COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

H. B. 2010

(Delegates Kessinger, McCuskey, Border, Shott, Rowan, Frich, Westfall, Lane, Anderson, Sobonya and Faircloth)

[Originating in the Committee on the Judiciary.]

( January 28, 2015)

A BILL to amend and reenact §3-1-16 and §3-1-17 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended; to amend and reenact §3-4A-11a of said code; to amend and reenact §3-5-4 of said code; to amend said code by adding thereto four new sections, designated §3-5-6a, §3-5-6b, §3-5-6c, and §3-5-6d; to amend and reenact §3-5-7, §3-5-13 and §3-5-13a of said code; to amend and reenact §3-10-3 of said code; to amend and reenact §3-12-3, §3-12-6, §3-12-10, §3-12-11, §3-12-12, and §3-12-14 of said code; to amend and reenact §6-5-1 of said code; to amend and reenact §50-1-1 and §50-1-6 of said code; to amend and reenact §51-1-1 of said code; to amend and reenact §51-2-1 of said code; and to amend and reenact §51-2A-5 of said code, all relating to electoral reforms of the West Virginia judiciary generally; requiring the election of justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals, circuit court judges, family court judges and magistrates be on a nonpartisan basis; requiring that elections to certain offices be on a division basis when more than one justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, circuit judge, family court judge, or magistrate is to be elected; providing for the timing and frequency of
election; providing for the commencement of terms of office; establishing ballot design and printing; providing that elections for justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, circuit judge, family court judge, or magistrate are to be held on the same date as the primary election; requiring nonpartisan ballots be used; establishing filing announcement of candidacies, including the timing, location and information necessary thereto; providing for the order of appearance of offices on the ballot; establishing ballot content; providing the procedures for the filling of vacancies in the offices of justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals, circuit judge, family court judge, or magistrate; providing occasions for special elections to be held to fill vacancies; providing that unsuccessful non-partisan candidates can be selected to fill ballot vacancies in a general election; providing the timing of commencement of the terms of offices of justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals, circuit judge, family court judge, or magistrate; and providing for the continuing applicability of the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals Public Campaign Financing Program.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §3-1-16 and §3-1-17 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted; that §3-4A-11a of said code be amended and reenacted; that §3-5-4 of said code be amended and reenacted; to amend said code by adding thereto four new sections, designated §3-5-6a, §3-5-6b, §3-5-6c, and §3-5-6d; that §3-5-7, §3-5-13 and §3-5-13a of said code be amended and reenacted; that §3-10-3 of said code be amended and reenacted; that §3-12-3, §3-12-6, §3-12-10, §3-12-11, §3-12-12, and §3-12-14 of said code be amended and reenacted; that §6-5-1 of said code be amended and reenacted; that §50-1-1 and §50-1-6 of said code be amended and reenacted; that §51-1-1 of said code be amended and
reenacted; and that §51-2A-5 of said code be amended and reenacted, all to read as follows:

CHAPTER 3. ELECTIONS.

ARTICLE 1. GENERAL PROVISIONS AND DEFINITIONS.

§3-1-16. Election of state officers.

At the general election to be held in the year 1968, and in every fourth year thereafter, there shall be elected a Governor, Secretary of State, treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General, and commissioner of agriculture. At the general election in the year 1968, and in every second year thereafter, there shall be elected a member of the state Senate for each senatorial district, and a member or members of the House of Delegates of the state from each county or each delegate district. At the general election to be held in the year 1968, and in every twelfth year thereafter, there shall be elected one judge justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, and at the general election to be held in 1972, and in every twelfth year thereafter, two judges justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals and at the general election to be held in 1976, and in every twelfth year thereafter, two judges justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals. Effective with the primary election held in the year 2016, the election of justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be on a nonpartisan basis and by division as set forth more fully in article five of chapter three of this code.

§3-1-17. Election of circuit judges; county and district officers; magistrates.

There shall be elected, at the general election to be held in the year 1992, and in every eighth year thereafter, one judge of the circuit court of every judicial circuit entitled to but one judge, and one judge for each numbered division of the judicial circuit in those judicial circuits entitled to two or more circuit judges; and at the general election to be held in the year 1992, and
in every fourth year thereafter, a sheriff, prosecuting attorney, surveyor of lands, and the number of assessors prescribed by law for the county, and the number of magistrates prescribed by law for the county; and at the general election to be held in the year 1990, and in every second year thereafter, a commissioner of the county commission for each county; and at the general election to be held in the year 1992, and in every sixth year thereafter, a clerk of the county commission and a clerk of the circuit court for each county. Effective with the primary election of 2016, all elections for judge of the circuit courts in the respective circuits and magistrates in each county will be elected on a nonpartisan basis and by division as set forth more fully in article five of chapter three of this code.

ARTICLE 4A. ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS.

§3-4A-11a. Ballots tabulated electronically; arrangement, quantity to be printed, ballot stub numbers.

(a) The board of ballot commissioners in counties using ballots upon which votes may be recorded by means of marking with electronically sensible ink or pencil and which marks are tabulated electronically shall cause the ballots to be printed or displayed upon the screens of the electronic voting system for use in elections.

(b) (1) For the primary election, the heading of the ballot, the type faces, the names and arrangement of offices and the printing of names and arrangement of candidates within each office are to conform as nearly as possible to the provisions of sections thirteen and thirteen-a, article five of this chapter.

(2) For the general election, the heading of the ballot, the straight ticket positions, the instructions to straight ticket voters, the type faces, the names and arrangement of offices and the
printing of names and the arrangement of candidates within each office are to conform as nearly as possible to the provisions of section two, article six of this chapter, except as otherwise provided in this article.

