

VOTER'S REGISTRATION CHALLENGE FORM

TO PROPERLY EXECUTE THIS FORM IT IS NECESSARY TO CHECK THE APPROPRIATE SQUARE BELOW. A SUMMARY OF THE ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES WHICH WILL BE FOLLOWED WITH RESPECT TO THIS VOTER REGISTRATION CHALLENGE MAY BE FOUND ON THE REVERSE SIDE OF THIS FORM.

REASON FOR CHALLENGE

- The individual challenged is not a US. Citizen
- The individual challenged is not at least 18 years old
- The individual challenged is currently being denied his or her civil rights
- The individual challenged does not reside at the address at which he or she is registered and his or her actual residence is as follows:

NOTE: State law (RCW 29.10.130) requires that challenging party must provide the address at which the challenged party resides in order for a challenge based on residence to be considered.

PROVISIONS RELATING TO VOTING RESIDENCE

The State Constitution and state law provide that a voting residence shall not be lost if the voter is absent because of:

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|---|-------------------------------|
| A. State or Federal employment,
including military service | C. Business outside the state |
| B. School attendance | D. Confinement in prison |

NOTE: Persons in the above categories have the legal right to continue to use their former residence for voting purposes and may continue to vote unless additional conditions or circumstances indicate they have forfeited that right in Washington. Any person instituting a voter registration challenge should be sure of the facts **BEFORE** signing the challenge affidavit.

AFFIDAVIT OF CHALLENGER

I, _____, declare, under penalty of perjury, that I am a registered voter, that I hereby challenge the voter's registration of _____ for the reason indicated above. I also state that I have read the above stated PROVISIONS RELATING TO VOTING RESIDENCE and that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, the above named individual does not fall into any of the protected categories.

DATE

SIGNATURE OF CHALLENGER

VOTER'S REGISTRATION CHALLENGES

A SUMMARY OF ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES

CHALLENGES FILED THIRTY OR MORE DAYS PRIOR TO A PRIMARY OR GENERAL ELECTION.

State law (RCW 29A.08.830) requires the county director of elections to notify, by certified mail, any voter whose registration has been challenged.

The notification must be mailed to the address at which the challenged voter is registered, to any address provided by the challenger as required by RCW 29A.08.830, and to any other address that the director of elections could reasonably expect the challenged voter might receive such notification.

Included with the notification must be a request that the voter appear at a hearing to be held within ten days of the mailing of the request, at the place and time specified, in order to assist the director of elections in determining the validity of the challenge.

THE PERSON MAKING THE CHALLENGE MUST BE PROVIDED WITH A COPY OF THE NOTIFICATION AND REQUEST MAILED TO THE CHALLENGED VOTER.

If either the challenger or the challenged voter, or both, are unable to appear in person they may file affidavits, stating UNDER OATH the reasons they believe the challenge to be valid or invalid.

The county director of elections shall determine the validity of the challenge based on his or her evaluation of the evidence presented by both parties to the challenge. The decision of the director of elections is final, subject only to a petition for judicial review under Chapter 34.04 RCW.

CHALLENGES FILED WITHIN THIRTY DAYS OF A PRIMARY, SPECIAL OR GENERAL ELECTION.

State law (RCW 29A.08.840) provides that in the event the challenge is made within thirty days of an election, the voter and the precinct election officers within the voter's precinct are to be notified.

Both the challenged voter and the precinct election officers are also to be informed that in the event the voter attempts to vote at the ensuing election, he or she will be provided with a CHALLENGED BALLOT.

The validity of the challenge and the disposition of the challenged ballot will be determined by the county canvassing board and both the challenger and the challenged voter may either appear in person or submit affidavits in support of their respective positions.

In the event the challenged voter does **not** vote at the ensuing election, the challenge shall be processed in the same manner as challenges made more than thirty days prior to the election.