



Updated September 2026

The chart below provides a general overview of state laws regarding individuals who are authorized to serve as poll watchers, challengers, or other election observers, as well as state laws regarding who can challenge a voter's eligibility on Election Day. This document is intended for information purposes only and is not intended as guidance on the relevant laws and policies. Election laws, regulations, and administrative guidance are subject to change and the information contained herein may not reflect the most recent legislative, regulatory, or judicial developments. Readers should consult the appropriate state and local election officials for the most current information regarding applicable requirements and procedures. For details on how to become a poll watcher, challenger, or observer, and the specific role of those individuals, or for details about the challenge process, please contact your state or local election official.

State	Individuals Authorized to Serve Poll Watchers, Challengers, or Observers	Individuals Authorized to Challenge a Voter's Eligibility on Election Day
Alabama	Each political party may appoint one poll watcher in the voting place. Poll watchers must be a resident and qualified elector of the state. A poll watcher may observe the conduct of the election in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not disturb voters or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Alabama Code § 17-8-7)	An election inspector may challenge an individual's eligibility to vote if the inspector has knowledge that the individual is not entitled to vote. (Alabama Code 17-10-2).
Alaska	Poll watchers may be appointed by political parties, candidates, and organizations that sponsor or oppose an initiative, referendum or recall. Only one poll watcher representing each party, organization, or candidate may be in the polling place at one time. A poll watcher must be a U.S. citizen. Appointing candidates and political organizations are responsible for training poll watchers. Poll watchers may observe the conduct of the election in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not interfere with the election process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Alaska Stat. § 15-10-170; Alaska Division of Elections Guide for Poll Watchers)	Any election official, poll watcher, or other person qualified to vote in the precinct may question a person attempting to vote if the questioner has a good reason to suspect that the person is not qualified to vote under state law. (Alaska Stat. § 15-15-210)
Arizona	The county chairman of each political party may designate a representative to act as an observer at voting locations or central counting places. Only one observer for each party may be present at each voting location, unless the parties mutually agree otherwise. An observer must be a resident of the state and registered to vote in the state. An observer may observe election procedures in accordance with state law. Observers may not interfere with election procedures or engage in other activities prohibited under state law.	Any qualified voter in the county, at the voting location, may challenge a person as not qualified to vote under state law. (Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-552; 16-591; Arizona Elections Procedures Manual)

	(Ariz. Rev. Stat. § 16-590; Arizona Elections Procedures Manual)	
Arkansas	Poll watchers may be designated by a candidate, political party, or a group seeking the passage or defeat of a ballot measure. Only one authorized poll watcher per candidate, party, or group time may be present at each designated location within a polling place. Poll watchers may observe the election process at the polling place and other designated locations in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not disrupt the orderly conduct of the election or engage in other activities prohibited by state law. (Ark. Code Ann. § 7-5-312; Arkansas Poll Watcher Training).	A poll watcher may challenge a voter's eligibility in accordance with state law. (Ark. Code Ann. § 7-5-312)
California	Each political party, and any bona fide association of citizens or a media organization, may have no more than two representatives to serve as observers at designated election locations. Observers may observe the election procedures in accordance with state law and county observation rules and procedures. Observers may not interfere with or disrupt the election process or engage in other activities prohibited by state law. See Elections Observation Rights and Responsibilities, California Office of Secretary of State.	A person may be challenged at the polling place by a member of the precinct board on the grounds that the individual is not qualified to vote under state law. (California Elections Code Ann. § 14240)
Colorado	Each political party, candidate, or issue committee may have no more than one watcher at any one time at designated election locations. Watchers must be eligible electors in the state. Watchers must complete a training course that is provided or approved by the Secretary of State. Watchers may observe the election process in accordance with state law. A watcher may be removed for engaging in activities prohibited by state law. (Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-7-106; 1-7-108; 8 CCR 1505-1; Colorado Secretary of State: Election Watchers).	A person's right to vote may be challenged on the grounds that the person is not qualified to vote under state law. A challenge may be made by a watcher or any eligible elector of the precinct. (Colo. Rev. Stat. § 1-9-201).

