

LOS ALAMOS VOTER GUIDE 2016

Featuring Voting Information,
Statewide Candidates,
Local Candidates,
County Charter Amendment,
Proposed Constitutional
Amendment, and
General Obligation Bonds



Prepared by



LEAGUE OF
WOMEN VOTERS®
LOS ALAMOS

The League of Women Voters of Los Alamos is grateful to the following business and community contributors who made this publication possible:

AAUW (American Association of University Women);
The Delle Foundation;
Hartway & Breshears, CPA, LLC;
Los Alamos National Bank (LANB);
Roger Waterman

Voter Guide to the 2016 General Election

Prepared by the League of Women Voters of Los Alamos and the League of Women Voters of New Mexico

The League of Women Voters, a non-partisan political organization for men and women, encourages informed and active participation in government, works to increase understanding of major public policy issues, and influences public policy through education and advocacy.

As a non-partisan organization, the League does not support, oppose, or make recommendations regarding any political party or candidate.

Essential Dates

Tuesday, October 11: Voter registration closes. Applications must be received by 5 pm at the County Clerk's office in the Los Alamos County Municipal Building.

Tuesday, October 11: Absentee Voting (by mail and in person) begins.

October 11 – October 21: Absentee Voting in person takes place at the LA County Municipal Building – 1st Floor, Council Chamber, Monday - Friday from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Saturday, October 22: Early Voting begins at the following locations:
Municipal Building, 1st Floor, Council Chambers
White Rock Library – Multi-Purpose Room
Monday - Saturday from 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m.

Friday, November 4: Last day the County Clerk can mail an Absentee Ballot to a voter. All Absentee ballots are physically due back to the County Clerk's Office no later than 7:00 p.m. on Tuesday, November 8th.

Saturday, November 5: Last day for Early Voting at both locations.

November 8: General Election Day. Vote Centers are open 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. Registered voters of Los Alamos County may vote at any of the following Vote Centers on Election Day:

Los Alamos County Municipal Building, 1st Floor, Council Chambers
White Rock Library – Multi-Purpose Room
Golf Course Community Building – Multi-Purpose Room

Voting Information

You must be registered by October 11 in order to vote in this election. If you have moved or changed your address or your party affiliation, you should re-register to vote. The County Clerk's office is located in the LA County Municipal Building at 1000 Central Ave, Suite 240, 505-662-8010. Application may be made in person or by mail.

For mail-in registration only, if the applicant is registering for the **first time in New Mexico**, he or she must submit a copy of one of the following types of identification showing both the name and the NM address of the applicant:

- a current and valid photo ID such as a driver's license (note that the DMV can issue similar IDs to non-drivers)
- a utility bill
- a bank statement
- a government check, paycheck or other government document.

No identification is required if a voter is merely changing his registration (name, address and/or party affiliation) within the state of New Mexico.

When voting at the Vote Center, you will be asked for your name, address as registered, and year of birth. If you cannot provide this information orally, or if you registered by mail, you will be asked for one of the above forms of identification. With the exceptions noted above, no physical voter identification is required at the poll.

Sample ballots will be available at the County Clerk's office, at the libraries, or online at www.losalamosnm.us (click on "Election Information" under "Popular Links", and look to the right-hand column). Voters may no longer vote for a straight party ticket.

Since electioneering within 100 feet of polling places is prohibited, and since displaying buttons, t-shirts, hats, or other such items is considered electioneering, voters are reminded not to display these items when voting at any Early Voting site or Vote Center.

Information Online

The LWVLA Voter Guide 2016 is available at www.lwvlosalamos.org.

Local voting information is available on the Los Alamos County Clerk's website at www.losalamosnm.us (click on "Election Information" under "Popular Links"). The right-hand column has

a great deal of additional information.

Maps of legislative districts are available at the NM Legislature website: www.nmlegis.gov/lcs/districts.aspx (click on your district number). A map of the PEC districts is available at the Public Education Department website at <http://ped.state.nm.us/ped/PECmap.html>.

The website of the Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee, www.nmjpec.org, includes evaluations and information about judicial retention candidates.

Candidates' Responses to Questions from the League of Women Voters

The League of Women Voters of New Mexico and the League of Women Voters of Los Alamos sent questionnaires to most of the candidates for the 2016 General Election. Candidates in uncontested local races were not surveyed, but the names and parties of all candidates who will appear on the ballot are listed in the guide.

Because of space restrictions, the League advised the candidates that the length of the responses would be limited. If any answer exceeded the stated limit, we indicate the extra words with ellipses. The responses of candidates are printed exactly as received by the League. We have in no way edited for meaning, grammar, punctuation, or spelling. The League assumes no responsibility for the content of any candidate's reply.

Candidates are listed in ballot order, which was determined by lot on September 7, 2016. The result of the drawing is that Republican candidates will be listed before Democratic candidates.

Thanks

We would like to thank the League of Women Voters of New Mexico Voter Guide editor, Meredith Machen, as well as Suzanne Ronneau of the Santa Fe League and Jo Porter of the Central New Mexico League. The editor of the Los Alamos Voter Guide is Lynn Jones, with the help of Rebecca Shankland, Barbara Calef, Akkana Peck, Dave North, Rosmarie Frederickson, and AAUW member Judy Prono.

The Los Alamos County Clerk's office, the Secretary of State's office, and the Legislative Council Services provided necessary and helpful information.

Copyright©2016 League of Women Voters of Los Alamos
Copyright©2016 League of Women Voters of New Mexico

U.S. House of Representatives, District 3

Candidates must be at least 25 years old, a United States citizen of seven years, and a resident of New Mexico. The United States House of Representatives has 435 members of which New Mexico is entitled to three. They serve two-year terms. District 3 includes Los Alamos, Santa Fe, and most of the northern part of the state.

Michael H. Romero (Republican)

No Response Received



Ben R. Lujan (Democrat)

1. Does Congress have a responsibility to address the impact of economic insecurity/poverty and racial/ethnic inequities? If so, what action would you support? Please explain.

Every hard-working American of every race, background, and economic status should have the opportunity to get ahead and stay ahead. One critical step is to provide a quality education to all children, particularly early education, that can open up the doors of opportunity and start them on the right path during their earliest years.

2. What changes, if any, would you support in US immigration policy? Please address treatment of undocumented immigrants.