(3) (A) Nonpartisan elections for Board of Education and,
(B) effective with the primary election held in 2016, and thereafter, for the nonpartisan judicial offices, by division, of:

(i) Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals;
(ii) judge of the circuit court;
(ii) family court judge; and
(iv) magistrate, and
(C) any question to be voted upon;
are to be separated from the partisan ballot and separately headed in display type with a title clearly identifying the purpose of the election and constituting a separate ballot wherever a separate ballot is required under the provisions of this chapter.

(4) Both the face and the reverse side of the ballot may contain the names of candidates only if means to ensure the secrecy of the ballot are provided and lines for the signatures of the poll clerks on the ballot are printed on a portion of the ballot which is deposited in the ballot box and upon which marks do not interfere with the proper tabulation of the votes.

(5) The arrangement of candidates within each office is to be determined in the same manner as for other electronic voting systems, as prescribed in this chapter. On the general election ballot for all offices, and on the primary election ballot only for those offices to be filled by election, except delegate to national convention, lines for entering write-in votes are to be
provided below the names of candidates for each office, and the number of lines provided for any 
office shall equal the number of persons to be elected, or three, whichever is fewer. The words 
"WRITE-IN, IF ANY" are to be printed, where applicable, directly under each line for write-ins. 
The lines are to be opposite a position to mark the vote. 

(c) Except for electronic voting systems that utilize screens upon which votes may be 
recorded by means of a stylus or by means of touch, the primary election ballots are to be printed 
in the color of ink specified by the Secretary of State for the various political parties, and the 
general election ballot is to be printed in black ink. For electronic voting systems that utilize 
screens upon which votes may be recorded by means of a stylus or by means of touch, the 
primary ballots and the general election ballot are to be printed in black ink. All ballots are to be 
printed, where applicable, on white paper suitable for automatic tabulation and are to contain a 
perforated stub at the top or bottom of the ballot, which is to be numbered sequentially in the 
same manner as provided in section thirteen, article five of this chapter, or are to be displayed on 
the screens of the electronic voting system upon which votes are recorded by means of a stylus or 
touch. The number of ballots printed and the packaging of ballots for the precincts are to 
conform to the requirements for paper ballots provided in this chapter. 

(d) In addition to the official ballots, the ballot commissioners shall provide all other 
materials and equipment necessary to the proper conduct of the election.

ARTICLE 5. PRIMARY ELECTIONS AND NOMINATING PROCEDURES.

§3-5-4. Nomination of candidates in primary elections.

(a) At each primary election, the candidate or candidates of each political party for all 
offices to be filled at the ensuing general election by the voters of the entire state, of each
congressional district, of each state senatorial district, of each delegate district, of each judicial circuit of West Virginia, and of each county, and of each magisterial district in the state shall be nominated by the voters of the different political parties, except that no presidential elector shall be nominated at a primary election.

(b) In primary elections a plurality of the votes cast shall be sufficient for the nomination of candidates for office. Where only one candidate of a political party for any office in a political division, including party committeemen and delegates to national conventions, is to be chosen, or where a judicial circuit has two or more circuit judges and one circuit judge is to be chosen for each numbered division within the circuit, the candidate receiving the highest number of votes therefor in the primary election shall be declared the party nominee for such office. Where two or more such candidates are to be chosen in the primary election, the candidates constituting the proper number to be so chosen who shall receive the highest number of votes cast in the political division in which they are candidates shall be declared the party nominees and choices for such offices, except that:

(1) Candidates for the office of commissioner of the county commission shall be nominated and elected in accordance with the provisions of section ten, article nine of the Constitution of the State of West Virginia and the requirements of section one-b, article one, chapter seven;

(2) Members of county boards of education shall be elected at primary elections in accordance with the provisions of sections five and six of this article;

(3) Candidates for the House of Delegates shall be nominated and elected in accordance with the residence restrictions provided in section two, article two, chapter one of this code.
(4) In judicial circuits having numbered divisions, each numbered division shall be tallied separately and the candidate in each division receiving a plurality of the votes cast shall be declared the party nominee for the office in that numbered division:

c) In case of tie votes between candidates for party nominations or elections in primary elections, the choice of the political party shall be determined by the executive committee of the party for the political division in which such persons are candidates.

§3-5-6a. Election of justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals.

(a) An election for the purpose of electing a justice or justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be held on the same date as the primary election, as provided by law, upon a nonpartisan ballot by division printed for this purpose. For election purposes, in each election at which shall be elected more than one justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the election shall be by numbered division corresponding to the number of justices being elected. Each justice shall be elected at large from the entire state.

(2) Beginning with the election held in the year 2016, an election of justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be upon a nonpartisan ballot printed for that purpose.

(b) In each nonpartisan election by division for a justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the candidates for election in each numbered division shall be tallied separately and the board of canvassers shall declare and certify the election of the eligible candidate receiving the highest numbers of votes cast within a numbered division to fill any full terms.

c) In case of a tie vote under this section, section twelve, article six of this chapter controls in breaking the tie vote.

§3-5-6b. Election of circuit judges.
§3-5-6c. Election of family court judges.

(a) An election for the purpose of electing a family court judge or judges shall be held on
the same date as the primary election in their respective circuits, as provided by law, upon a
nonpartisan ballot by division printed for this purpose.

(b) In each nonpartisan election by division for a family court judge, the candidates for
election in each numbered division shall be tallied separately and the board of canvassers shall
declare and certify the election of the eligible candidate receiving the highest numbers of votes
cast within a numbered division to fill any full terms.

(c) In case of a tie vote under this section, section twelve, article six of this chapter
controls in breaking the tie vote.

§3-5-6d. Election of magistrates.

(a) An election for the purpose of electing a magistrate or magistrates by division shall be
held on the same date as the primary election in their respective circuits, as provided by law,
upon a nonpartisan ballot by division printed for this purpose.

