#### LEGISLATIVE HISTORY CHECKLIST Compiled by the NJ State Law Library

**NJSA:** 19:15-18 et al

(Voter challenges--elimination)

LAWS OF: 1991

CHAPTER: 249

Bill No:

A 2079

Sponsor(s):

Charles

Date Introduced: Pre-filed

Committee: Assembly: State Government

Senate: State Government

A mended during passage:

Yes

A mendments during passage

denoted by asterisks.

Date of Passage: Assembly:

March 1, 1990

Senate:

June 20, 1991

Date of Approval: August 8, 1991

Following statements are attached if available:

Sponsor statement:

Yes

Committee Statement: Assembly: Yes

Senate:

Yes

Fiscal Note:

No

Veto Message:

No

Message on signing:

Νo

Following were printed:

Reports:

Νo

Hearings:

Νo

KBG/SLJ

## [FIRST REPRINT]

## ASSEMBLY, No. 2079

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

#### PRE-FILED FOR INTRODUCTION IN THE 1990 SESSION

#### By Assemblyman CHARLES

AN ACT concerning voter challenges, amending R.S.19:15–18, R.S.19:15–21, R.S.19:15–24 and R.S.19:32–10 and supplementing chapters 12, 15 and 32 of Title 19 of the Revised Statutes.

2.7

BE IT ENACTED by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

1. R.S.19:15-18 is amended to read as follows:

19:15-18. The members of the district boards and any duly authorized challenger, respectively, shall at any election challenge every person who shall claim to have a right to vote therein whom they or he shall know, suspect or believe not to be qualified or entitled to so vote, and said members of the district board or challenger shall have the power and right to ask all [necessary] questions which are suitable and necessary to determine such person's right.

No member of the district board and no duly authorized challenger shall, however, challenge, delay or prevent the right to vote of any person because of that person's race, color, national origin, expected manner of casting a vote or residence in a particular ward, housing complex or section of a municipality or county <sup>1</sup>, provided that nothing herein shall be construed to prohibit a challenge based upon the failure of the challenged voter to meet the applicable statutory residency qualification for voting in the particular election district <sup>1</sup>. Any member of the district board or duly authorized challenger who violates this section is guilty of a <sup>1</sup>[crime of the fourth degree] disorderly persons offense <sup>1</sup>.

(cf: R.S.19:15-18)

- 2. (New section) a. Any voter whose name does not appear on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent of elections of the county but who is challenged as not qualified or entitled to vote by a duly authorized challenger or by a member of a district board of elections shall be permitted to establish his right to vote by:
- (1) signing an affidavit which states the voter's qualifications to vote on forms to be supplied by the superintendent of elections in those counties having a superintendent of elections or by the

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

Matter underlined <u>thus</u> is new matter. Matter enclosed in superscript numerals has been adopted as follows: <sup>1</sup> Assembly ASG committee amendments adopted February 8, 1990. commissioner of registration in all other counties, and;

- (2) presenting for inspection a suitable identifying document, which may be, but is not limited to, the following:
  - (a) a valid New Jersey driver's license;

- (b) a sample ballot which lists the voter's name and address;
- (c) an official federal, State, county or municipal document which lists the voter's name and address;
  - (d) a utility or telephone bill or tax or rent receipt dated; or
- (e) a piece of mail postmarked, on or after the 60th day before the day of the election at which the voter is challenged.
- b. A copy of the affidavit signed by the challenged voter shall be given to that person.
  - c. The affidavit, or a form attached to it, shall state:
- (1) the means by which a person whose name does not appear on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent of elections of the county but who is challenged by a duly authorized challenger or by a member of the district board of elections may seek to establish the person's right to vote, as provided in subsection a. of this section;
- (2) that a challenger who succeeds in denying a voter the right to vote must sign an affidavit stating the reason why the voter is not entitled to vote and must furnish a copy of the affidavit to the challenged voter, as provided in section 3 of P.L. , c.
- (C. ) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- (3) the legal remedy which a person whose name does not appear on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent of elections of the county but who is challenged by a duly authorized challenger or by a member of the district board of elections and denied the right to vote may use to seek permission to vote, as provided in section 6 of P.L. , c. (C. ), (now pending before the Legislature as this bill).
- d. In counties in which the primary language of 10% or more of the registered voters is Spanish, the affidavit and instructions for its completion and the information required by subsection c. of this section shall appear in both English and Spanish.
- 3. (New section) If a person whose name does not appear on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent of elections of the county is challenged as not qualified or entitled to vote by a duly authorized challenger or by a member of the district board of elections and if this challenge is sustained by the district board of elections, the person making the challenge shall specify the grounds for the challenge in a signed affidavit on forms to be supplied by the superintendent of elections in those counties having a superintendent of elections or by the county clerk in all other counties. This document also shall state that the challenged voter has sought to establish his right to vote by signing an affidavit which states the challenged voter's qualifications to vote and by presenting a suitable identifying