I support bipartisan comprehensive immigration reform. It is tough but fair, includes a path to citizenship and requires immigrants to pay back taxes and learn English. According to the Congressional Budget Office, reform would reduce the deficit by \$900 billion. Comprehensive reform is good for our economy and our security, while reflecting contributions immigrants make to our country.

3. What actions, if any, should Congress take to address the influence of money in politics?

Overturn Citizens United. I am fighting to reduce the influence of special-interest money in our campaign system. I cosponsored legislation to address the impact of Citizens United that opened the floodgates of secret money, including the DISCLOSE Act to increase public reporting of campaign related activity and a constitutional amendment to overturn Citizens United. I also introduced legislation to make political ad buy more accessible.

4. What would you do to ensure that every eligible American's right to vote is protected?

While times have changed since the Voting Rights Act was passed 50 years ago, voter disenfranchisement remains a challenge today. Tactics including voter ID laws, purging people from the rolls, and restricting hours and registration have made it harder to vote. Passing the Voter Rights Advancement Act will protect vulnerable communities from discriminatory practices and provide oversight for jurisdictions with a record of voter suppression.

5. What would you do to improve health insurance coverage in the U.S.?

The Affordable Care Act increased access to health care for millions of Americans, reducing the uninsured rate in New Mexico from 20.1 percent in 2013 to 12.8 percent last year. Lifetime and annual limits on insurance coverage have been eliminated and people with pre-existing conditions cannot be dropped or denied coverage. Congress should build on this law, taking steps to improve upon it where needed.

Secretary of State

The Secretary of State serves a four-year term with no more than two terms in succession. A candidate must be at least 30 years old, be a citizen of the United States, and have resided continuously in New Mexico for five years preceding his/

her election. The Secretary of State is second in line of succession to the governorship behind the Lieutenant Governor. The Secretary of State attests and affixes the state seal to official documents, maintains the state repository of signed legislation and required filings, is the chief election officer, and generally supervises statewide elections. The Secretary of State is responsible for the registration of corporations, partnerships, lobbyists, trade names, trademarks, and notary public commissions.



Nora Espinoza (Republican)

1. Would you support any changes to New Mexico's voting procedures, such as Same Day Voter Registration, mail-in voting, or requiring photo IDs at the polls? Please explain.

Support Voter ID, with free IDs to those who don't have one. Albuquerque has had it for ten years, with zero complaints. The US is about the only country in the world without Voter ID. I oppose Same-Day Voter Registration.

It allows non-New Mexicans to pass through on Election Day, register, vote, and leave the state. Once that vote is cast it cannot be un-counted.

2. What actions would you take to increase voter registrations? Would you favor an "opt out" system at motor vehicle departments where eligible citizens are automatically registered to vote? If not, why not?

Registration is extremely easy and can be done on-line at any time. The only thing preventing someone from registering to vote is not wanting to register. I oppose automatic registration because legal non-citizens, temporary visa holders, and certain felons are all eligible to apply for driver's licenses, but are ineligible to vote. Registering them "automatically," combined with the lack of Voter ID, decreases electoral integrity.

3. What changes, if any, would you support in campaign finance reporting?

Our law is unenforceable due to three key federal court decisions in 2009, 2010 and 2012. We must have bright-line provisions that clearly define who must report and what has to be disclosed—including the dark money participants, such as George Soros, who funnel hundreds of thousands of dollars to candidates like my opponent, using multiple "shell" PACs. I support legislation to address these deficiencies.

4. How have your abilities and experience prepared you for the duties of this office?

My background as a businesswoman and legislator taught me the distinction between legislative discretion and administrative duties. My opponent, who's a professional political consultant, indicates she'll use the SOS position to impose her ideas. That's wrong. The office is administrative. The SOS must follow the law—not attempt to create law. The SOS must ensure elections integrity without favoring any one group over any other.



Maggie Toulouse Oliver (Democrat)

1. Would you support any changes to New Mexico's voting procedures, such as Same Day Voter Registration, mail-in voting, or requiring photo IDs at the polls? Please explain.

I support same-day registration as long as ballots are verified for eligibility before they are officially counted. I would also like to expand mail-in voting in New Mexico. I support our current voter identification laws and any legislation that improves the security and integrity of our elections, but not

at the expense of diminishing access to the polls or restricting the right to vote.

2. What actions would you take to increase voter registrations? Would you favor an "opt out" system at motor vehicle departments where eligible citizens are automatically registered to vote? If not, why not?

I fully support an easier, more accessible registration process including Automatic Voter Registration linked to the MVD/online voter registration system. I support this concept whether the opt-out option is available at the time of registration or afterward. Once the majority of citizens are automatically registered, other resources can be dedicated to helping those who do not have contact with the MVD register to vote.

3. What changes, if any, would you support in campaign finance reporting?

There are too many gaps in current systems. I will write rules that are easy to comply with so that information is reported in a way that the public can easily understand, and see the relationships between candidates and donors. I will work with legislators to make changes that require the highest levels of disclosure for every dollar spent in support or opposition of candidates.

4. How have your abilities and experience prepared you for the duties of this office?

As Bernalillo Clerk since 2007, I've made protecting the right to vote, improving the integrity of elections and ensuring accountable leadership top priorities. My 9.5+ years of experience running elections in the largest county in the state, combined with my work toward ensuring accountability and transparency in my office, and elections, have prepared me to make much-needed changes in the Secretary of State's office.

New Mexico State Senator

There are 42 members in the N.M. Senate. All seats will be filled in the 2016 General Election. Senators are elected for four-year terms. Los Alamos is split into two Senate Districts, neither of which is contested in the November 2016 election.

**Richard C. Martinez, District 5
(Democrat)
Unopposed**

Senate District 5 includes all of the Los Alamos townsite.

**Carlos R. Cisneros, District 6
(Democrat)
Unopposed**

Senate District 6 includes all of White Rock.

N.M. House of Representatives, 43rd District

In addition to other duties prescribed by law, the person in this legislative office, together with other representatives, enacts "reasonable and appropriate laws," represents the constituents of his or her district, and serves on standing or interim committees. The legislature meets each year beginning in January. In odd-numbered years, it meets for 60 days; in even-numbered years, it meets for 30 days. The Governor may call special sessions. Candidates must be at least 21 years old and must be a resident of the district from which elected. They serve a two-year term. The 43rd District includes Los Alamos and parts of Sandoval and Santa Fe Counties.