(b) In each nonpartisan election by division for a magistrate, the candidates for election in each numbered division shall be tallied separately and the board of canvassers shall declare and certify the election of the eligible candidate receiving the highest numbers of votes cast within a numbered division to fill any full terms.

(c) In case of a tie vote under this section, section twelve, article six of this chapter controls in breaking the tie vote.

§3-5-7. Filing announcements of candidacies; requirements; withdrawal of candidates when section applicable.

(a) Any person who is eligible and seeks to hold an office or political party position to be filled by election in any primary or general election held under the provisions of this chapter shall file a certificate of announcement declaring his or her candidacy for the nomination or election to the office.

(b) The certificate of announcement shall be filed as follows:

(1) Candidates for the House of Delegates or the state Senate and any other office or political position to be filled by the voters of more than one county, including judges of the circuit court and family court judges whose circuits lie within more than one county, shall file a certificate of announcement with the Secretary of State.

(2) Candidates for an office or political position to be filled by the voters of a single county or a subdivision of a county, including judges of the circuit court and family court judges whose circuits lie entirely within one county, except for candidates for the House of Delegates or
State Senate, but, shall file a certificate of announcement with the clerk of the county commission.

(3) Candidates for an office to be filled by the voters of a municipality shall file a certificate of announcement with the recorder or city clerk.

(c) The certificate of announcement shall be filed with the proper officer not earlier than the second Monday in January next preceding before the primary election day and not later than the last Saturday in January next preceding before the primary election day and must be received before midnight, eastern standard time, of that day or, if mailed, shall be postmarked by the United States Postal Service before that hour.

(1) This includes the offices of justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, circuit court judge, family court judge and magistrate, which are to be filled on a nonpartisan and division basis at the primary election.

(2) All certificates of announcement for the offices of justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, circuit court judge, family court judge and magistrate which are filed not earlier than the second Monday in January before the primary election day, and not later than the last Saturday in January before the primary election day, and are received before midnight, eastern standard time, of that day or, if mailed, were postmarked by the United States Postal Service before that hour, may be withdrawn on or before midnight, eastern standard time, of the third Tuesday in February, in accordance with article five, section eleven of this chapter, with a full refund of any filing fees paid or, if not withdrawn, are effective for purposes of the nonpartisan election, by division, for the judicial offices to be held on primary election day.

(d) The certificate of announcement shall be on a form prescribed by the Secretary of
State on which the candidate shall make a sworn statement before a notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths, containing the following information:

1. The date of the election in which the candidate seeks to appear on the ballot;
2. The name of the office sought; the district, if any; and the division, if any;
3. The legal name of the candidate and the exact name the candidate desires to appear on the ballot, subject to limitations prescribed in section thirteen, article five of this chapter;
4. The county of residence and a statement that the candidate is a legally qualified voter of that county; and the magisterial district of residence for candidates elected from magisterial districts or under magisterial district limitations;
5. The specific address designating the location at which the candidate resides at the time of filing, including number and street or rural route and box number and city, state and zip code;
6. For partisan elections, the name of the candidate's political party and a statement that the candidate: (A) Is a member of and affiliated with that political party as evidenced by the candidate's current registration as a voter affiliated with that party; and (B) has not been registered as a voter affiliated with any other political party for a period of sixty days before the date of filing the announcement;
7. For candidates for delegate to national convention, the name of the presidential candidate to be listed on the ballot as the preference of the candidate on the first convention ballot; or a statement that the candidate prefers to remain "uncommitted";
8. A statement that the person filing the certificate of announcement is a candidate for the office in good faith;
(9) The words "subscribed and sworn to before me this ______ day of _____________,
20____" and a space for the signature of the officer giving the oath.

(e) The Secretary of State or the board of ballot commissioners, as the case may be, may refuse to certify the candidacy or may remove the certification of the candidacy upon receipt of a certified copy of the voter's registration record of the candidate showing that the candidate was registered as a voter in a party other than the one named in the certificate of announcement during the sixty days immediately preceding the filing of the certificate: Provided, That unless a signed formal complaint of violation of this section and the certified copy of the voter's registration record of the candidate are filed with the officer receiving that candidate's certificate of announcement no later than ten days following the close of the filing period, the candidate may not be refused certification for this reason.

(f) The certificate of announcement shall be subscribed and sworn to by the candidate before some officer qualified to administer oaths, who shall certify the same. Any person who knowingly provides false information on the certificate is guilty of false swearing and shall be punished in accordance with section three, article nine of this chapter.

(g) Any candidate for delegate to a national convention may change his or her statement of presidential preference by notifying the Secretary of State by letter received by the Secretary of State no later than the third Tuesday following the close of candidate filing. When the rules of the political party allow each presidential candidate to approve or reject candidates for delegate to convention who may appear on the ballot as committed to that presidential candidate, the presidential candidate or the candidate's committee on his or her behalf may file a list of
approved or rejected candidates for delegate and the Secretary of State shall list as
"uncommitted" any candidate for delegate who is disapproved by the presidential candidate.

(h) A person may not be a candidate for more than one office or office division at any
election. Provided, That a candidate for an office may also be a candidate for President of the
United States, for membership on political party executive committees or for delegate to a
political party national convention; Provided, however, that an unsuccessful candidate for a
nonpartisan office in an election held concurrently with the primary election may be appointed
under the provisions of section nineteen of article five of chapter three of this code to fill a
vacancy on the general ballot.

(i) A candidate who files a certificate of announcement for more than one office or
division and does not withdraw, as provided by section eleven, article five of this chapter, from
all but one office prior to the close of the filing period may not be certified by the Secretary of
State or placed on the ballot for any office by the board of ballot commissioners.

(j) The provisions of this section enacted during the regular session of the Legislature in
the year 1991 shall apply to the primary election held in the year 1992 and every primary election
held thereafter. The provisions of this section enacted during the regular session of the
Legislature in the year 2009 shall apply to the primary election held in the year 2010 and every
primary election held thereafter.