document, the identity of which shall be specified by the challenger. A copy of the challenger's affidavit shall be given to the challenged voter.

4. R.S.19:15-21 is amended to read as follows:

19:15-21. If a person shall be challenged as not qualified or entitled to vote, the judge may forthwith tender to him an oath or affirmation, in the following form:

"You do swear (or affirm, as the case may be), that you are a citizen of the United States; that you have resided in [the] this State [6 months,] and in this county for [40] 30 days next before this election, and not elsewhere; that you are now a resident of this election district; that, as far as you know and verily believe, you are [21] 18 years of age, and in all respects qualified to vote in this election, in this election district, and that you have not voted elsewhere in this election," and if the person so challenged shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation so tendered to him, he shall be deemed not to be qualified or entitled to vote.

(cf: P.L.1964, c.7, s.2)

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#### 5. R.S.19:15-24 is amended to read as follows:

19:15-24. The district boards shall not give a ballot to any person unless they shall be satisfied that such person is in all respects qualified and entitled to vote; and for the purpose of satisfying themselves as to the right of any person who shall claim a right to vote they shall have power to examine such person, and any other person or persons, under oath or affirmation, touching such right, except as hereinbefore restricted. The board shall determine the right of the voter to vote, after making use of, and giving due weight to, the evidence afforded by his signature, if any, [and] such answers, and [if] an affidavit which states the challenged voter's qualifications to vote and a suitable identifying document, as provided under (C. section 2 of P.L., c. ) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill). If any member of the board shall give or assent to give a ballot to any person challenged, without requiring him to take the oath or affirmation hereinbefore prescribed to be made upon such challenge, and the person shall not be qualified and entitled to vote, the member so giving or assenting to give a ballot, shall be deemed to have given to such person a ballot, knowing it to be illegal. The question as to the giving of the ballot to the person shall be put in the following form: "Shall a ballot be given to this person by this board?"

If a majority of the board shall decide to give a ballot to such voter or in case of a tie vote, the voter shall be given a ballot and allowed to vote. If a majority of the board shall decide against giving a ballot to the voter no ballot shall be given. The board upon demand of a member of the board or any other citizen shall forthwith issue a warrant for the arrest of such person and deliver the same to a peace officer, who shall forthwith arrest

him, and the right to challenge voters shall exist until the ballot shall have been deposited in the ballot box.

Every such challenge and the determination of the board shall in every instance be recorded in the signature comparison record, in the column "Sig. Comp. by," used at the election at which the challenge has been made.

Any member of a district board who refuses or neglects to comply with the provisions of this section may be summarily removed from office by the county board, or any judge of the Superior Court assigned to the county [or a judge of the County Court of the county].

(cf: P.L.1953, c.19, s.16)

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- 6. (New section) Any person whose name does not appear on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent of elections of the county but who is challenged and denied the right to vote on the day of a municipal, primary, general, or special election by a duly authorized challenger or by a member of a district board of elections, may apply to a Superior Court judge sitting at the county seat for permission to vote. No papers need be filed; the court shall entertain oral applications. The challenged voter may appear pro se or with counsel. The challenger or the member of the district board, as the case may be, may appear or be represented by counsel. The challenged voter shall be permitted to state by oath or affirmation the facts which the voter believes establish eligibility to vote, shall furnish a copy of the affidavit the voter signed when challenged, a copy of the affidavit signed by the challenger and the identifying document found invalid by the challenger and the district board. The rules of evidence shall not apply to those proceedings. The judge shall grant the application and provide the challenged voter with written authorization to vote on that day if the judge finds the following facts to be established by the testimony of the applicant or, in the case of a dispute of facts or some questions as to the challenged voter's credibility, by a preponderance of the following evidence:
- a. The challenged voter is at least 18 years old and a citizen of the United States and of this State, has resided in the county at least 30 days prior to the date of the election, and has not been convicted of a crime which would disenfranchise a person under the laws of this State, and either:
- b. The challenged voter is properly registered at his location;
- c. The challenged voter was properly registered at his location as of the last election at which the challenged voter voted but has moved to another location within the county since then and in good faith attempted to register at the new address within the time prescribed by law.