**Sharon Stover
(Republican)**

1. According to the Legislative Finance Committee, state government needs are expected to outstrip projected revenue by an average of \$120 million a year between FY18 and FY20. How would you address this situation?

NM must diversify its economy so jobs and revenues are less dependent on federal spending or the oil & gas industry. We should prioritize needs, increase government efficiency, and enact tax reform to close loopholes. Tax

hikes could compromise our competitive position with neighboring states and stress an already fragile economy. Draining permanent funds reduces future income and

sets a dangerous precedent.

2. What do you feel are the major problems in education in New Mexico? How can they be addressed?

Policymakers should align educational goals with the state's economic vision. We should reward local educators for creating educational environments to support those goals while providing flexibility to meet the needs of students, recognizing family, cultural, and economic challenges. We must embrace innovative ideas. NM has the worst dropout rate in the country. We should adopt truancy intervention strategies to support kids towards graduation.

3. Should the legislature promote renewable energy in NM? If so, how? If not, why not?

NM needs an "all of the above" energy strategy. The oil and gas industry remains critical to our state's economy. Renewable and nuclear power are resources for our future. Research at our national labs can be applied to private sector development to build a 21st-century energy infrastructure resulting in job and wealth creation. The state can help promote collaboration between the labs and private industry.

4. What should the state legislature do to improve the economy in New Mexico and ensure job growth?

NM lags far behind other states in the region. Many state government processes can be modernized to be more business-friendly and transparent. Our gross receipts tax should be simplified. Capital funds should be invested strategically in prioritized infrastructure projects to support economic growth. The cost-of-business in NM is expensive. We should bring our worker's compensation and tort laws more in line with neighboring states.



**Stephanie Garcia Richard
(Democrat)**

1. According to the Legislative Finance Committee, state government needs are expected to outstrip projected revenue by an average of \$120 million a year between FY18 and FY20. How would you address this situation?

There are no easy choices. With the exception of cutting public education funding, I believe every action that could potentially bring us closer to solvency will have to be on the table. That includes cuts, ensuring businesses pay their fair share and using Tobacco Settlement Funds. In these tough budgetary times, we must be smart about investing the limited resources we have in proven programs.

2. What do you feel are the major problems in education in New Mexico? How can they be addressed?

Economic development has stalled in large part due to an untrained and uneducated workforce, yet research has shown that investments in early childhood education have the greatest impact. The lack of critical funding for our public schools have left them crumbling and cost our children the ability to read. Teachers shouldn't have to teach to the test. It is time to end high stakes testing.

3. Should the legislature promote renewable energy in NM? If so, how? If not, why not?

Yes. I was proud to support efforts to extend the renewable energy tax credit and believe green energy is one of the many ways to spur economic development in New Mexico. With oil costs wavering and coal plants closing, it is time to invest and incentivize renewable energy.

4. What should the state legislature do to improve the economy in New Mexico and ensure job growth?

I was proud to sponsor and pass legislation that guaranteed Los Alamos access to economic development funds. But we must do more to move our state forward by investing in early childhood education, supporting job-readiness training and apprenticeship programs, guaranteeing broadband, invest in empowerment zones and

historically underutilized development opportunities, and increasing technology and research opportunities through the national laboratories.

Public Regulation Commission, District 3

The New Mexico Public Regulation Commission (PRC) regulates the public utilities, telecommunications companies, and insurance companies to provide just and reasonable rates and efficient service for the public. In addition, the Commission is charged with the duties of assuring pipeline and fire safety, and compliance with other laws. Commissioners are elected by district for staggered four-year terms from five districts.

Valerie L. Espinoza
(Democrat)
Unopposed

Public Education Commissioner, District 4

The Public Education Commission consists of 10 elected members, whose role is advisory to the Secretary of Education. Members authorize, monitor, and revoke charters (when necessary) for all state-chartered charter schools in New Mexico. They serve four-year staggered terms. They must be at least 18 years old, must be a United States citizen, and must reside in the district that they represent.

Karyl Ann Armbruster
(Democrat)
Unopposed

District Attorney, First Judicial District

New Mexico District Courts handle civil suits involving real estate or claims over \$10,000, juvenile cases, divorce and child custody, criminal felony cases, and appeals from lower courts. The First Judicial District of New Mexico includes Los Alamos, Rio Arriba, and Santa Fe Counties. District Attorneys serve a four-year term with an annual salary of \$116,000.



Yvonne M. Chicoine
(Republican)

1. What are your qualifications for this position?

I am a licensed attorney and accomplished leader with decades of experience. I prosecuted hundreds of cases as an assistant district attorney in our First Judicial District. I argued dozens of cases before our Supreme Court and Court of Appeals as an assistant attorney general. I have built and led many successful organizations, programs and

teams. My complete biography is available on my webpage, www.Respect4theLaw.com.

2. How would you deal with repeat DWI offenders?

I will prosecute all DWI offenders to the full extent of the law. Every impaired driver poses a threat. I will not routinely plead misdemeanor second and third DWIs down to “DWI firsts.” This practice fails to respect the law; it effectively negates the intent and effect of the escalating penalties our Legislature enacted for second and third DWI offenses, and undermines DWI prevention efforts.

3. How should non-violent drug offenders be treated?

I will prosecute all offenders consistent with the laws enacted by our Legislature. I will also expand use of our State’s 1981 Pre-prosecution Diversion Act. This Act (1) allows removal from the criminal justice system of eligible individuals that are most amenable to rehabilitation and least likely to commit future offenses, and (2) provides them with services designed to help them avoid future criminal activity.



Marco Peter Serna
(Democrat)

1. What are your qualifications for this position?

I have experience prosecuting offenders of domestic violence, crimes against children, and homicides in the Valencia and Sandoval DA’s office. I was second in command in Sandoval County, supervising the office both administratively and regarding prosecutorial efforts. I was the domestic violence division director for both Valencia and Sandoval Counties. Finally, I prosecuted offenders of elder abuse with the Attorney General’s office.

2. How would you deal with repeat DWI offenders?

First, we need to educate our youth on the dangers of all substance abuse, I intend to work with school officials to accomplish this. Second, I will seek treatment for first time offenders to help ensure that they do not fall into the trap of addiction. Finally, I will not tolerate habitual offenders, and will implement stricter sentencing efforts to curb habitual abuse.

3. How should non-violent drug offenders be treated?

The call of this question is key to the answer—we need to treat drug addiction if we are ever going to beat it. I will implement a sentencing and plea policy that focuses on long-term treatment; programs like Delancey Street and LEAD (Law Enforcement Assisted Diversion) show us that treatment is an effective tool to beat drug addiction.

