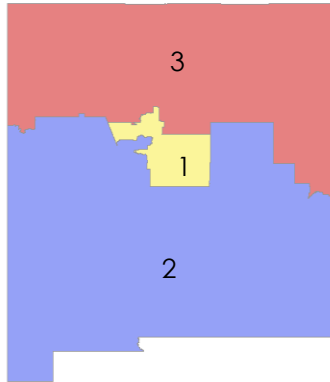




Current Congressional District Map



2014 Projections: 1 R, 2 D

While none of New Mexico's districts heavily favor one party, at least 55% of voters in all three favor their incumbents' parties. That is likely to be a wide enough partisanship margin to prevent any seats from being seriously contested in 2014. Republican incumbent Steve Pearce and Democratic incumbents Ben Lujan and his cousin Michelle Lujan Grisham are all strongly favored to win. All three won by at least 18 points in 2012.

Date 2014 Projections Announced: April 2013.

2012 Projections: 0 R, 2 D, 1 ?. All projections accurate.

Races to Watch: None

Strongest candidate: Pearce (NM-2, R): +1.6% POAC*

Weakest candidate: Lujan (NM-3, D): -1.2%

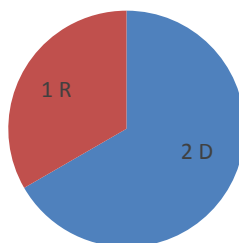
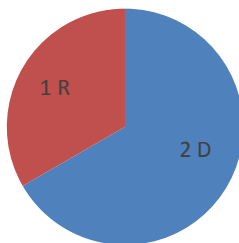
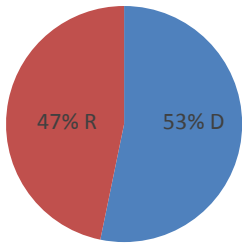
*POAC (Performance Over Average Candidate) is a measure of the quality of a winning candidate's campaign. It compares how well a winner did relative to what would be projected for a generic candidate of the same party and incumbency status. See our Methodology section to learn how POAC is determined.

Representation

Statewide Partisanship

Current Delegation

2014 Projections



Partisanship is a measure of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

District Competitiveness

Majority Partisanship	Swing (50-<53%)	Lean (53-<58%)	Safe (58%+)
Districts	0	3	0

Redistricting

The New Mexico state legislature is responsible for congressional redistricting. During the 2011 redistricting process, Democrats held both houses in the state legislature, and Republicans held the governorship.

On September 19, 2011, the State Senate faced a rapidly closing session and passed a status-quo map on a party-line vote. The legislative session ended before the House could vote, however. The final map decision was then left to the First Judicial District Court, which made only a few changes to account for population shifts.

Race and Gender in the U.S. House

Representatives Lujan and Lujan Grisham are Latino, but Latinos are the largest racial or ethnic group only in NM-2, represented by white Republican Steve Pearce.

The 3rd District has the second largest percentage population of Native Americans of any district in the country, at 16%. However, a Native American candidate would still need strong support from other racial groups in order to be elected in that district.

Michelle Lujan Grisham is only the third female House Member to represent New Mexico.

Dubious Democracy

New Mexico's Democracy Index Ranking: 11th (of 50)

New Mexico scores well in the Democracy Index ranking largely because of the relative competitiveness of its elections. The average margin of victory in New Mexico's 2012 House elections was 20.9%, and only one of its three races was won by a landslide margin of at least, though the other two were close to reaching that level.

New Mexico ranks poorly in terms of representation, however, as just 32.3% of its eligible voters cast votes for a winning House candidate in 2012. That is largely a function of New Mexico's low voter turnout, which ranks 37th in the nation.

View redistricting alternatives at FairVotingUS.com



Listed below are recent election results and 2014 election projections for New Mexico's three U.S. House districts. All metrics in this table are further explained in the Methodology section of this report.

Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. It is determined by measuring how the district voted for president in 2012 relative to the presidential candidates' national averages. Developed by FairVote in 1997 and adapted by Charlie Cook for the Cook Partisan Voting Index, this definition of partisanship is based on only the most recent presidential election.