Connecticut	Each registrar of voters may appoint no more than 4 unofficial checkers at designated locations within the polling place. Unofficial checkers must be enrolled in the party of the appointing registrar. Unofficial checkers may remain within the polling place for the purpose of checking their own copy of the registry list to indicate the names of electors who have voted. Unofficial checkers may not interfere with the orderly process of voting or engage in other activities prohibited by state law. (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-232)	Any elector may challenge a person's right to vote if the challenger suspects or reasonably believes the person is not qualified to vote under state law. (Conn. Gen. Stat. § 9-232)
Delaware	Each political party may appoint one person to serve as a challenger at each polling place. Challengers may observe the conduct of the election in accordance with state law. Challengers may not create any disturbance or engage in other activities prohibited by state law. (Del. Code Ann. tit. 15, § 4933; 4934).	Challengers appointed by political parties or election officials may challenge a person's right to vote in accordance with state law. (Del. Code Ann. tit. 15, § 4936).
District of Columbia	Any candidate or opponent/proponent of a ballot measure may petition the Board of Elections to authorize poll watchers at voting places and other designated locations. Other individuals or groups who seek to witness the administration of the election, including domestic or international organizations, may petition the Board to authorize election observers at any voting place or other designated locations. Poll watchers and election observers may observe the conduct of the election in accordance with District of Columbia law. Poll watchers and election observers may not interfere with or obstruct the voting process or engage in other prohibited activities. (D.C. Code § 1-1001.09; D.C. Mun. Regs. tit. 3 § 706).	Any registered voter may challenge a person's status as a qualified elector of the District. (D.C. Code § 1-1001.02.25)
Florida	Each political party, candidate, and political committee advocating for a ballot issue may designate one poll watcher at each polling place or early voting location. A poll watcher must be a qualified and registered elector in the county.	Any registered elector or poll watcher may challenge the right of a person to vote in the county in accordance with state law. (Fla. Stat. § 101.111)

	Poll watchers may observe the conduct of the election in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not obstruct the orderly conduct of the election or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Fla. Stat. § 101.131).	
Georgia	In an election or run-off election, each political party may designate no more than two official poll watchers in each precinct. Political parties that nominate a candidate for statewide office may designate up to 25 additional statewide poll watchers. Poll watchers must complete training provided by the appointing candidate or political organization. Poll watchers may observe the conduct of the election in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not interfere with the conduct of the election or engage in other activities prohibited by state law. (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-408; Georgia Poll Watcher Training Manual).	Any elector of the county or municipality may challenge the right to vote of any other elector of the county or municipality whose name appears on the list of electors. (Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-230).
Hawaii	Each political party may appoint no more than one watcher to be present at a voter service center. All appointed watchers must be registered voters. Watchers must call the attention of the clerk to any violations of election laws that the watcher observes. (Haw. Rev. Stat. § 11-77).	Any registered voter may challenge the right of a person to be or to remain registered as a voter for any cause. Any voter rightfully in a voter service center may challenge the right to vote of any person who comes to the voter service center for voting purposes. (Haw. Rev. Stat. § 11-25).
Idaho	Each political party or candidate may authorize one challenger at each polling place for the purpose of challenging voters. Each political party or candidate may also authorize one watcher at the polling place and other designated election locations. Watchers may observe the conduct of the election in accordance with state law. Watchers may not interfere with the orderly conduct of the election or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Idaho Code § 34-304).	At the time of any election, any registered elector may challenge the entry of an elector's name as it appears in the election register, in accordance with state law. (Idaho Code § 34-431)

Illinois	Each political party and each candidate may appoint two poll watchers per precinct. Other designated organizations may appoint one poll watcher per precinct. Poll watchers must be registered to vote in the state. Poll watchers may observe the conduct of the election in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not interfere with the orderly conduct of the election or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (10 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/17-23)	An election judge, a poll watcher, or a voter may challenge a person's right to vote in accordance with state law. (10 Ill. Comp. Stat. § 5/18A-5)
Indiana	Political parties and independent candidates may appoint one challenger and one pollbook holder at each precinct to monitor the qualifications of voters. Political parties, independent candidates, and media organizations may also appoint one watcher at each precinct. Watchers may observe activities at the polling place in accordance with state law. Watchers may not disrupt or interfere with election procedures or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Indiana Code 3-6-8; 3-6-7; 3-6-10; Indiana Election Day Handbook)	A member of the precinct election board, a poll clerk, or an appointed challenger may challenge a voter's eligibility. (see Indiana Election Day Handbook)
Iowa	Political parties may appoint three poll watchers at each polling place. Non-party political organizations and candidates nominated by petition may appoint one poll watcher at each polling place. Poll watchers may observe the election process in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not interfere with the election process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Iowa Code § 49.104; Iowa Poll Watchers Guide)	Any precinct election official or registered voter in the county may challenge the qualifications of a person offering to vote in accordance with state law. (Iowa Code § 49.79)
Kansas	Polling agents include designated political party officials and candidates as specified under state law, as well as individuals appointed by those party officials and candidates. Poll agents must be a registered voter or meet other requirements under state law. Polling agents may observe election procedures in accordance with state law. Polling agents may not deter or obstruct the voting process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 25-3005; Kansas Poll Agent Guide)	Each election judge must challenge any person offering to vote if the judge knows or suspects the person is not qualified as an elector. (Kan. Stat. Ann. § 25-414).