§3-5-13. Form and contents of ballots.

The following provisions apply to the form and contents of election ballots:

(1) The face of every primary election ballot shall conform as nearly as practicable to that
used at the general election.
(2) The heading of every ballot is to be printed in display type. The heading is to contain a ballot title, the name of the county, the state, the words "Primary Election" and the month, day and year of the election. The ballot title of the political party ballots is to contain the words "Official Ballot of the (Name) Party" and the official symbol of the political party may be included in the heading.

(A) The ballot title of any separate paper ballot or portion of any electronic or voting machine ballot for the Board of Education is to contain the words "Nonpartisan Ballot of Election of Members of the ____________ County Board of Education". The districts for which less than two candidates may be elected and the number of available seats are to be specified and the names of the candidates are to be printed without reference to political party affiliation and without designation as to a particular term of office.

(B) The ballot title of any separate paper ballot or portion of any electronic or voting machine ballot for all judicial officer shall commence with the words "Nonpartisan Ballot of Election of Judicial Officers." and each such office shall be listed in the following order:

(i) The ballot title of any separate paper ballot or portion of any electronic or voting machine ballot for all justices of the Supreme Court of Appeals shall contain the words "Nonpartisan Ballot of Election of Justice(s) of the Supreme Court of Appeals of West Virginia." The names of the candidates for the Supreme Court of Appeals shall be printed by division without references to political party affiliation or registration.

(ii) The ballot title of any separate paper ballot or portion of any electronic or voting machine ballot for all circuit court judges in the respective circuits shall contain the words “Nonpartisan Ballot of Election of Circuit Court Judge(s)”. The names of the candidates...
for the respective circuit court judge office shall be printed by division without references to
political party affiliation or registration.

(iii) The ballot title of any separate paper ballot or portion of any electronic
or voting machine ballot for all family court judges in the respective circuits shall contain the
words "Nonpartisan Ballot of Election of Family Court Judge(s)". The names of the candidates
for the respective family court judge office shall be printed by division without references to
political party affiliation or registration.

(iv) The ballot title of any separate paper ballot or portion of any electronic
or voting machine ballot for all magistrates in the respective circuits shall contain the words
"Nonpartisan Ballot of Election of Magistrate(s)". The names of the candidates for the respective
magistrate office shall be printed by division without references to political party affiliation or
registration.

(C) Any other ballot or portion of a ballot on a question is to have a heading
which clearly states the purpose of the election according to the statutory requirements for that
question.

(2) (A) For paper ballots, the heading of the ballot is to be separated from the rest of
the ballot by heavy lines and the offices shall be arranged in columns with the following
headings, from left to right across the ballot: "National Ticket", "State Ticket", "County Ticket"
and, in a presidential election year, "National Convention" or, in a nonpresidential election year,
"District Ticket". The columns are to be separated by heavy lines. Within the columns, the
offices are to be arranged in the order prescribed in section thirteen-a of this article.

(B) For voting machines, electronic voting devices and any ballot tabulated by electronic
means, the offices are to appear in the same sequence as prescribed in section thirteen-a of this article and under the same headings as prescribed in subsection (A) of this section subdivision.

The number of pages, columns or rows, where applicable, may be modified to meet the limitations of ballot size and composition requirements subject to approval by the Secretary of State.

(C) The title of each office is to be separated from preceding offices or candidates by a line and is to be printed in bold type no smaller than eight point. Below the office is to be printed the number of the district, if any, the number of the division, if any, and the words "Vote for ________" with the number to be nominated or elected or "Vote For Not More Than ________" in multicandidate elections. For offices in which there are limitations relating to the number of candidates which may be nominated, elected or appointed to or hold office at one time from a political subdivision within the district or county in which they are elected, there is to be a clear explanation of the limitation, as prescribed by the Secretary of State, printed in bold type immediately preceding the names of the candidates for those offices on the ballot in every voting system. For counties in which the number of county commissioners exceeds three and the total number of members of the county commission is equal to the number of magisterial districts within the county, the office of county commission is to be listed separately for each district to be filled with the name of the magisterial district and the words "Vote for One" printed below the name of the office: Provided, That the office title and applicable instructions may span the width of the ballot so as it is centered among the respective columns.

(D) The location for indicating the voter's choices on the ballot is to be clearly shown.

For paper ballots, other than those tabulated electronically, the official primary ballot is to
contain a square formed in dark lines at the left of each name on the ballot, arranged in a perpendicular column of squares before each column of names.

(A) The name of every candidate certified by the Secretary of State or the board of ballot commissioners is to be printed in capital letters in no smaller than eight point type on the ballot for the appropriate precincts. Subject to the rules promulgated by the Secretary of State, the name of each candidate is to appear in the form set out by the candidate on the certificate of announcement, but in no case may the name misrepresent the identity of the candidate nor may the name include any title, position, rank, degree or nickname implying or inferring any status as a member of a class or group or affiliation with any system of belief.

(B) The city of residence of every candidate, the state of residence of every candidate residing outside the state, the county of residence of every candidate for an office on the ballot in more than one county and the magisterial district of residence of every candidate for an office subject to magisterial district limitations are to be printed in lower case letters beneath the names of the candidates.

(C) The arrangement of names within each office must be determined as prescribed in section thirteen-a of this article.