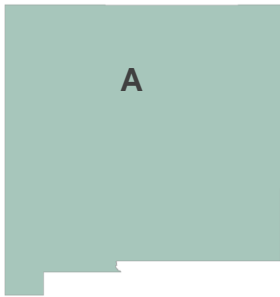
Performance Over Average Candidate (POAC) is an indicator of how well the winner did compared to a hypothetical generic candidate of the same district, incumbency status, and party, based on their winning percentages in 2010 and 2012. A high POAC suggests that the winner appealed to independents and voters from other parties in addition to voters from his or her own party. A low POAC suggests that the winner did not draw many votes from independents and other parties.

District	Incumbent	Party	Race/ Gender	Year First Elected	2012 2-Party Winning Percentage	POAC	District Partisanship (Dem)	2014 Projected Dem %	2014 Projection
1	Lujan Grisham, Michelle	D	Latina/F	2012	59.2%	1.2%	55.9%	56.8%	Likely D
2	Pearce, Steve	R	White/M	2010 ¹	59.1%	1.6%	44.7%	39.5%	Safe R
3	Lujan, Ben	D	Latino/M	2008	63.1%	-1.2%	57.5%	60.3%	Safe D

¹ Pearce was first elected to represent New Mexico in the U.S. House in 2002. He left the House to run for an open Senate seat in 2008, but was defeated. Pearce ran for his old House seat again in 2010 and defeated Democratic incumbent Harry Teague.

New Mexico's Fair Representation Voting Plan

Super District (w/current Cong. Dist. #s)	# of Seats	Pop. Per Seat	% to Win (plus 1 vote)	Partisanship (D/R %)	Current Rep.: 1 R, 2 D	Super District Rep.: 1 R, 1 D, 1?
A (CDs - 1,2,3)	3	686,393	25%	53 / 47	1 R, 2 D	1 R, 1 D, 1?



Partisan and Racial Impact: This fair voting plan projects one seat to typically be won by Republicans, one by Democrats, and one swing seat slightly favoring Democrats. This breakdown fairly represents New Mexico's small Democratic lean in partisanship. Latino voters would have the voting power to elect a preferred candidate.

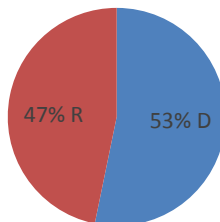
How Does Fair Representation Voting Work?

Fair representation voting methods such as ranked choice voting describe American forms of proportional representation with a history in local and state elections. They uphold American electoral traditions, such as voting for candidates rather than parties. They ensure all voters participate in competitive elections and ensure more accurate representation, with the majority of voters likely to elect most seats and backers of both major parties likely to elect preferred candidates.

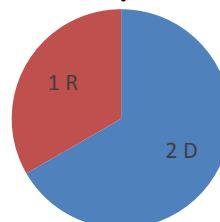
Instead of three individual congressional districts, our fair voting plan combines these districts into one larger "super district." Any candidate who is the first choice of more than a quarter of voters in a three-seat district will win a seat.

Comparing a Fair Representation Voting Plan to New Mexico's Current Districts

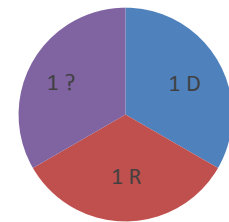
Statewide Partisanship



2014 Projections



FairVote's Plan



Partisanship is an indicator of voters' underlying preference for Democrats or Republicans. See our Methodology section to learn how Partisanship is determined.

Benefits of a Fair Representation Voting Plan

More accurate representation: Congressional delegations more faithfully reflect the preferences of all voters. Supporters of both major parties elect candidates in each district, with accurate balance of each district's left, right, and center.

More voter choice and competition: Third parties, independents and major party innovators have better chances, as there is a lower threshold for candidates to win a seat. Because voters have a range of choices, candidates must compete to win voter support.

Better representation of racial minorities: Racial minority candidates have a lower threshold to earn seats, even when not geographically concentrated. More voters of all races are in a position to elect candidates.

More women: More women are likely to run and win. Single-member districts often stifle potential candidates.

View more fair voting plans at FairVotingUS.com