Kentucky	Political parties may designate no more than two challengers at each precinct in the county. Challengers must be registered voters in the county. County boards of election must provide training to challengers. (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 117.315; 117.316; 117.317)	An appointed challenger may challenge a voter if the challenger has reason to believe the voter is not eligible under state law. (Ky. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 117.315; 117.316).
Louisiana	Each candidate, slate of candidates for presidential elector, and organizations supporting/opposing a ballot measure may have one watcher at each precinct on election day. Candidates may also designate one “super watcher.” Watchers must be a qualified voter in the state. Watchers may observe the conduct of the election in accordance with state law. Watchers may not interfere with election procedures or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Louisiana Rev. Statutes § 18:427; 18-435; Louisiana Poll Watcher Booklet).	A commissioner, watcher, or qualified voter may challenge a person applying to vote in accordance with state law. (Louisiana Rev. Statutes § 18:565).
Maine	Municipalities must allow at least one worker from each political party to remain outside the guardrail enclosure as a poll watcher. If sufficient space exists, party workers and others, in addition to poll watchers, may remain in the voting place outside the guardrail enclosure if they do not influence voters or interfere with the voting process. (21-A Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 627)	A voter of a municipality or an election official may challenge the right of another to vote at an election in that municipality upon personal knowledge or reasonably supported belief that the voter is unqualified. (21-A Me. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 673)
Maryland	Individuals may be designated as a challenger and watcher at voting locations by the State Board of Elections, a local board of elections, a candidate, a recognized political party, or a group supporting/opposing a ballot measure. Challengers and watchers must be a registered voter in the state. Challengers and watchers may observe election procedures in accordance with state law. Challengers and watchers may not interfere with the conduct of the election or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Md. Ann. Code Art. 33, § 10-311; Maryland Challengers, Watchers, and Other Election Observers Manual).	Any individual may enter a polling place to challenge the right of any other individual to vote on the grounds of identity. (Md. Ann. Code Art. 33, § 10-312)

Massachusetts	Each political party may appoint a person to act as a challenger of voters at any polling place in the state. Observers must be allowed inside the polling place, outside the guard rail, unless they are disorderly or obstruct the access of voters. (Mass. Gen. Laws ch. 54, § 85A; 950 C.M.R. § 54.04)	Any election officer or other person may challenge a person's right to vote for any legal cause. (950 C.M.R. § 54.04)
Michigan	Election challengers may be appointed by a political party, a group supporting/opposing a ballot proposal, and other designated organizations. No more than two challengers appointed by the same political party or organization may serve in the same precinct. Challengers must be registered to vote in the state. A person who wishes to observe the election process, and who is not a qualified election challenger, is referred to as a poll watcher. Poll watchers are not required to be a registered voter in the state. Poll watchers may not interfere with the voting process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.730; 168.733; Michigan Secretary of State: The Appointment, Rights, and Duties of Election Challengers and Watchers).	Designated challengers, election inspectors, and registered electors at the polling place may challenge a voter's eligibility in accordance with state law. Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.727; § 168.730).
Minnesota	Political parties may appoint voters from the party to act as challengers in each precinct. One challenger from each party is allowed in the polling place at one time. A challenger must be a resident of the state. (Minn. Stat. § 204C.06; 204C.07; Minnesota Rules for Challengers)	An election judge, an authorized challenger, or a voter in the precinct may challenge an individual based upon personal knowledge that the individual is not an eligible voter. (Minn. Stat. § 204C.12)
Mississippi	Each candidate may have a poll watcher at the polling place. Political parties may have two poll watchers at the polling place. Poll watchers may observe the election process in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not interfere in the election process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Miss. Code. Ann. § 23-15-571; 23-15-577; Mississippi Poll Watcher Guidelines)	Individuals that are authorized to challenge the qualifications of a person to vote include candidates, poll watchers, poll workers, or any qualified elector from the precinct. (Miss. Code. Ann. § 23-15-571)