(D) If the number of candidates for an office exceeds the space available on a column or ballot page and requires that candidates for a single office be separated, to the extent possible, the number of candidates for the office on separate columns or pages are to be nearly equal and clear instructions given the voter that the candidates for the office are continued on the following column or page.
(4) (5) When an insufficient number of candidates has filed for a party to make the number of nominations allowed for the office or for the voters to elect sufficient members to the board of Education or to executive committees, the vacant positions on the ballot shall be filled with the words "No Candidate Filed": Provided, That in paper ballot systems which allow for write-ins to be made directly on the ballot, a blank line shall be placed in any vacant position in the office of board of education or for election to any party executive committee. A line shall separate each candidate from every other candidate for the same office. Notwithstanding any other provision of this code, if there are multiple vacant positions on a ballot for one office, the multiple vacant positions which would otherwise be filled with the words "No Candidate Filed" may be replaced with a brief detailed description, approved by the Secretary of State, indicating that there are no candidates listed for the vacant positions.

(5) (6) In presidential election years, the words "For election in accordance with the plan adopted by the party and filed with the Secretary of State" is to be printed following the names of all candidates for delegate to national convention.

(6) (7) All paper ballots are to be printed in black ink on paper sufficiently thick so that the printing or marking cannot be discernible from the back: Provided, That no paper ballot voted pursuant to the provisions of 42 U.S.C. §1973, et seq., the Uniformed and Overseas Citizens Absentee Voting Act of 1986, or Federal write-in absentee ballot may be rejected due to paper type, envelope type, or notarization requirement. Ballot cards and paper for printing ballots using electronically sensible ink are to meet minimum requirements of the tabulating systems and are to conform in size and weight to ensure ease in tabulation.

(7) (8) Ballots are to contain perforated tabs at the top of the ballots and are to be printed
with unique sequential numbers from one to the highest number representing the total number of ballots printed. On paper ballots, the ballot is to be bordered by a solid line at least one sixteenth of an inch wide and the ballot is to be trimmed to within one-half inch of that border.

(8) (9) On the back of every official ballot or ballot card the words "Official Ballot" with the name of the county and the date of the election are to be printed. Beneath the date of the election there are to be two blank lines followed by the words "Poll Clerks".

(9) (10) The face of sample paper ballots and sample ballot labels are to be like other official ballots or ballot labels except that the word "sample" is to be prominently printed across the front of the ballot in a manner that ensures the names of candidates are not obscured and the word "sample" may be printed in red ink. No printing may be placed on the back of the sample.

§3-5-13a. Order of offices and candidates on the ballot; uniform drawing date.

(a) The order of offices for state and county elections on all ballots within the state shall be as prescribed herein. When the office does not appear on the ballot in an election, then it shall be omitted from the sequence. When an unexpired term for an office appears on the ballot along with a full term, the unexpired term shall appear immediately below the full term.

NATIONAL TICKET: President (and Vice President in the general election), United States Senator, member of the United States House of Representatives

STATE TICKET: Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Commissioner of Agriculture, Attorney General, Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, State Senator, member of the House of Delegates, circuit judge in multicounty districts, family court judge in multicounty districts, any other multicounty office, state executive committee.

COUNTY TICKET: Circuit judge in single-county districts, Family court judge in single-county districts,
county districts, clerk, Clerk of the circuit court, county commissioner, clerk of the county commission, prosecuting attorney, sheriff, assessor, magistrate, surveyor, congressional district executive committee, senatorial district executive committee in multicounty districts, delegate district executive committee in multicounty districts.

NATIONAL CONVENTION: Delegate to the national convention -- at-large, delegate to the national convention -- congressional district

DISTRICT TICKET: County executive committee.

(b) Except for office divisions in which no more than one person has filed a certificate of announcement, the arrangement of names for all offices shall be determined by lot according to the following provisions:

(1) On the fourth Tuesday following the close of the candidate filing, beginning at nine o'clock a. m., a drawing by lot shall be conducted in the office of the clerk of the county commission in each county. Notice of the drawing shall be given on the form for the certificate of announcement and no further notice shall be required. The clerk of the county commission shall superintend and conduct the drawing and the method of conducting the drawing shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State.

(2) Except as provided herein, the position of each candidate within each office division shall be determined by the position drawn for that candidate individually: Provided, That if fewer candidates file for an office division than the total number to be nominated or elected, the vacant positions shall appear following the names of all candidates for the office.

(3) Candidates for delegate to national convention who have filed a commitment to a candidate for president shall be listed alphabetically within the group of candidates committed to
the same candidate for president and uncommitted candidates shall be listed alphabetically in an
uncommitted category. The position of each group of committed candidates and uncommitted
candidates shall be determined by lot by drawing the names of the presidential candidates and for
an uncommitted category.

(4) A candidate or the candidate's representative may attend the drawings.

ARTICLE 10. FILLING VACANCIES.

§3-10-3. Vacancies in offices of state officials, United States Senators and judges.

(a) Any vacancy occurring in the offices of Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer,
Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals or in
any office created or made elective to be filled by the voters of the entire state, judge of a circuit
court or judge of a family court is filled by the Governor of the state by appointment and
subsequent election to fill the remainder of the term, if required by section one of this article.

(b) Any vacancy occurring in the offices of Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals,
judge of a circuit court, or judge of a family court is filled by the Governor of the state by
appointment and subsequent election to fill the remainder of the term, as required by subsection
(d) of this section. If an election is required under subsection (d) of this section, the governor,
circuit court, or the chief judge thereof in vacation, is responsible for the proper proclamation, by
order and notice required by section one of this article.

(c) Any vacancy in the office of magistrate is appointed according to the provisions of
section one, article six, chapter fifty of this code, and subsequent election to fill the remainder of
the term, as required by subsection (d) of this section.

(d) (1) When the vacancy in Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, judge of the circuit
court, judge of a family court, or magistrate occurs after the eighty-fourth day before a general
election, and the affected term of office ends on the thirty-first day of December following the
next election, the person appointed to fill the vacancy shall continue in office until the
completion of the term.

(2) When the vacancy occurs before the close of the candidate filing period for the
primary election, the vacancy shall be filled by election in the nonpartisan judicial election held
concurrently with the primary election, and the appointment shall continue until a successor is
elected and certified.