New Mexico State Judicial Offices

Vacancies for courts in New Mexico are filled through appointment by the governor from a slate of potential nominees submitted by a judicial nominating committee. The newly appointed judge must then run in a contested, partisan election at the next general election. Thereafter, the judge runs in nonpartisan retention elections for set terms. In a partisan election, the candidate receiving the most votes will be elected. To be retained, a judge must receive at least 57% “yes” votes out of all those cast for that office. The website of the Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee, www.nmjpec.org, includes evaluations and information about retention candidates.

Justice of the Supreme Court

The five Supreme Court justices are elected by all voters in the state and serve eight-year terms. To be eligible to hold the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, a person must be 35 years old, have practiced law for at least 10 years, and have resided in New Mexico for the last three years. The Supreme Court serves as the administrative head of the New Mexico judicial branch of government. It is the “court of last resort” for state appellate actions, regulates attorneys and judges, and has superintending control over all lower state courts. It has jurisdiction over civil cases where jurisdiction is not specifically vested in the state Court of Appeals, appeals from criminal cases imposing the death penalty or life imprisonment, appeals from decisions of the New Mexico Public Regulation Commission, certiorari review of state Court of Appeals decisions, and cases certified to it by the state Court of Appeals or any federal court.

Justice of the Supreme Court – Partisan



Judith K. Nakamura
(Republican)

1. How have your training, professional experience, and interests prepared you to serve on this court?

As one of five Supreme Court Justices, I help resolve a wide spectrum of complex legal issues and supervise state courts. My extensive civil law experience—private, corporate and governmental—and my past service as a

former Metropolitan Court and District Court criminal trial judge, is unique on our Court. My four terms as the Metropolitan Court's Chief Judge provide invaluable court managerial skills.

2. What programs or changes would improve the New Mexico Supreme Court?
Difficult economic times have led to a stark diminution of judicial resources, without a corresponding decrease in cases. Improved resource availability, along with better allocation to need areas and core support staffing, can best facilitate the most important objective: improving the timely disposition of court cases. People's lives hang in the balance when justice is delayed; my goal is to speed the process up.

3. What is your judicial philosophy?

My philosophy is to correctly resolve the cases that come before the Supreme Court. To do so, the Constitution is to be followed, as are laws written by our Legislators. Jurists must non-creatively and faithfully honor precedent. Fairness, punctuality, evenhandedness and respect for litigants are the philosophic hallmarks of judicial service.

4. What has been your greatest achievement as a judge?

My greatest achievement is the unprecedented privilege of serving at every level of our Court system, currently as a Supreme Court Justice. Along the way, I was honored by MADD as its national judge of the year for combatting DWI, I sped up and tried dozens of delayed criminal cases at District Court. I have now authored or participated in dozens of Supreme Court decisions.

Michael E. Vigil
(Democrat)



1. How have your training, professional experience, and interests prepared you to serve on this court?

I am Chief Judge of the New Mexico Court of Appeals, on which I have served since 2003. I have sat on over 3,000 appellate cases and written over 1,000 appellate opinions. I appeared as counsel in every NM judicial district and was appellate counsel in over 50 precedent-setting cases as a practicing attorney for 27 years before serving on the

Court of Appeals.

2. What programs or changes would improve the New Mexico Supreme Court?
The Supreme Court can provide for the safety of our children and communities by implementing practical rules for district attorneys and courts and by creating tools that laboratories and police officers need to do their jobs.

3. What is your judicial philosophy?

My judicial philosophy is that everyone, regardless of their race, religion, sex, national origin, social class, or sexual orientation should have their day in court and be heard because justice isn't only about laws, it's about lives.

4. What has been your greatest achievement as a judge?

My greatest achievement has been working hard for the last 13 years on the Court of Appeals for all the people of New Mexico to enforce the laws and protect their rights: their personal rights, their property rights, their constitutional rights. I have twice been recommended as qualified for the NM Supreme Court by the bi-partisan Appellate Judges Nominating Commission.

Judge of the Court of Appeals

The 10 judges on the Court of Appeals are elected statewide and serve eight-year terms. Eligibility requirements: a person must be 35 years old, have practiced law for at least 10 years, and have resided in New Mexico for the last three years. As the intermediate appellate court between the district courts and the Supreme Court, the Court of Appeals reviews appeals in all cases, except criminal cases involving sentences of death or life imprisonment, appeals from the Public Regulation Commission, and cases involving habeas corpus. The judges sit in panels of three judges to decide cases.

Judge of the Court of Appeals – Partisan



Stephen G. French
(Republican)

1. How have your training, professional experience, and interests prepared you to serve on this court?

For 35 years, I had the pleasure of meeting the legal needs of New Mexicans, as a prosecutor, criminal defense attorney, and a civil attorney. I handled over 110 appeals. I have been as a mediator and successfully resolved hundreds of complex cases. Now as a sitting Judge, I am familiar with the process and I have already decided several important matters before the Court.

2. What programs or changes would improve the New Mexico Court of Appeals?

We need to continue to focus on the efficient administration of justice. I would like to see the Court of Appeals implement an electronic filing system. This would bring efficiency to the Court and the litigants.

3. What is your judicial philosophy?

Fairness must always come before politics. Every person, regardless of who they are, where they come from, or their political party is entitled to a full and fair hearing before the Court. That is the kind of Judge I am and that's the kind of Judge I will continue to be.

4. What has been your greatest achievement as a judge?

In the short time I have been on the Court of Appeals, I have demonstrated my clear commitment to the fair and equal administration of justice, to resolving cases expeditiously, and to fostering the collegiality and dignity of the Court.



Julie J. Vargas
(Democrat)

1. How have your training, professional experience, and interests prepared you to serve on this court?

I was born and raised in Old Town, Albuquerque, where I still live. For 23 years, I've protected the rights of New Mexican families and New Mexico small businesses. I've dedicated my career to improving the legal profession, especially in the area of legal ethics. I've volunteered

my time and services for NM Museum of Natural History Foundation, Children's Cancer Fund and Special Olympics.

2. What programs or changes would improve the New Mexico Court of Appeals?

The Court of Appeals lags behind other New Mexico courts in the area of technology. While other courts are equipped for electronic filing and allow online access to court documents, the Court of Appeals does not have those capabilities. Budget constraints over the past several years have prevented the much-needed technological upgrades that would modernize the Court and make it more accessible to the public.