Missouri	Political parties may designate a challenger for each polling place and other designated locations. Challengers must be a registered voter in the jurisdictions. Other individuals who may be admitted to the polling place include international observers. (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 15-115.105; 115.409).	The identity or qualifications of any person offering to vote may be challenged by any election authority personnel, any registered voter, or any duly authorized challenger at the polling place, in accordance with state law. (Mo. Rev. Stat. § 15-115.429.1)
Montana	Election judges must permit one poll watcher from each political party to be at the polling place and other designated election locations. Candidates and other groups may request that election officials allow additional poll watchers. Poll watchers may observe the voting process in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not interfere with election procedures or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Mont. Code. Ann. § 13-13-120; 13-121).	An elector's right to vote may be challenged at any time by any registered elector in accordance with state law. (Mont. Code. Ann. § 13-13-301)
Nebraska	One or more poll watchers may be appointed by political parties, unaffiliated candidates, organizations related to ballot questions, and nonpartisan organizations interested in elections. A poll watcher appointed by these individuals or groups must be a registered voter. Any national or international election monitoring organization may appoint one or more poll watchers upon notification to the Secretary of State. Poll watchers may observe election procedures in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not interfere with the election process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-961; 32-962; 32-963; 32-1525)	Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by any inspector, judge or clerk of election, or registered voter, in accordance with state law. (Neb. Rev. Stat. § 32-926)
Nevada	The county clerk must allow members of the public to observe the election process at polling places and other designated election locations. Observers may observe election procedures in accordance with state law. Observers may not interfere with the election process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law.	A person applying to vote may be challenged orally by any registered voter of the precinct, or by written challenge filed with the county clerk, in accordance with state law. (Nev. Rev. Stat. § 293.303; 293.547)

	(Nev. Rev. Stat. § 293.274; 293B.353; NAC 293.245).	
New Hampshire	Political parties, and the attorney general, may appoint a person to act as challenger of voters at any polling place in the state. Members of the public may observe the conduct of the election if they are not disruptive. (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 666.4; 666.5; New Hampshire Election Procedure Manual)	A voter offering to vote may be challenged by any other voter registered in the town or ward, an election official, a challenger appointed by a political party, or a challenger appointed by the attorney general, in accordance with state law. (N.H. Rev. Stat. Ann. § 659. 27)
New Jersey	Political parties and candidates may appoint two challengers for each election district to observe the election process according to state law. Challengers must be a registered voter in the county. (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 19:7-1; 19:15-8)	Members of the district boards and appointed challengers are authorized to challenge a person if they know, suspect, or believe the person is not qualified to vote. (N.J. Stat. Ann. § 19:15-18)
New Mexico	Each political party may appoint challengers for each polling location. An election-related organization, and any group of three candidates for statewide office, may appoint watchers in the county. Challengers and watchers must be voters in the county where they are appointed. Watchers may observe the election procedures in accordance with state law. Watchers may not interfere with the orderly conduct of the election or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-2-21; 1-2-22; 1-2-27; New Mexico Election Challengers, Watchers, and Observers)	A challenge may be interposed by a member of the precinct board or by a party appointed challenger in accordance with state law. (N.M. Stat. Ann. § 1-12-20)
New York	Political parties, independent candidate bodies, and committees supporting/opposing a ballot proposal may appoint three watchers in each election district. Each watcher must be a qualified voter of the city or county. (N.Y. Election Law § 8-500).	Any person may be challenged by any registered voter properly at the polling place, poll watcher, or clerk or inspector of election, in accordance with state law. (N.Y. Election Law § 8-502)
North Carolina	Political parties may designate two registered voters in the county as observers at each voting place; ten registered voters in the county as at-large observers who may attend any voting place in the county; and 100 registered voters in the state as at-large observers who may attend any voting place in	On the day of an election any registered voter in the precinct may challenge a person offering to vote in accordance with state law. (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-87).