For the purposes of this section, a good faith attempt to

register shall include: completing the prescribed registration form no later than 29 days before the election in the presence of a person who appears to be over 18 years old and says that he or she can and will witness the form and mail it to the register for the applicant; completing a form received in the mail from the commissioner of registration, superintendent of elections or the county board which states that information has been received that the applicant has moved and placing the completed form in a proper mailbox with proper postage, if necessary, no later than 29 days before the election; completing a registration form in any government office; and reasonably relying upon the oral statements of an official at a polling place that they will insure proper reregistration.

The judge of the Superior Court having the application shall cause a full record of the proceeding to be taken stenographically, transcribed and filed in the office of the county clerk of the county, which record shall be open and public record. All costs and expenses of such proceedings shall be paid by the county.

#### 7. R.S.19:32-10 is amended to read as follows:

19:32-10. In respect to each general, primary, municipal and special election, the superintendent shall prepare for each election district [in municipalities not having permanent registration] in the county a challenge list containing the names, alphabetically arranged, and the addresses of all persons who have lost the right to register from the addresses within such election district from which they registered at the last preceding election. Such challenge list shall be delivered to the respective district boards in such municipalites at least one-half hour before the commencement of registration. The chairman of the respective district boards shall challenge the registration of any person applying to them for registration under any name on such challenge list, unless it shall affirmatively appear after strict examination of the voter, and, if necessary, of others, that such voter is domiciled at a new address within the election district. At the close of the last day of registration, the challenge list with the remarks of the district board or of any member or members thereof to be noted thereon shall be signed and certified as true by each member of the respective district boards and returned to the superintendent in a sealed envelope provided therefor.

After the last day of registration and before each general, primary, municipal and special election, the superintendent shall also prepare for each election district a challenge list containing the names, alphabetically arranged, and addresses of all persons registered in the district whom he believes or has reason to suspect are not entitled to vote at the election in the district. Such challenge list shall be delivered to the respective district

boards at least one-half hour before the opening of the polls at each election. The chairman of the respective district boards shall challenge the vote of any person presenting himself to vote under any name on the challenge list. The challenge list shall contain a column headed "remarks", and the chairman of the respective district boards shall enter therein opposite the names on such list whether any person applying to vote under any name thereon who was challenged was allowed to vote, and the reason for allowing him to vote.

All persons whose names appear on any challenge list before being allowed to vote shall subscribe to an affidavit on forms supplied by the superintendent to the respective district boards together with the challenge list. Any members of the district boards are hereby empowered to take such affidavits. The affidavit shall show that the affiant is eligible to vote in that district and shall set forth the place of his residence, the fact that he actually resides at that place, the length of time of such residence, and also all the facts necessary to qualify him as a voter under the constitution of this state. A copy of the affidavit signed by the challenged voter shall be given to the affiant. At the close of the polls the affidavits shall be returned to the superintendent in an envelope provided therefor and they shall be preserved in the office of the superintendent.

If a person applying to vote under any name on the challenge list is challenged and does not vote, there shall be entered opposite his name in such column the words "challenged, but did not vote". If no person applies to vote under any name on such challenge list, there shall be noted opposite each such name in such column the words "no application". At the close of the polls the challenge list shall be signed and certified as true by each member of the respective district boards and returned to the superintendent of the county in a sealed envelope provided therefor.

If a person applying to vote is challenged and denied the right to vote because that person's name appears on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent of elections, that challenged voter may apply to a Superior Court Judge sitting at the county seat for permission to vote, as provided in R.S.19:32–18.

The superintendent, concurrently with delivering the challenge lists, shall deliver to the commissioner a true copy, certified by him as correct, of each challenge list delivered by him pursuant to this section to each district board in municipalities having permanent registration.

