



MICHIGAN: LIMITS ON VOTER ELIGIBILITY CHALLENGES

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This resource details state and federal laws that guard voters against unfounded challenges to their eligibility.

Michigan, like many states, allows private individuals to challenge another person's eligibility to vote. This resource details state and federal laws that govern this process and protect challenged voters. Michigan's strong voter protections include explicit prohibitions against challenges made indiscriminately or without good cause, as well as requirements that pre-election challenges must be written, sworn, and notarized.

There are only four permissible bases for challenges to a voter's eligibility that can be filed inside the polling place:

- The person is not registered to vote;
- The person is less than 18 years of age;
- The person is not a United States citizen;
- The person is not a 30-day resident of the city or township in which they are attempting to vote.

Michigan law allows challenges before and during in-person voting, but under limited circumstances.

- Only voters registered in the same municipal jurisdiction as the voter in question can make a pre-election challenge.¹
- During in-person voting, only three groups of people can challenge voters: registered voters from the same precinct, formally appointed and credentialed election challengers, and election inspectors (poll workers).²
- Voter eligibility challenges are prohibited at absent voter ballot processing facilities.³

1 Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.512.

2 Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.727(1); see generally Michigan Bureau of Elections, *The Appointment, Rights, and Duties of Election Challengers and Poll Watchers*, July 2026, 2-3, 17-18, <https://perma.cc/T5MS-7SX5>.

3 Michigan Bureau of Elections, *The Appointment, Rights, and Duties of Challengers and Poll Watchers*, 19.



Michigan law constrains pre-election challenges.

- Pre-election challenges must be submitted in the form of a sworn, notarized statement (an affidavit) specifying the grounds for the challenge.⁴
- Pre-election challenges must be individualized and cannot list more than one voter.⁵
- Pre-election challenges made “indiscriminately and without good cause or for the purpose of harassment” are a misdemeanor offense.⁶
- After receiving a written, sworn pre-election registration challenge, the clerk may take steps to verify that information. If the information appears valid, the clerk must mail a notice to the challenged voter, who then has 30 days to contest the challenge either in person or by affidavit.⁷
- For challenges based on an alleged change of address, even if the voter does not respond to the notice, the clerk generally must wait two federal election cycles before canceling their registration.⁸
- For valid challenges based on grounds other than a change of address, if the voter fails to appear and swear or file an affidavit of eligibility, the clerk will cancel the voter’s registration.⁹

During in-person voting, Michigan law requires a fair and orderly process for the challenged voter.

- Challenges must be based on knowledge or “good reason to suspect” that a voter is not registered or qualified to vote or has already voted.¹⁰ Challenges are also impermissible if the challenger fails to explain the reason they believe the voter is ineligible.¹¹
- Challengers cannot make challenges indiscriminately or without good cause, and challenges made “for the purpose of annoying or delaying voters” are a misdemeanor offense.¹²
- Challenges cannot be made to intimidate or deter voters from, or interfere with, the exercise of their right to vote.¹³ If an individual disrupts the voting process while making a challenge, or refuses to follow directions from the election inspector, the inspector can eject them from the polling place. If they refuse to leave, the inspector can ask law enforcement to eject the disruptor from the polling place.¹⁴

⁴ Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.512.

⁵ Jonathan Brater (Director, Michigan Bureau of Elections) to Michigan Clerks & Election Directors, February 12, 2024, <https://perma.cc/Y6EC-RD6Q>.

⁶ Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.512.

⁷ Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.512; Brater to Election Directors, February 12, 2020, 1-2.

⁸ 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(3), (d).

⁹ Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.512.

¹⁰ Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.727(1).

¹¹ Michigan Bureau of Elections, *The Appointment, Rights, and Duties of Election Challengers and Poll Watchers*, 14.

¹² Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.727(3).

¹³ See Mich. Comp. Laws §§ 168.733(4), 168.727(3); Michigan Bureau of Elections, *Election Officials’ Manual*, Chapter 12, 29, July 2024, <https://perma.cc/9FNB-GNQK>. (“The challenger must make the challenge in a discrete manner not intended to embarrass the challenged voter, intimidate other voters, or otherwise disrupt the election process.”).

¹⁴ Michigan Bureau of Elections, *The Appointment, Rights, and Duties of Challengers and Poll Watchers*, 24-25; Michigan Bureau of Elections, *Election Officials’ Manual*, Chapter 12, 35.



- Each voting location must have an election inspector designated as the “challenger liaison” responsible for adjudicating permissible challenges.¹⁵ Challengers are only permitted to communicate with the challenger liaison (unless otherwise instructed by the liaison or a member of a clerk’s staff).¹⁶
- If a challenger liaison determines that a challenge is permissible, they must administer an oath to the voter and ask only those questions necessary to confirm the voter’s eligibility.¹⁷ If the voter confirms they are eligible, the challenge must be rejected and the voter allowed to vote.
- A separate process exists for voters challenged on the ground they already voted an absentee ballot. If the poll book indicates an absent voter ballot was sent to the voter and the voter is unable to surrender the absent voter ballot at the voting location, the clerk must verify the ballot has not been submitted. The voter then completes an affidavit stating they did not successfully return the absentee ballot and then can vote using a regular ballot.¹⁸

If voters discover they’ve been mistakenly removed from the rolls, they can re-register and vote at their township or clerk’s office during early voting and on Election Day. More information on same-day registration and voting can be found [here](#).

Federal law prohibits systematic removals of voters within 90 days of an election and assures that almost no challenge should result in the immediate removal of a voter from the voter rolls.

The National Voter Registration Act further limits when and how voters can be removed from the rolls. Under the act, states and counties are permitted to remove a voter in just five circumstances:

- If the voter requests the change
- If state law requires removal for a criminal conviction or mental incapacity
- For the death of the voter
- If the voter confirms a change of residence in writing and
- Based on other evidence of a change of residence, but only after the state sends a notice and the voter both fails to respond and fails to vote in the next two federal general elections.¹⁹

15 Michigan Bureau of Elections, *The Appointment, Rights, and Duties of Challengers and Poll Watchers*, 6-7.

16 Michigan Bureau of Elections, *The Appointment, Rights, and Duties of Challengers and Poll Watchers*, 8.

17 Mich. Comp. Laws § 168.729.

18 Michigan Bureau of Elections, *The Appointment, Rights, and Duties of Challengers and Poll Watchers*, 19.

19 52 U.S.C. § 20507(a)(3), (d).



These restrictions apply regardless of whether clerks are conducting their own list maintenance or responding to challenges.

The act also prohibits the systematic removal of voters within 90 days of a federal election.²⁰ According to guidance from the U.S Department of Justice, “This 90-day deadline applies to State list maintenance verification activities such as general mailings and door-to-door canvasses. This deadline also applies to list maintenance programs based on third-party challenges derived from any large, computerized data-matching process.”²¹

Voters in Michigan have the right to vote free from intimidation under federal and state law. Baseless challenges to a voter’s eligibility can harass and intimidate the voter being challenged, as well as other voters waiting to vote at the polls. More information on the federal and state laws that protect Michigan voters from intimidation can be found [here](#).

20 52 U.S.C. § 20507(c)(2)(A).

21 U.S. Department of Justice, “Voter Registration List Maintenance: Guidance under Section 8 of the National Voter Registration Act, 52 U.S.C. § 20507,” September 2024, <https://perma.cc/H6MR-AVC3>.