3. What is your judicial philosophy?

Know the law, understand the facts, and apply the law fairly and equally to everyone who comes before you, without exception.

4. What has been your greatest achievement as a judge?

My greatest professional achievement is my work on lawyer ethics. I am a member of the Disciplinary Board, making disciplinary recommendations to the Supreme

Court about lawyers who violate ethical rules. I am an 18-year member of the Bar's Ethics Advisory Committee, advising lawyers on ethical dilemmas. I have chaired that committee since 2008. I have also taught legal ethics at the UNM Law School.

District Judges – 1st Judicial District – Partisan

New Mexico's 33 counties are divided into 13 judicial districts. The First Judicial District includes Los Alamos, Rio Arriba and Santa Fe Counties. These are courts of general jurisdiction that hold jury trials in the following types of civil cases: tort, contract, real property rights and estate contests. The district courts in New Mexico generally have exclusive jurisdiction over domestic relations, mental health, appeals for administrative agencies and lower courts, criminal appeals, and juvenile cases. To be eligible a person must be at least 35 years old, have practiced law for at least six years preceding assumption of office, and reside in the district for which he/she is elected. Judges serve six-year terms.

Jennifer L. Attrep
(Division 5)
(Democrat)
Unopposed

Los Alamos County Council

The Los Alamos County Council is the County's governing body and was created by the Los Alamos County Charter. The Council consists of seven members elected at large for four-year staggered terms. Three seats will be filled in the 2016 election by the three candidates receiving the most votes. The County Council generally holds two regular sessions per month, plus one work session. Its members also serve as liaisons with the County's Boards and Commissions and other governmental entities.



Patrick Monroe Brenner
(Republican)

1. What do you consider the most important issues facing the County? How can they be addressed?

Regulation is the most important issue facing the county today. Running a small business is not easy. However, we can make it easier for businesses to do business by addressing the overarching regulation currently being implemented by the county. By limiting government involvement in the right places, we can limit expenditure

of having to maintain this regulation and make it easier for everyone to grow.

2. The 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan adopted by Council sets "Environmental Stewardship" as a strategic focus area. What environmental goals or policies, if any, would you champion as Councilor?

There are innumerable methods that can grow our care for the environment. Utilizing the private sector for environmental stewardship would be a great approach. By providing positive incentives to the private sector for participating in environmentally sustainable acts, such as implementing solar power or reducing waste, we would be helping businesses and families while also promoting environmental stewardship.

3. How would you promote economic development in Los Alamos that would serve small businesses and lower-income residents?

The best method to grow a business is to use that business. The county should always give some priority to utilizing local businesses. By limiting negative incentives on business, more businesses would be encouraged to start in or move to Los Alamos. With more businesses comes increased competition and lower product prices. Whether this product is land or groceries, lower prices help lower-income residents.



Jaret J. McDonald
(Republican)

1. What do you consider the most important issues facing the County? How can they be addressed?

There are no small issues when it comes to county business, however I have three main concerns: superfluous spending, food insecurity, and proper law enforcement support. I believe the county need more efficient spending on infrastructure. The county should partner with local Non-profits and other organizations to eliminate hunger.

The county should ensure our law enforcement is properly equipped, including carrying Narcan for overdose victims.

2. The 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan adopted by Council sets "Environmental Stewardship" as a strategic focus area. What environmental goals or policies, if any, would you champion as Councilor?

As councilor, my main focus would be waste stream diversion to avoid additional waste transporting costs. I support Organic Waste Bins to eliminate waste going to our landfills. I would focus on rainwater harvesting to conserve water. I would put a focus on diversifying Los Alamos energy by purchasing solar and wind power to supplement energy loss from the Four Corners Generating Station.

3. How would you promote economic development in Los Alamos that would serve small businesses and lower-income residents?

I would prioritize county projects providing infrastructure necessary for modern employers and streamline permitting processes for new businesses. I would encourage commercial and residential owners to renovate and maintain their property through incentives. I would realign the bidding process for county projects, giving local entities priority. I would promote economic development programs for lower income residents by teaming up with local non-profits and other organizations.



Steven P. Girrens
(Republican)

1. What do you consider the most important issues facing the County? How can they be addressed?

Housing demand and increasing our population. These issues are particularly pressing given LANL's heightened recruiting efforts. I staunchly concur with the 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan Goal to "promote the maintenance and enhancement of housing stock and quality while utilizing available infill opportunities as

appropriate." A finalized Comprehensive Plan Update will serve as a judicious roadmap guiding this goal.

2. The 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan adopted by Council sets "Environmental Stewardship" as a strategic focus area. What environmental goals or policies, if any, would you champion as Councilor?

I am very proud that Los Alamos County is a regional leader in recycling. Recall it is the County who manages and accomplishes solid waste transfer off the Hill. In fact, it was the expanded item recycling contract secured by the County that has allowed LANL to substantially enlarge its recycling program. As Councilor, I would champion that this arrangement continue to thrive.

3. How would you promote economic development in Los Alamos that would serve small businesses and lower-income residents?

I believe that increasing our population is a tide that raises all boats. Facilitating opportunities that provide more housing, especially affordable housing, is an urgent economic development initiative for the County Council to champion. Affordable

housing provides lower-income residents with more opportunities to live and work in Los Alamos while an increased population offers small businesses a larger pool of customers and employees.



Peter T. Sheehey
(Democrat)

1. What do you consider the most important issues facing the County? How can they be addressed?

We need to make important investments for this town's future, while keeping spending within reasonable limits: infrastructure to offer better places to live and work, improvements in services to help small businesses grow, support for our public schools, and recreational amenities. Priorities for these investments must be set by listening to our citizens and finding the common ground.

2. The 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan adopted by Council sets "Environmental Stewardship" as a strategic focus area. What environmental goals or policies, if any, would you champion as Councilor?

We should transition to less polluting, more renewable energy generation and county operations. If we do this right, it will save money. For example, weekly collection of green waste, which can go to the county composting facility, will save thousands of dollars in landfill costs. "Smartgrid" electric utility operations allow us to avoid high-cost peak-usage and more easily integrate power from solar arrays.

3. How would you promote economic development in Los Alamos that would serve small businesses and lower-income residents?

