well as any undervotes or overvotes. The reader shall confirm these amounts. Both the marker and the reader shall sign the tally form.

(3) If a ballot is marked indistinctly or not marked according to the instructions for that ballot type, the counting team shall count a vote as provided for in Subsection A and Paragraphs (1) through (4) of Subsection B of Section 1-1-5.2 NMSA 1978. In no case, shall the counting team mark or re-mark the ballot.

1.10.23.12 NMAC contains illustrative examples of how to discern voter intent.

(4) If a recount for an office selected for a voting system check is conducted pursuant to the provisions of Chapter 1, Article 14 NMSA 1978, the vote totals from the hand count of ballots for that office in precincts selected for the voting system check may be used in lieu of recounting the same ballots for the recount.

F. Recount and recheck reconciliation procedures.

(1) Upon completion of a recheck or recount, the presiding judge shall tabulate the total vote count from the machine generated tapes or reports and the tally sheets from the hand recount.

(2) The county clerk or secretary of state in a statewide race shall compare the results of each recount or recheck to the results of the county or statewide canvass. County clerks shall make available to the public and provide to the secretary of state the results of the recount or recheck within five days of the completion of the recount or recheck. The secretary of state shall combine the county files and place the results on the secretary of state's website.

(3) Pursuant to Subsection A of Section 1-14-18 NMSA 1978, the recount precinct board shall send the certificate of recount or recheck executed pursuant to Subsection D of Section 1-14-16 NMSA 1978 to the proper canvassing board.

(4) In the event of a recount or recheck conducted pursuant to Section 1-14-14 NMSA 1978, if no error or fraud appears to be sufficient to change the winner, the county clerk may provide documentation of costs to the secretary of state, or directly to the candidate, for reimbursement from the money provided pursuant to Section 1-14-15 NMSA 1978.

[1.10.23.10 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.10 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

1.10.23.11 CONTEST PROCEDURES:

A. An election contest shall be conducted pursuant to the provisions of the Election Code under Sections 1-14-1 *et seq.* NMSA 1978.

B. In any election contest the court may order the re-tallying of ballots. The county clerk shall provide tally sheets for the purpose of the contest.

C. In any election contest the court may order comparison of results cartridges from any optical scan vote tabulating systems.

D. No rejected ballot subject to review in an election contest shall be disqualified solely because the signature on the outer envelope or affidavit contains an abbreviated name, lack of a middle initial, or lack of a suffix, provided that the voter can be identified with information provided on the outer envelope or voter's affidavit.

E. If a tally of qualified provisional or other ballots is required in an election contest, the court may summon the county clerk to re-tally all qualified provisional or other ballots and review all rejected provisional or other ballots pursuant to Subsection D of 1.10.23.10 NMAC.

[1.10.23.11 NMAC – Rp, 1.10.23.11 NMAC, 10/7/2025]

HISTORY OF 1.10.23 NMAC:

Pre-NMAC History: None

History of Repealed Material:

1.10.22 NMAC, Provisional Voting Security, filed 8/1/2003 - Repealed effective 4/28/2006.

NMAC History:

1.10.22 NMAC, Provisional Voting, Recounting and Security, filed 4/17/2006.

1.10.23 NMAC, Procedures for Recounts, Audits, Rechecks and Contests, filed 8/2/2008, replaces those portions of 1.10.22 NMAC, Provisional Voting, effective 8/2/2008.

1.10.23 NMAC, Procedures for Recounts, Audits, Rechecks and Contests, filed 8/2/2008, was repealed and replaced by 1.10.23 NMAC, Procedures for Recounts, Audits, Rechecks and Contests, effective 10/7/2025.