(3) When the vacancy occurs after the close of candidate filing for the primary election
and not later than eighty-four days before the general election, the vacancy shall be filled by
election in a nonpartisan judicial election held concurrently with the general election, and the
appointment shall continue until a successor is elected and certified.

(e) When an election to fill a vacancy is required to be held at the general election
according to the provisions of subsection (d) of this section, a special candidate filing period
shall be established. Candidates seeking election to any unexpired term for Justice of the
Supreme Court of Appeals, judge of a circuit court, judge of the family court, or magistrate, shall
file a certificate of announcement and pay the filing fee no earlier than the first Monday in
August and no later than seventy-seven days before the general election.

ARTICLE 12. WEST VIRGINIA SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS PUBLIC
CAMPAIGN FINANCING PILOT PROGRAM.

§3-12-3. Definitions.

As used in this article, the following terms and phrases have the following meanings:
“Candidate’s committee” means a political committee established with the approval of or in cooperation with a candidate or a prospective candidate to explore the possibilities of seeking a particular office or to support or aid his or her nomination or election to an office in an election cycle. If a candidate directs or influences the activities of more than one active committee in a current campaign, those committees shall be considered one committee for the purpose of contribution limits.

“Certified candidate” means an individual seeking election to the West Virginia Supreme Court of Appeals who has been certified in accordance with section ten of this article as having met all of the requirements for receiving public campaign financing from the fund.

“Contribution” means a gift subscription, assessment, payment for services, dues, advance, donation, pledge, contract, agreement, forbearance or promise of money or other tangible thing of value, whether conditional or legally enforceable, or a transfer of money or other tangible thing of value to a person, made for the purpose of influencing the nomination, election or defeat of a candidate. An offer or tender of a contribution is not a contribution if expressly and unconditionally rejected or returned. A contribution does not include volunteer personal services provided without compensation: Provided, That a nonmonetary contribution is to be considered at fair market value for reporting requirements and contribution limitations.

“Exploratory contribution” means a contribution of no more than $1,000 made by an individual adult, including a participating candidate and members of his or her immediate family, during the exploratory period but prior to filing the declaration of intent. Exploratory contributions may not exceed $20,000 in the aggregate.
“Exploratory period” means the period during which a participating candidate may raise and spend exploratory contributions to examine his or her chances of election and to qualify for public campaign financing under this article. The exploratory period begins on January 1 the year before the **primary election in which** the candidate may run for Justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals and ends on the last Saturday in January of the election year.

“Financial agent” means any individual acting for and by himself or herself, or any two or more individuals acting together or cooperating in a financial way to aid or take part in the nomination or election of any candidate for public office, or to aid or promote the success or defeat of any political party at any election.

“Fund” means the Supreme Court of Appeals Public Campaign Financing Fund created by section five of this article.

“General election campaign period” means the period beginning the day after the primary election and ending on the day of the general election.

“Immediate family” or “immediate family members” means the spouse, parents, step-parents, siblings and children of the participating candidate.

“Nonparticipating candidate” means a candidate who is:

(A) Seeking election to the Supreme Court of Appeals;

(B) Is neither certified nor attempting to be certified to receive public campaign financing from the fund; and

(C) Has an opponent who is a participating or certified candidate.

“Nonpartisan judicial election campaign period” means the period beginning on the first day of the primary election filing period, as determined under section seven, article five of
this chapter, and ending on the day of the nonpartisan judicial election.

(11) “Participating candidate” means a candidate who is seeking election to the Supreme Court of Appeals and is attempting to be certified in accordance with section ten of this article to receive public campaign financing from the fund.

(12) “Person” means an individual, partnership, committee, association and any other organization or group of individuals.

(13) “Primary election campaign period” means the period beginning on the first day of the primary election filing period, as determined under section seven, article five of this chapter; and ending on the day of the subsequent primary election.

(14) “Qualifying contribution” means a contribution received from a West Virginia registered voter of not less than $1 nor more than $100 in the form of cash, check or money order, made payable to a participating candidate or the candidate’s committee, or in the form of an electronic payment or debit or credit card payment, received during the qualifying period.

(15) “Qualifying period” means the period during which participating candidates may raise and spend qualifying contributions in order to qualify to receive public campaign financing.

(A) For candidates seeking nomination on the primary election ballot to be placed on the general nonpartisan judicial election ballot, the qualifying period begins on September 1 preceding the election year and ends on the last Saturday in January of the election year.

(B) For candidates, other than those nominated during the primary election, seeking to be placed on the general election ballot, the qualifying period begins on June 1 of the election year and ends on October 1 of the election year.

§3-12-6. Sources of revenue for the fund.
Revenue from the following sources shall be deposited in the fund:

(1) All exploratory and qualifying contributions in excess of the established maximums;

(2) Money returned by participating or certified candidates who fail to comply with this article;

(3) Unspent or unobligated moneys allotted to certified candidates and remaining unspent or unobligated on the date of the general nonpartisan judicial election for which the money was distributed;

(4) If a certified candidate loses, all remaining unspent or unobligated moneys after the primary election;

(5) Civil penalties levied by the State Election Commission against candidates for violations of this article;

(6) Civil penalties levied by the Secretary of State pursuant to section seven, article eight of this chapter;

(7) Voluntary donations made directly to the fund;

(8) Any interest income or other return earned on the money’s investment;

(9) On or before July 1, 2010, and for two successive years thereafter, the State Auditor shall authorize the transfer of the amount of $1 million from the Purchasing Card Administration Fund established in section ten-d, article three, chapter twelve of this code to the fund created by this article;

(10) On or before July 1, 2015, the state Auditor shall authorize the transfer of the amount of $400,000 from the Purchasing Card Administration Fund established in section ten-d, article three, chapter twelve of this code to the fund created by this article; and,
(11) Money appropriated to the fund.