	the state. No more than two observers from the same party are permitted in the voting place at one time. Observers may observe the voting process in accordance with state law. Observers may not interfere with election procedures, disrupt the voting process, or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. Other individuals allowed in the voting place include individuals participating in a simulated election if approved by election officials. (N.C. Gen. Stat. § 163-45; 163-166.3; North Carolina Tips for Observing the Election)	
North Dakota	Any individual may be an election observer upon notification to the election inspector. Election observers must be allowed access to all stages of the election process. Election observers may not interfere with the voting process or hinder election procedures. (N.D. Cent. Code § 16.1-05-09).	N/A
Ohio	Political parties and any group of five or more candidates may appoint a qualified elector to serve as an observer in any of the precincts in the county or city. Observers may observe the voting process at the polling place and other designated election locations in accordance with state law. Observers may not interfere with election procedures or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3505.21)	Any person offering to vote may be challenged at the polling place by any precinct election official in accordance with state law. (Ohio Rev. Code Ann. § 3505. 20)
Oklahoma	Any candidate or political party may have a watcher present at any place where an official count is being conducted. Watchers may observe voting devices before the polls open and after the polls close. (Oklahoma Statutes 26-7-130; Oklahoma Precinct Officials and Poll Workers)	N/A

Oregon	If requested, the county clerk must permit authorized persons to watch the receiving and counting of votes. Watchers may not interfere with orderly procedures. (OR Rev Stat § 254.482)	The county clerk, an election official, or any elector is authorized to challenge the ballot of any person whom the challengers knows or suspects is not qualified. (OR Rev Stat § 254.415)
Pennsylvania	Each candidate may appoint two watchers for each election district. Each political party and political body may appoint three watchers for each election district. Watchers must be a qualified registered elector. Poll watchers may observe the election procedures at the polling place and other designated election locations in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not interfere with the voting process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (25 Pa.C.S. § 2687; Pennsylvania Guidance Concerning Poll Watchers and Authorized Representatives)	Any individual claiming the right to be registered may be challenged by a commissioner, registrar or clerk, or a qualified elector of the municipality, in accordance with state law. (25 Pa.C.S. § 1329).
Rhode Island	Each political party may have a representative known as a checker at the polling place to keep track of those who are voting. Each political party may also have a watcher at the polling place to observe the voting process and assist the checkers. (R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-19-22)	Watchers and any election official may challenge the right to vote of any person offering to vote in accordance with state law. (R.I. Gen. Laws § 17-19-22)
South Carolina	For a primary election, each candidate may appoint one watcher at the polling place. For a general election, watchers are appointed by the party, and candidates of the same party are jointly represented at the polling place by no more than two watchers for each 1,000 registered voters or a fraction thereof registered in the precinct. Each watcher appointed must be a qualified voter in the county. Members of the public are allowed to observe at the polling place. Watchers and observers may observe the election process in accordance with state law. Watchers and observers may not interfere with the conduct of the election. (S.C. Code Ann. § 7-13-860; South Carolina Poll Managers Handbook)	The managers of the election and any elector or qualified watcher are authorized to challenge any person who they know or suspect is not a qualified voter. (S.C. Code Ann. § 7-13-810)

South Dakota	At least one poll watcher may be present at the polling place for each political party, independent candidate, slate of presidential electors, and each side of any ballot issue. Any person may be present at the polling place for the purpose of observing the voting process. Poll watchers and observers may observe the voting process in accordance with state law. Poll watchers and observers may not interfere with election procedures or engage in other activity prohibited under state law. (S.D. Codified Laws § 12-18-9; S.D. Administrative Rule 5:02:12:02; South Dakota Poll Watcher and Observer Guidelines)	A person's right to vote at the polling place may be challenged in accordance with state law. (S.D. Codified Laws § 12-18-10)
Tennessee	Each political party and organizations interested in a ballot question or the purity of elections may have two poll watchers at each polling place. Each candidate may have one poll watcher at the polling place. Poll watchers must be 17 years old by election day and a resident of the state. Poll watchers may observe election procedures at the polling place and other designated election locations in accordance with state law. Poll watchers may not interfere with the voting process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. A representative of the United Nations may not monitor elections in the state without a treaty ratified by the United States senate stating that the United Nations can monitor elections in the state. (Tenn. Code. Ann. § 2-1-119; 2-7-103; 2-7-104)	A person's right to vote may be challenged by any other person present at the polling place in accordance with state law. (Tenn. Code. Ann. § 2-7-123)
Texas	Each candidate, political party, or proponent/opponent of a measure may appoint no more than two watchers for each polling place. A watcher must be a qualified voter. Watchers may observe the conduct of the election at the polling place and other designated election locations in accordance with state law. Watchers may not interfere in the orderly conduct of the election or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. Poll watchers must complete a poll watcher training program provided by the Secretary of State.	A registered voter may challenge the registration of another voter of the same county at a hearing before the registrar. A challenge must state a specific qualification for voter registration that the challenged voter has not met based on personal knowledge. (Tex. Elections Code Ann. § 16.091; 16.092)