More efficient permitting will allow local businesses and commercial landlords to operate more competitively. We should implement tax and code enforcement policies that encourage refurbishment and occupation of vacant housing and commercial space. Infrastructure development to offer more housing options will make this a more inviting place for people to live, work, and shop. I support increasing our property tax rebate for low-income homeowners.



Chris Chandler
(Democrat)

1. What do you consider the most important issues facing the County? How can they be addressed?

Issues: Preserving our small town character while adapting to anticipated employee turnover and possible increase in Lab staffing; Decaying infrastructure, particularly the water system. Addressed: Careful planning and code revisions/enforcement that supports neighborhoods; allows for diverse, in-fill housing options; and that facilitates,

rather than blocks, efforts to revitalize older housing and encourages new housing. Implement a phased plan to replace old infrastructure.

2. The 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan adopted by Council sets "Environmental Stewardship" as a strategic focus area. What environmental goals or policies, if any, would you champion as Councilor?

I would support policies and actions that increase recycling opportunities for residents; policies that improve county operational conservation efforts and policies that implement the Future Energy Resources Committee recommendations, including increasing reliance on renewable energy sources. I would also look for opportunities to increase rider usage of the county's bus service.

3. How would you promote economic development in Los Alamos that would serve small businesses and lower-income residents?

Small businesses are hindered by overly complex and restrictive permitting rules,

slow reviews and sometimes multiple requests for information. There should be a complete process review to stream-line processes and ensure that only legitimate requirements are imposed. Taking steps to increase the availability of affordable housing aids small businesses and lower income residents by supporting a pool of workers for small businesses.



Antonio L. Maggiore
(Democrat)

1. What do you consider the most important issues facing the County? How can they be addressed?

Sensible growth with economic and environmental sustainability, maximize local economic development funding to restore our retail community in White Rock, increase our Rainy Day Fund, level the playing field for our local small businesses, increase tourism, improve public transportation, build a more responsive and

inclusive county government, and address housing needs for our teachers, first responders, and working families.

2. The 2016 Strategic Leadership Plan adopted by Council sets "Environmental Stewardship" as a strategic focus area. What environmental goals or policies, if any, would you champion as Councilor?

As our utility rates continue to climb, I fully support and will work to see Los Alamos become a regional and national leader in local renewable energy. We must do more to incentivize new developments to go green. As Councilor, I would champion the preservation of our local open space, as it is vital to our legacy as a tourist destination.

3. How would you promote economic development in Los Alamos that would serve small businesses and lower-income residents?

Stop wasting taxpayer dollars with projects like \$100,000 for a new slogan/logo. New legislation has given us access to LEDA funding that needs to be utilized to entice new retail growth and support and promote high-tech and research-based companies. Finally, we must address the barriers to new business and residents: limited public transportation, access to a trained workforce, and lack of housing.

Los Alamos County Clerk

The Los Alamos County Clerk's office handles voter registration and runs elections. It is also responsible for recording and filing public documents, issuing marriage licenses, maintaining official documents for the County Council such as Ordinances, Resolutions, and Council Minutes, and serves as Clerk to the Probate Court.



Naomi D. Maestas
(Republican)

1. Why are you running for the office of County Clerk and how do you see yourself making a difference?

I am running for County Clerk because I believe whole heartedly in what we do in this office. I am committed to bring my ambition, knowledge, and experience to this position. The 10 years of experience I have working in the Clerk's Office will allow me to continue the progress the

office has made and provide the best possible service to the public.

2. How can we ensure that our polling places are meeting the needs of the voters?

By following state and federal guidelines, by ensuring knowledgeable and experienced staff are set in place gathering statistical data and voter feedback to plan and manage sites and improve voting organization, by evaluating our polling places

and ensure the needs of our disabled and elderly voters are set in place and are ADA compliant, and by ensuring professional, fair, and secure elections are always provided.



Amy Woods
(Democrat)

1. Why are you running for the office of County Clerk and how do you see yourself making a difference?

Participation is the cornerstone of successfully running a community; I grew up here and it's my turn to contribute to the well-being of this special place Los Alamos. I offer an advanced education, extensive Board experience, and Management and Training experience. As a facilitator and manager, one significant priority is to provide the current

staff With the best tools available for the jobs.

2. How can we ensure that our polling places are meeting the needs of the voters?

The voters need communication regarding voting options, locations, and timing. Publicity should include early voting times and locations, Clear and simple bilingual instructions and good directional signs for parking and entrances. Voters also need special access whether it is Physical such as handicap ramps or by absentee ballot instructions. It might also be helpful to offer a feedback form for later improvements.

Los Alamos County Probate Judge

The Probate Court, in an office within the County Clerk's office, is convened by appointment with the Judge to probate wills. Probate Judges serve four-year terms.



Abraham Dispennette
(Republican)

1. Describe both the specific experiences and abilities you have that prepare you for the office of Probate Judge.

While an Army chaplain I was constantly surrounded with families in heart wrenching wartime situations. I'm comfortable guiding grieving families through hard decisions. My business experience has taught me to properly analyze situations and make complex decisions. I believe both of these backgrounds make me uniquely qualified to handle the

emotional and intellectual ability required to execute the demands of this elected position.

2. What motivated you to run for Probate Judge?

I am motivated strictly with my desire serve my community. I am appreciative both for this opportunity and the trust demonstrated by the GOP for me to represent you.



Anne Nobile
(Independent)

1. Describe both the specific experiences and abilities you have that prepare you for the office of Probate Judge.

My specific experiences that support my run for probate judge are found in applying government regulations as a paralegal, as a health and safety professional and 6 years as a Planning and Zoning Commissioner. Additionally, volunteering in many capacities over 25 years in Los Alamos have provided me with insights to the character

and priorities of our community.

2. What motivated you to run for Probate Judge?

My motivation stems from a strong desire to continue to be of service to a place we love

to call home. I always thought I would return to paralegal work and this is very similar.

Los Alamos County Charter Amendment

Question No. 1

Shall Articles III, IX, and X of the Charter of the Incorporated County of Los Alamos be amended pursuant to Resolution Number 16-14 related to the office of Sheriff, to amend subsections 304.1 and 304.4, and sections 911 and 1006 to consolidate all remaining powers and duties of the office of sheriff to the police department and to abolish the office of sheriff as an elective office effective January 1, 2019?

Brief Analysis

In 1968 Los Alamos was incorporated with a County Charter. In 1975 the Charter was amended to define the roles of sheriff, police department, and peace officers, saying that the sheriff should not duplicate the duties assigned to the police department (see the precise wording in the third item below) but would execute some civil functions.