§3-12-10. Certification of candidates.

(a) To be certified, a participating candidate shall apply to the State Election Commission for public campaign financing from the fund and file a sworn statement that he or she has complied and will comply with all requirements of this article throughout the applicable campaign.

(b) Upon receipt of a notice from the Secretary of State that a participating candidate has received the required number and amount of qualifying contributions, the State Election Commission shall determine whether the candidate or candidate's committee:

(1) Has signed and filed a declaration of intent as required by section seven of this article;

(2) Has obtained the required number and amount of qualifying contributions as required by section nine of this article;

(3) Has complied with the contribution restrictions of this article;

(4) Is eligible, as provided in section nine, article five of this chapter, to appear on the primary or general nonpartisan judicial election ballot; and

(5) Has met all other requirements of this article.

(c) The State Election Commission shall process applications in the order they are received and shall verify a participating candidate’s compliance with the requirements of subsection (b) of this section by using the verification and sampling techniques approved by the State Election Commission.

(d) The State Election Commission shall determine whether to certify a participating candidate as eligible to receive public campaign financing no later than three business days after
the candidate or the candidate’s committee makes his or her final report of qualifying contributions or, if a challenge is filed under subsection (g) of this section, no later than six business days after the candidate or the candidate’s committee makes his or her final report of qualifying contributions. A certified candidate shall comply with this article through the general nonpartisan judicial election campaign period.

(e) No later than two business days after the State Election Commission certifies that a participating candidate is eligible to receive public campaign financing under this section, the State Election Commission, acting in concert with the State Auditor's office and the State Treasurer's office, shall cause a check to be issued to the candidate's campaign depository account an amount equal to the public campaign financing benefit for which the candidate qualifies under section eleven of this article, minus the candidate's qualifying contributions, and shall notify all other candidates for the same office of its determination.

(f) If the candidate desires to receive public financing benefits by electronic transfer, the candidate shall include in his or her application sufficient information and authorization for the State Treasurer to transfer payments to his or her campaign depository account.

(g) Any person may challenge the validity of any contribution listed by a participating candidate by filing a written challenge with the State Election Commission setting forth any reason why the contribution should not be accepted as a qualifying contribution. If a contribution is challenged under this subsection, the State Election Commission shall decide the validity of the challenge no later than the end of the next business day after the day that the challenge is filed, unless the State Election Commission determines that the candidate whose contribution is challenged has both a sufficient qualifying number and amount of qualifying contributions to be
certified as a candidate under this section without considering the challenge. Within five business
days of a challenge, the candidate or candidate's committee who listed any contribution that is the
subject of a challenge may file a report with the State Election Commission of an additional
contribution collected pursuant to section nine of this article for consideration as a qualifying
contribution.

(h) A candidate's certification and receipt of public campaign financing may be revoked
by the State Election Commission, if the candidate violates this article. A certified candidate who
violates this article shall repay all moneys received from the fund to the State Election
Commission.

(i) The determination of any issue before the State Election Commission is the final
administrative determination. Any meetings conducted by the State Elections Commission to
certify a candidate's eligibility to receive funds under this article shall not be subject the public
notice and open meeting requirements of article nine-a, chapter six of this code, but the
commission shall concurrently provide public notice of any decision and determination it makes
which impacts the candidate's eligibility to receive funds pursuant to this article. Any person
adversely affected by a decision of the State Election Commission under this article may appeal
that decision to the circuit court of Kanawha County.

(j) A candidate may withdraw from being a certified candidate and become a
nonparticipating candidate at any time with the approval of the State Election Commission. Any
candidate seeking to withdraw shall file a written request with the State Election Commission,
which shall consider requests on a case-by-case basis. No certified candidate may withdraw until
he or she has repaid all moneys received from the fund: Provided, That the State Election
Commission.
Commission may, in exceptional circumstances, waive the repayment requirement. The State Election Commission may assess a penalty not to exceed $10,000 against any candidate who withdraws without approval.

§3-12-11. Schedule and amount of Supreme Court of Appeals Public Campaign Financing Fund payments.

(a) The State Election Commission, acting in concert with the State Auditor’s office and the State Treasurer’s office, shall have a check issued within two business days after the date on which the candidate is certified, to make payments from the fund for the 2012 primary nonpartisan judicial election campaign period available to a certified candidate.

(1) In a contested primary nonpartisan judicial election, a certified candidate shall receive $300,000 in campaign financing from the fund, minus the certified candidate’s qualifying contributions.

(2) In an uncontested primary election, a certified candidate shall receive $50,000 from the public campaign financing fund, minus the certified candidate’s qualifying contributions.

(b) Within two business days after the primary election results are certified by the Secretary of State, the State Election Commission, acting in concert with the State Auditor’s office and the State Treasurer’s office, shall cause a check to be issued to make payments from the fund for the general election campaign period available to a certified candidate.

(1) In a contested general election, a certified candidate shall receive from the fund an amount not to exceed $525,000.

(2) In an uncontested general election, a certified candidate shall receive $35,000 from the public campaign financing fund.
The State Election Commission shall authorize the distribution of campaign financing moneys to certified candidates in equal amounts. The commission shall propose a legislative rule on distribution of funds.

The State Election Commission may not authorize or direct the distribution of moneys to certified candidates in excess of the total amount of money deposited in the fund pursuant to section six of this article. If the commission determines that the money in the fund is insufficient to totally fund all certified candidates, the commission shall authorize the distribution of the remaining money proportionally, according to each candidate’s eligibility for funding.

Each candidate may raise additional money in the same manner as a nonparticipating candidate for the same office up to the unfunded amount of the candidate’s eligible funding.

§3-12-12. Restrictions on contributions and expenditures.