The superintendent shall prepare duplicates of all challenge lists provided for in this section, and shall keep duplicate challenge lists on file in his office from the time of their preparation until the close of the third general election following their preparation. The original challenge lists shall also be kept

on file for two years after the general election following their preparation. All such challenge lists shall be open to inspection by any citizen at any time the superintendent's office is open for business.

(cf: R.S.19:32-10)

- 8. (New section) a. The county board in each county shall cause to be published in a daily newspaper of general circulation throughout the county, a notice containing the information specified in subsection b. hereof. This notice shall be published once on the seventh day preceding the day fixed for a municipal, primary, general or special election and once on the day preceding the day fixed for a primary, general or special election,
- b. At the top of the notice the words "Public Notice to All Registered Voters of [insert appropriate name] County" shall be printed in at least 30-point bold-faced capital type. Next underneath, the words "You are hereby advised of the following procedure to be used for the [insert appropriate date and type of election] election: shall be printed in at least 12-point bold-faced type.

The body of the notice shall be printed in at least 10-point bold-faced type and shall set forth:

- (1) that any person attempting to vote may be challenged by a duly authorized challenger for a political party or a candidate or on a public question, or by a member of the district board of elections, because the voter's name appears on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent of elections of the county or because the challenger or board member has good cause to believe that the voter is not entitled to vote;
- (2) that members of the district board and all duly authorized challengers are prohibited from challenging, delaying or preventing the right to vote of any person because of that person's race, color, national origin, expected manner of casting a vote or residence in a particular ward, housing complex or section of a municipality or county;
- (3) the means by which any person who is challenged because that person's name appears on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent of elections of the county may seek to establish the person's right to vote, as provided in R.S.19:32-18;
- (4) the means by which any person whose name does not appear on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent of elections of the county but who is challenged by a duly authorized challenger or by a member of the district board of elections may seek to establish the person's right to vote, as provided in section 2 of P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- (5) that any challenger who succeeds in denying a voter the right to vote must sign an affidavit stating the reason why the voter is not entitled to vote and must furnish a copy of the

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affidavit to the challenged voter, as provided in section 3 of P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill);

- (6) the legal remedy which any person whose name does not appear on a challenge list prepared by the superintendent but who is challenged by a duly authorized challenger or by a member of the district board of elections and denied the right to vote may use to seek permission to vote, as provided in section 6 of P.L., c. (C.) (now pending before the Legislature as this bill);
- (7) that forms to register complaints about the conduct of an election shall be available at each polling place in the county; and
- (8) the names of the chairman, secretary, clerk and members of the county board of elections and a telephone number at which they may be reached for more information.
- c. In counties in which the primary language of 10% or more of the registered voters is Spainsh, two notices containing the information in subsection b. of this section shall appear side-by-side, one in English and one in Spanish. The notices shall be identical in size, content and type face.
- d. The cost of publishing the notices required by this section shall be paid by the respective counties.
- 9. (New section) On the day of every municipal, primary, general, special or annual or special school election the superintendent of elections in counties having a superintendent of elections or the county board of elections in all other counties shall provide to each polling place in the county sufficient numbers of a form on which voters or persons attempting to vote may register any complaint regarding the conduct of the election at the polling place where they voted or attempted to vote. In counties in which the primary language of 10% or more of the registered voters is Spanish, the form for the complaint shall appear in both English and Spanish. The form shall protect the anonymity of the complainant, if that person so wishes, and shall be accompanied by an envelope with the proper postage and the name and address of the superintendent of elections of the county or the chairman of the county board of elections, as the case may be. A complaint may be used by the superintendent of elections or any other municipal or State investigatory agency to conduct an investigation into possible violation of the State election law. Copies of the form containing the complaint shall be available from the superintendent of elections or the county board of elections, as the case may be. The original form of the complaint, or a copy, shall be kept on file with the superintendent of elections or the county board of elections, as the case may be, for two years after the election for which it was filed.
- 10. This act shall take effect on the 90th day after the date of enactment.

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ELECTIONS

Eliminates certain other challenges and provides a statutory remedy for certain persons denied the right to vote.

of the county board of elections and a telephone number at which they may be reached for more information.