	(Tex. Elections Code Ann. § 33.001; 33.007; 33.031; Texas Poll Watchers Guide)	
Utah	Any individual who is registered or preregistered to vote in the state may become a watcher by registering with the administering election officer. A candidate, political party, or political issues committee may also certify an individual as an official watcher. A watcher may observe election procedures at designated election locations in accordance with state law. A watcher may not interfere with the election process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Utah Code Ann. § 20A-3-201)	A poll worker, a watcher, or an individual who resides in the jurisdiction may challenge an individual's eligibility to vote at a polling place in accordance with state law. (Utah Code Ann. § 20A-3a-805)
Vermont	Each political party, candidate not representing a political party, and each committee supporting/opposing any ballot question may have no more than two representatives for the purpose of observing the voting process. Observers may not interfere with the orderly conduct of the election or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, § 2564)	The representatives of political parties, candidates, and ballot question committees may challenge the right of any person to vote in accordance with state law. (Vt. Stat. Ann. tit. 17, § 2564)
Virginia	Election officials must permit at least one, and may permit up to three, authorized representative of each political party or independent candidate to remain in the room in which the election is being conducted. Each authorized representative must be a qualified voter of the state. Authorized representatives may observe the voting process in accordance with state law. Authorized representatives may not interfere with the orderly process of the election or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. Local election officials may authorize the presence of additional neutral observers as deemed appropriate. (Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-604.4; 24.2-604.5; Virginia Election Observer Training)	The officers of election and any qualified voter are authorized to challenge the vote of any person who is listed in the pollbook but is known or suspected not to be a qualified voter. (Va. Code Ann. § 24.2-651)
Washington	County auditors must request that observers be appointed by the major political parties to be present during the processing of ballots at the counting center. The counting centers must be open to observation by one	Registered voters in the same county as the voter being challenged and the county prosecuting attorney may file a voter registration challenge. A challenge must be based on

	representative from each party. County auditors have discretion to also request that observers be appointed by any campaigns or organizations. (RCW 29A.40.100)	the challenger's personal knowledge and may be filed only for the reasons specified under state law. (RCW 29A.08.810); <i>Washington Secretary of State: Voter Registration Challenges.</i>
West Virginia	N/A	Members of the receiving board are authorized to challenge the right of any person requesting a ballot to vote in accordance with state law. (W. Va. Code § 3-1-41)
Wisconsin	Members of the public may be present at any polling place for the purpose of observing an election. Observers may observe all public aspects of the voting process at the polling place and other designated election locations in accordance with state law. Observers may not disrupt the operation of the polling place or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Wis. Stat. § 7.41)	Each inspector must challenge for cause any person offering to vote whom the inspector knows or suspects is not a qualified elector or who does not adhere to any voting requirement under state law. Any elector may challenge for cause any person offering to vote whom the elector knows or suspects is not a qualified elector. (Wis. Stat. § 6.92, 6.925)
Wyoming	Each political party may certify poll watchers to serve in each precinct. No more than one poll watcher from each party may serve simultaneously unless the chief judge determines that one additional poll watcher from each party may be accommodated in the polling. A poll watcher must belong to the political party represented and must be a registered elector residing in the county. A poll watcher may observe the voting process in accordance with state law. A poll watcher may not disrupt the polling process or engage in other activities prohibited under state law. (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 22-15-109)	A person offering to vote may be challenged in accordance with state law. The judges must challenge electors whenever the existence of legal grounds for doing so is known or apparent to the judges. (Wyo. Stat. Ann. § 22-15-108)