



D. If the last four digits of the voter's social security number are either missing or does not match, the county clerk shall send a notice via electronic mail, or regular mail if no email address is on file, to the voter instructing them on how to cure the discrepancy.

E. If the signature is missing, the county clerk shall send notice via electronic mail instructing them to sign an affidavit and return it via email to the county clerk's office. This affidavit of cured mailed ballot should contain a space for the voter to provide the voter's signature and attest that this constitutes the required voter identification to cure the rejected mailed ballot. If the voter does not have an email address, the county clerk shall send a notice containing a signature form and a prepaid envelope for the voter to return and must indicate that the voter may also appear in person at the county clerk's office to cure the rejected mailed ballot.

F. The county clerk has a duty to attempt to contact any voter twice whose mailed ballot ~~was~~ is rejected by either telephone, electronic mail, or mailed notice within one working day of rejection. If attempting to call by telephone the county clerk shall leave a message if there is an ability to do so.

G. If the voter cures the violation either electronically, by mail or in person the county clerk shall mark "~~cured~~ accepted" in the absentee ballot register and shall transfer the ballot and any document that evidences the cured mailed ballot to the special deputy for mailed ballots for delivery to the absent voter election board.

H. The determination of the county clerk to accept or reject a mailed ballot is subject to a later challenge before the absent voter election board.  
[N, XX/XX/2020]

#### **1.10.15.9 INTERPOSING ELECTION CHALLENGES**

A. A properly appointed challenger or member of the election board may interpose challenges only for the specific reasons outlined in Sections 1-12-20 and Subsection C of Section 1-6-14 NMSA 1978.

B. For the purposes of interposing challenges, a challenger's permitted activities are those listed in Section 1-2-23, NMSA 1978. No other written information will be provided to challengers by election board members. A challenger will not be allowed to view a voter's full date of birth or any portion of the voter social security number except as provided on the official mailing envelope pursuant to Section 1-6-14(C), NMSA 1978.

C. The election board must allow a challenger to view the application to vote form, signature roster, precinct voter list, and the voting machine. A challenger may view a voting machine only before the polls are opened to ensure that the public counter is at zero, that the results tape contains no votes and that there are no voted ballots in the voting machine bins.

D. Challengers must conduct themselves in an orderly manner at all times. A challenger can be expelled from the precinct for unnecessarily obstructing or delaying the work of the election inspectors; touching ballots, election materials or voting equipment; campaigning; or acting in a disorderly manner.

E. Challenges may not be made indiscriminately or without good cause. Doing so constitutes disrupting a polling place.

F. Challengers do not have the authority to approach voters or talk to voters inside the polling location, ~~for any reason~~.

G. Challengers do not have the right to use video cameras or recording devices inside the a polling place location.

H. If two challengers are representing a political party, ~~group~~ candidate or election related organization in the precinct a polling location, only one of the challengers may hold the authority to challenge at any given time. The challengers may alternate the authority to challenge at their discretion. The challengers must advise the precinct board each time the authority is alternated. This provision does not apply to challengers' conduct pursuant to Paragraph (6) of Subsection A of Section 1-2-25 NMSA 1978.

I. County clerks must ensure that they include training on the rules and statutes relating to interposing election challenges at their school of instruction for all election board members.

#### **1.10.15.10 ABSENT VOTER ELECTION BOARD; CHALLENGES; DISPOSITION**

A. Challenges are handled in accordance with Section 1-12-22 NMSA 1978.

B. If a challenge is made in front of the absent voter election board, a designated election board member may notate the challenge but the absent voter election board does not have to rule on the challenge at that time, and may do so when it is otherwise convenient.

C. If the challenge is unanimously affirmed by the absentee voter election board, an election board member shall mark "affirmed" on the ballot envelope and indicate this in the absent voter record. A unanimously affirmed challenged ballot shall not be opened but placed in a container provided for challenged ballots.

D. Any unanimously affirmed challenged mailed ballots shall be given to the special deputy for mailed ballots for delivery to the County Clerk. Once received, the county clerk must comply with Subsections (C) – (G) of Part 1.10.15.8 NMAC, to attempt to have the voter cure the reason the challenge was affirmed.

E. If the reason for the challenge is satisfied by the voter before the conclusion of the county canvass or as part of an appeal, the official mailing envelope shall be opened and the vote counted by the county canvass board. If the ballot is hand tallied it shall be recorded in the absentee by-mail hand tally counting group. If the ballot is tabulated by a voting tabulator, it shall be recorded in the absentee by-mail machine counting group.

F. If the voter cures the reason for the challenge, the voter's record on the absentee ballot register shall be changed to "accepted", and the notation "challenged-affirmed" on the mailed ballot envelope shall be crossed out, signed and dated by either the presiding judge of the absentee precinct board or a member of the county canvassing board, dependent upon when the voter satisfies the reason for the not affirmed challenge.