- c. In counties in which the primary language of 10% or more of the registered voters is Spainsh, two notices containing the information in subsection b. of this section shall appear side-by-side, one in English and one in Spanish. The notices shall be identical in size, content and type face.
- d. The cost of publishing the notices required by this section shall be paid by the respective counties.
- 9. (New section) On the day of every municipal, primary, general, special or annual or special school election the superintendent of elections in counties having a superintendent of elections or the county board of elections in all other counties shall provide to each polling place in the county sufficient numbers of a form on which voters or persons attempting to vote may register any complaint regarding the conduct of the election at the polling place where they voted or attempted to vote. In counties in which the primary language of 10% or more of the registered voters is Spanish, the form for the complaint shall appear in both English and Spanish. The form shall protect the anonymity of the complainant, if that person so wishes, and shall be accompanied by an envelope with the proper postage and the name and address of the superintendent of elections, of the county or the chairman of the county board of elections, as the case may be. A complaint may be used by the superintendent of elections or any other municipal or State investigatory agency to conduct an investigation into possible violation of the State election law. Copies of the form containing the complaint shall be available from the superintendent of elections or the county board of elections, as the case may be. The original form of the complaint, or a copy, shall be kept on file with the superintendent of elections or the county board of elections, as the case may be, for two years after the election for which it was filed.
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#### **STATEMENT**

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This bill revises existing and establishes additional procedures regarding election day challenges to a person's right to vote.

With respect to questions posed by district board members and authorized challengers to a person claiming the right to vote on the day of an election, the bill adds to the existing requirement that these questions be necessary the further requirement that they be suitable. It disallows challenges based upon a person's race, color, national origin, expected manner of casting a vote or residence. Any violation of these provisions is made a crime of the fourth degree.

Under the bill, if a voter whose name does not appear on an official challenge list is duly challenged, that voter may establish a right to vote by (1) signing an affidavit stating voting qualifications, and (2) presenting suitable identifying documents, such as a driver's license, sample ballot, dated receipt for a utility, tax or rent bill, or the like. In determining such a voter's right to vote, the district board is to give due weight to the evidence provided by the affidavit. If the board sustains the challenge, the challenger must specify the grounds thereof in a signed affidavit, which shall also contain both a statement that the voter has sought to establish a right to vote by affidavit of qualification and a specification of the documentation accompanying that affidavit.

The voter whose right to vote has thus been denied may apply to Superior Court for permission to vote. The application shall be heard in informal proceedings at which the rules of evidence shall not apply. The application shall be granted if the court finds that the challenged voter is qualified to vote and either (1) is properly registered at his location or (2) was properly so registered as of the last election but has since moved within the county and made a timely good faith attempt to register from his new address.

The bill requires the county board of elections to publish, in a newspaper of countywide circulation, a notice setting forth: the legally authorized procedure by which a person who attempts to vote may by challenged; the legal prohibition against the use of superfluous grounds for challenging or interfering with a person's right to vote; the means by which a person challenged may establishe that right and may appeal the denial of that right following a successful challenge thereof; and other information that could aid a person seeking to vindicate the right to vote.

Finally, the bill requires that each polling place shall be provided on election day with forms on which a voter or person seeking to vote may register any complaint regarding the conduct of the election; it also authorizes the use of information entered on such a form in any official investigation into possible violation of the State election laws.

#### **ELECTIONS**

Eliminates certain other challenges and provides a statutory remedy for certain persons denied the right to vote.

#### ASSEMBLY STATE GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

## ASSEMBLY, No. 2079

with committee amendments

### STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: FEBRUARY 8, 1990

The Assembly State Government Committee reports favorably and with committee amendments Assembly Bill No. 2079.

This bill revises and extends the statutory provisions governing election day challenges to a person's right to vote.

With respect to questions posed by district board members and authorized challengers to a person claiming the right to vote on the day of an election, the bill adds to the existing requirement that these questions be necessary the further requirement that they be suitable. It disallows challenges based upon a person's race, color, national origin, expected manner of casting a vote or residence, except that a challenge based upon the person's failure to meet the statutory residency qualification for voting in the particular election district would not be prohibited. Any violation of these provisions is made a disorderly persons offense.