On May 24, 2016, the Los Alamos County Council voted to transfer the tasks of process service and lien enforcement (for example, serving summonses and eviction notices) from the office of the sheriff to the police department. The sheriff is still responsible for maintaining and publishing a list of sex offenders. If a majority of the voters vote FOR the proposed charter amendment, that remaining duty will be transferred to the police department in 2019 when the term of the current sheriff ends, and the elective position of sheriff will be abolished.

Arguments For

1. The sheriff is not needed as a "check and balance" against questionable actions taken by other parts of government; other avenues are available for citizen complaints, such as County Councilors or the Attorney General.
2. The traditional understanding of a sheriff as a law enforcement officer and the more limited one outlined by our Charter have led to confusion about the sheriff's role and responsibilities for decades. Confusion can lead to delay in communicating vital information to the police department rapidly.
3. The County Charter currently assigns to the sheriff "those powers and duties assigned to sheriffs by state statutes, including the powers of a peace officer, but the Sheriff shall not duplicate or perform those duties in this Charter or by ordinance or resolution assigned or delegated to the County's Police Department." The efforts of some sheriffs to develop the office of sheriff into a professional law enforcement agency have been opposed by County Councils past and present, but the issue is likely to recur unless the position is abolished.
4. Should the sheriff perform an action beyond his statutory duties, the County or the sheriff personally might be liable for a lawsuit.
5. Sheriffs are usually responsible for unincorporated areas in their counties. Los Alamos has no unincorporated areas.
6. The police department can easily take over the remaining duty of the sheriff.

Arguments Against

1. The sheriff is the only elected county official empowered and trained to investigate misbehavior in other county departments.
2. Any communication received by the office of the sheriff from citizens of our county or from other governmental entities is immediately redirected to the police department, if appropriate. The amount of time delay is trivial.
3. Having the sheriff perform civil tasks such as maintaining the sex offender register saves time and money for the police department. Were the office of sheriff maintained, it could be asked to fulfill civil or other duties at a lower rate of pay than police officers.
4. The county incurs no special liability in maintaining a sheriff's office because that office is fully covered by the county's insurance.
5. Sheriffs share jurisdiction with police departments in every county in New

Mexico. The lack of unincorporated areas adds no complication.

6. A sheriff in New Mexico has powers outside county borders and ties with other sheriff departments throughout the state. These powers cannot be transferred to the police and so would be lost to the county.

Judicial Retention Election

In a nonpartisan retention election, voters may vote either “yes” or “no” for each judge standing for retention. To retain office, a judge must receive 57% “yes” votes out of all the votes cast on the question of retention. The website of the Judicial Performance Evaluation Committee, www.nmjpec.org, includes evaluations and information about judicial retention candidates.

Justice of the Supreme Court – Retention

Barbara J. Vigil

Judge of the Court of Appeals – Retention

Jonathan B. Sutin

Tim L. Garcia

M. Monica Zamora

PROPOSED CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT 1

The proposed amendment came from a joint resolution of the New Mexico Legislature. The following summary is intended to help voters decide whether to vote for or against the amendment, which requires a simple majority to be approved. For background information and more complete analyses, please see https://www.nmlegis.gov/Publications/New_Mexico_State_Government/Constitutional_Amendment/Constitutional_Amendments_2016.pdf.

PROPOSING AN AMENDMENT TO ARTICLE 2, SECTION 13 OF THE CONSTITUTION OF NEW MEXICO TO PROTECT COMMUNITY SAFETY BY GRANTING COURTS NEW AUTHORITY TO DENY RELEASE ON BAIL PENDING TRIAL FOR DANGEROUS DEFENDANTS IN FELONY CASES WHILE RETAINING THE RIGHT TO PRETRIAL RELEASE FOR NON-DANGEROUS DEFENDANTS WHO DO NOT POSE A FLIGHT RISK.”

Approximately 40 percent of defendants incarcerated in New Mexico are awaiting trials to determine their innocence or guilt. Defendants post bail to guarantee their appearance in court. Defendants who fail to appear lose the money they have posted. The proposed amendment would allow bail to be denied for a person charged with a felony who is awaiting trial if the evidence shows that the person poses a threat to the public. It would also guarantee that an accused person who is neither a danger nor a flight risk is not held in jail before trial simply because he lacks bail money.

ARGUMENTS FOR

1. Allows judges to keep dangerous defendants off the streets.

Judges could deny release to dangerous defendants who pose a threat to public safety. The proposed amendment would give judges the power to keep those who need to remain behind bars away from the community.

2. Allows release of people who do not pose a threat.

Many defendants incarcerated in New Mexico jails do not pose a danger to the community or a flight risk, but are held simply because they cannot afford bail. Being held in jail has significant negative impacts on defendants and on their families. Moreover, in states that have enacted reforms similar to the proposed amendment, there has been no corresponding negative impact on public safety.

3. Cost savings to counties.

Holding large numbers of people pending trial imposes substantial costs on the counties, which house the vast majority of these defendants. Some counties have spent up to half of their budgets on jails and correctional officers.

4. Protection of basic constitutional rights.

It is a fundamental right since the founding of this nation that people are innocent until proven guilty, and thus the state should have to prove why a defendant should remain incarcerated before any finding of guilt.

ARGUMENTS AGAINST

1. Bond may encourage defendants to appear in court.

A defendant released without a bail bond has less financial incentive to appear in court.

2. Has possible negative impact on the bail bonding industry.

The proposed amendment could reduce fees collected by bail bondsmen from defendants.

3. May lead to the pre-trial release of more defendants.

Any defendant who is released before trial could commit additional crimes.