Under the bill, if a voter whose name does not appear on an official challenge list is duly challenged, that voter may establish a right to vote by (1) signing an affidavit stating voting qualifications, and (2) presenting suitable identifying documents, such as a New Jersey driver's license, a sample ballot or other official government document listing the voter's name and address, a dated receipt for a utility, tax or rent bill, or a piece of mail bearing a recent postmark. In determining such a voter's right to vote, the district board is to give due weight to the evidence provided by the affidavit and documentation. If the board sustains the challenge, the challenger must specify the grounds thereof in a signed affidavit, which shall also contain both a statement that the voter has sought to establish a right to vote by affidavit of qualification and a specification of the documentation accompanying that affidavit. A copy of this challenger's affidavit must be given to the challenged voter.

A voter whose right to vote has been successfully challenged at the polls may apply to Superior Court for permission to vote. The application shall be heard in informal proceedings at which the rules of evidence shall not apply. The application shall be granted if the court finds that the challenged voter is qualified to vote and either (1) is properly registered at the proper location or (2) was properly so registered as of the last election but has since moved within the county and made a timely good faith attempt to register from the new address.

The bill requires the county board of elections to publish, in a newspaper of countywide circulation, a notice setting forth: the legally authorized procedure by which a person who attempts to vote may by challenged; the legal prohibition against the use of superfluous grounds for challenging or interfering with a person's right to vote; the means by which a person challenged may establish that right and may appeal the denial of that right following a successful challenge thereof; and other information that could aid a person seeking to vindicate the right to vote.

Finally, the bill requires that each polling place shall be provided on election day with forms on which a voter or person seeking to vote may register any complaint regarding the conduct of the election; it also authorizes the use of information entered on such a form in any official investigation into possible violation of the State election laws.

This bill was prefiled for introduction in the 1990 session pending technical review. As reported, the bill includes the changes required by technical review, which has been performed.

#### **COMMITTEE AMENDMENTS**

The committee amended the bill (1) to clarify that the restriction against residency-based challenges does not apply to challenges directed at a person's failure to meet the statutory residency qualification for voting in the district, and (2) to provide that a violation of the restrictions on questions and challenges is to be a disorderly persons offense rather than a crime of the fourth degree.

## SENATE STATE GOVERNMENT AND FEDERAL AND INTERSTATE RELATIONS COMMITTEE

STATEMENT TO

# [FIRST REPRINT] ASSEMBLY, No. 2079

## STATE OF NEW JERSEY

DATED: JUNE 7, 1990

The Senate State Government and Federal and Interstate Relations Committee reports favorably Assembly, No. 2079 [1R].

This bill concerns election day challenges to a person's right to vote. It provides that if a voter whose name does not appear on an official challenge list is duly challenged, that voter may establish a right to vote by (1) signing an affidavit stating his voting qualifications, and (2) presenting a suitable identifying document, such as a New Jersey driver's license, a sample ballot or other official government document listing his name and address, a dated receipt for a utility, tax or rent bill, or a piece of mail bearing a recent postmark. If the board sustains the challenge, the challenger must specify the grounds for the challenge in a signed affidavit, a copy of which shall be given to the challenged voter.

A voter whose right to vote has been successfully challenged at the polls may apply to Superior Court for permission to vote. The application shall be heard in informal proceedings at which the rules of evidence shall not apply. The application shall be granted if the court finds that the challenged voter is qualified to vote and either (1) is properly registered at the proper location or (2) was properly so registered as of the last election but has since moved within the county and made a timely good faith attempt to register from the new address.

The bill stipulates that each polling place shall be provided on election day with forms on which a voter or person seeking to vote may register any complaint regarding the conduct of the election. It also authorizes the use of information entered on such a form in any official investigation into possible violation of the State's election laws.

The bill adds to the existing requirement that questions posed by district board members and authorized challengers to a person claiming the right to vote on the day of an election be necessary, the further requirement that they also be suitable. It disallows challenges based upon a person's race, color, national origin, expected manner of casting a vote or residence; except that a challenge based upon the person's failure to meet the statutory residency qualification for voting in the particular election district would not be prohibited. Any violation of these provisions shall be a disorderly persons offense.

Finally, the bill requires the county board of elections to publish, in a newspaper of countywide circulation, a notice setting forth: the legally authorized procedure by which a person who attempts to vote may by challenged; the legal prohibition against the use of superfluous grounds for challenging or interfering with a person's right to vote; the means by which a person challenged may establish that right and may appeal the denial of that right following a successful challenge thereof; and other information that could aid a person seeking to vindicate the right to vote.