2016 General Obligation Bonds and Taxes

A bond represents a debt for money borrowed by a government to finance capital improvement projects. The State of New Mexico promises to repay the amount borrowed, plus interest, over a period of time for each General Obligation bond that is approved by voters. The bonds are called “General Obligation” because payment of the debt service (principal plus interest) is a general obligation of the State and its property owners through property taxation. According to the Board of Finance Division of the NM Department of Finance and Administration, the specific amount of property taxes collected in a given year is attributable to a number of factors, including the amount of debt service required for existing general obligation bonds, the projected debt service required for the new bond issue, the latest assessed valuation of net taxable property, cash balances in bond debt service accounts, the date of issuance, and the actual interest rate obtained on the bond sale. **Based on the assumption that all four bond issues will be passed by voters, the property tax year 2016 mill levy has been set at 1.36 mills, which is the same as the 2015 rate. The State Board of Finance estimates that over a ten-year period, the four issues on the ballot would increase the average annual property tax bill by approximately \$9.34 per \$100,000 of asset value. Of the annual average \$9.34, Bond Issue A accounts for \$0.78, Bond Issue B accounts for \$0.51, Bond Issue C accounts for \$7.14, and Bond Issue D accounts for \$0.91.**

2016 Capital Projects General Obligation Bond Act

The New Mexico Legislature passed the 2016 Capital Projects General Obligation Bond Act detailing projects that would be funded by these bonds. No bonds will be issued or sold under the act until the state’s registered voters have voted upon and approved the bonds. Each bond is voted upon separately with a “For” or “Against” question.

Summary: The four 2016 bond issues ask for voter approval to issue general obligation bonds as follows:

Bond Issue A, in an amount not to exceed \$15,440,000 to make capital expenditures for senior citizen facility improvements, construction, and equipment acquisition projects;

Bond Issue B, in an amount not to exceed \$10,167,000 to make capital expenditures for academic, public school, tribal, and public library resource acquisitions;

Bond Issue C, in an amount not to exceed \$142,356,000 to make capital expenditures for certain higher educational, tribal, and special schools capital

improvements and acquisitions; and

Bond Issue D, in an amount not to exceed \$18,196,000 to make capital expenditures for capital improvements and acquisitions for state police, public safety communications and national guard facilities statewide.

The total for all four questions, including bond issuance costs, is \$186,159,000. A complete breakdown of the designated projects under each bond issue can be found on the New Mexico Legislature's website: <https://www.nmlegis.gov/Sessions/16%20Regular/final/SB0122.pdf>

Bond Question A – Aging and Long-Term Services Department

The 2016 Capital Projects General Obligation Bond Act authorizes the issuance and sale of senior citizen facility improvement, construction and equipment acquisition bonds. Shall the state be authorized to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed fifteen million four hundred forty thousand dollars (\$15,440,000) to make capital expenditures for certain senior citizen facility improvement, construction and equipment acquisition projects and provide for a general property tax imposition and levy for the payment of principal of, interest on and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds and the collection of the tax as permitted by law?

For _____ Against _____

Bond Question B – Library Acquisitions

The 2016 Capital Projects General Obligation Bond Act authorizes the issuance and sale of library acquisition bonds. Shall the state be authorized to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed ten million one hundred sixty seven thousand dollars (\$10,167,000) to make capital expenditures for academic, public school, tribal and public library resource acquisitions and provide for a general property tax imposition and levy for the payment of principal of, interest on and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds and the collection of the tax as permitted by law?

For _____ Against _____

The following projects have been specifically designated for funding by the sale of Bond Issue B.

Cultural Affairs Department: \$3,000,000 for equipment, library furniture, fixtures and supplemental library resource acquisitions, including print, non-print and electronic resources, and for the purchase and installation of broadband internet equipment and infrastructure at nontribal public libraries statewide; and \$750,000 for equipment, library furniture, fixtures and supplemental library resource acquisitions, including print, non-print and electronic resources, and for the purchase and installation of broadband internet equipment and infrastructure at tribal libraries statewide.

Higher Education Department: \$3,250,000 for supplemental library resource acquisitions, including books, equipment, electronic resources and collaborative library resources and information technology projects, for academic libraries statewide.

Public Education Department: \$3,000,000 for supplemental library resource acquisitions, including print, non-print and electronic resources, at public school libraries statewide.

Bond Question C – Higher Education Facilities

The 2016 Capital Projects General Obligation Bond Act authorizes the issuance and sale of higher education, special schools and tribal schools capital improvement and acquisition bonds. Shall the state be authorized to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed one hundred forty two million three hundred fifty six thousand dollars (\$142,356,000) to make capital expenditures for certain higher education, special schools and tribal schools capital improvements and acquisitions

and provide for a general property tax imposition and levy for the payment of principal of, interest on and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds and the collection of the tax as permitted by law?

For _____ Against _____

The following higher education institutions have been specifically designated for funding by the sale of Bond C.

Eastern New Mexico University	Total \$12,700,000
Community Colleges various schools	Total \$32,350,000
NM School for the Blind and Visually Impaired	Total \$1,200,000
Highlands University	Total \$4,500,000
Mining and Technology, NM Institute	Total \$5,500,000
Military Institute	Total \$4,856,200
NM School for the Deaf	Total \$2,000,000
New Mexico State University	Total \$27,500,000
Northern New Mexico State School	Total \$1,000,000
University of New Mexico	Total \$34,500,000
Western New Mexico University	Total \$5,000,000

Bond Question D – Public Safety

The 2016 Capital Projects General Obligation Bond Act authorizes the issuance and sale of public safety capital improvement and acquisition bonds. Shall the state be authorized to issue general obligation bonds in an amount not to exceed eighteen million one hundred ninety six thousand dollars (\$18,196,000) to make capital expenditures for capital improvement and acquisitions for state police, public safety communications and national guard facilities statewide and provide for a general property tax imposition and levy for the payment of principal of, interest on and expenses incurred in connection with the issuance of the bonds and the collection of the tax as permitted by law?

For _____ Against _____

The following projects have been specifically designated for funding by the sale of Bond Issue D.

Department of Public Safety: \$7,000,000 to plan, design and construct a new state police crime laboratory and evidence and records facility, including expansion of the existing crime laboratory, at the department of public safety headquarters in Santa Fe in Santa Fe County.

Department of Information Technology: \$5,000,000 to plan, design, purchase, install and implement infrastructure to stabilize and modernize public safety communications statewide.

Department of Military Affairs: \$4,000,000 to plan, design and construct the Las Cruces national guard readiness center in Dona Ana County, and \$2,000,000 for improvements, repairs and demolition and to purchase and install systems to improve energy efficiency and for staging areas at facilities statewide.

General Obligation Bond Projects Chart by County

https://www.nmlegis.gov/Publications/Capital_Outlay/Chart%20Funded%20Projects%20by%20County%203A%20GOB%202016.pdf

General Obligation Bond Projects Chart by Agency

https://www.nmlegis.gov/Publications/Capital_Outlay/Chart%20Funded%20Projects%20by%20Agency%203A%20GOB%202016.pdf





✓ **VOTE**