(a) A certified candidate or his or her committee may not accept loans or contributions from any private source, including the personal funds of the candidate and the candidate’s immediate family, during the primary or general nonpartisan judicial election campaign periods except as permitted by this article.

(b) After filing the declaration of intent and during the qualifying period, a participating candidate may not spend or obligate more than he or she has collected in exploratory and qualifying contributions. After the qualifying period and through the nonpartisan judicial general election campaign period, a certified candidate may spend or obligate any unspent exploratory or qualifying contributions and the moneys he or she receives from the fund under the provisions of section eleven of this article.

(c) A participating or certified candidate may expend exploratory and qualifying
contributions and funds received from the fund only for lawful election expenses as provided in section nine, article eight of this chapter. Moneys distributed to a certified candidate from the fund may be expended only during the primary and general nonpartisan judicial election campaign period for which funds were dispersed. Money from the fund may not be used:

1. In violation of the law;
2. To repay any personal, family or business loans, expenditures or debts; or
3. To help any other candidate.

(d) A certified candidate or his or her committee shall return to the fund any unspent and unobligated exploratory contributions, qualifying contributions or moneys received from the fund within forty-eight hours after:

1. The date on which the candidate ceases to be certified; or
2. The date on which the individual loses the primary election or otherwise ceases to be a candidate.

(e) Funds remaining unspent or unobligated after the close of the primary election campaign period may be retained by the candidate for use during the general election campaign period but shall be deducted from the amount the candidate is eligible to receive under subsection (b), section eleven of this article.

(f) A certified candidate or his or her committee shall return to the fund any unspent or unobligated public campaign financing funds no later than five business days after the general nonpartisan judicial election.

(g) A contribution from one person may not be made in the name of another person.

(h) A participating or certified candidate or his or her committee receiving qualifying
contributions or exploratory contributions from a person not listed on the receipt required by
sections eight and nine of this article is liable to the State Election Commission for the entire
amount of that contribution and any applicable penalties.

(i) (h) A certified candidate accepting any benefits under the provisions of this article
shall continue to comply with all of its provisions throughout the primary election campaign
period and general nonpartisan judicial election campaign period.

(ii) (i) A participating or certified candidate or his or her financial agent shall provide the
Secretary of State with all requested campaign records, including all records of exploratory and
qualifying contributions received and campaign expenditures and obligations, and shall fully
cooperate with any audit of campaign finances requested or authorized by the State Election
Commission.

§3-12-14. Duties of the State Election Commission; Secretary of State.

(a) In addition to its other duties, the State Election Commission shall carry out the duties
of this article and complete the following as applicable:

(1) Prescribe forms for reports, statements, notices and other documents required by this
article;

(2) Make an annual report to the Legislature accounting for moneys in the fund,
without describing the State Election Commission’s activities and listing any recommendations for
changes of law, administration or funding amounts;

(3) Propose emergency and legislative rules for legislative approval, in accordance with
article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code, as may be necessary for the proper
administration of this article;
(4) Enforce this article to ensure that moneys from the fund are placed in candidate campaign accounts and spent as specified in this article;

(5) Monitor reports filed pursuant to this article and the financial records of candidates to ensure that qualified candidates receive funds promptly and to ensure that moneys required by this article to be paid to the fund are deposited in the fund;

(6) Cause an audit of the fund to be conducted by independent certified public accountants ninety days after a general nonpartisan judicial election. The State Election Commission shall cooperate with the audit, provide all necessary documentation and financial records to the auditor and maintain a record of all information supplied by the audit;

(7) In consultation with the State Treasurer and the State Auditor, develop a rapid, reliable method of conveying funds to certified candidates. In all cases, the commission shall distribute funds to certified candidates in a manner that is expeditious, ensures accountability and safeguards the integrity of the fund;

(8) Regularly monitor the receipts, disbursements, obligations and balance in the fund to determine whether the fund will have sufficient moneys to meet its obligations and sufficient moneys available for disbursement during the primary and general nonpartisan judicial election campaign period; and

(9) Transfer a portion of moneys maintained in the fund to the West Virginia Investment Management Board for their supervised investment, after consultation with the State Treasurer, the State Auditor and the West Virginia Investment Management Board.

(b) In addition to his or her other duties, the Secretary of State shall carry out the duties of this article and complete the following as applicable:
(1) Prescribe forms for reports, statements, notices and other documents required by this article;

(2) Prepare and publish information about this article and provide it to potential candidates and citizens of this state;

(3) Prepare and publish instructions setting forth methods of bookkeeping and preservation of records to facilitate compliance with this article and to explain the duties of candidates and others participating in elections under this article;

(4) Propose emergency and legislative rules for legislative approval in accordance with article three, chapter twenty-nine-a of this code as may be necessary for the proper administration of this article;

(5) Enforce this article to ensure that moneys from the fund are placed in candidate campaign accounts and spent as specified in this article;

(6) Monitor reports filed pursuant to this article and the financial records of candidates to ensure that qualified candidates receive funds promptly and to ensure that moneys required by this article to be paid to the fund are deposited in the fund;

(7) Ensure public access to the campaign finance reports required pursuant to this article, and whenever possible, use electronic means for the reporting, storing and display of the information; and

(8) Prepare a voters’ guide for the general public listing the names of each candidate seeking election to the Supreme Court of Appeals. Both certified and nonparticipating candidates shall be invited by the State Election Commission to submit a statement, not to exceed five hundred words in length, for inclusion in the guide. The guide shall identify the
candidates that are certified candidates and the candidates that are nonparticipating candidates.

Copies of the guide shall be posted on the website of the Secretary of State, as soon as may be practical.

(c) To fulfill their responsibilities under this article, the State Election Commission and the Secretary of State may subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance and testimony, administer oaths and affirmations, take evidence and require, by subpoena, the production of any books, papers, records or other items material to the performance of their duties or the exercise of their powers.

(d) The State Election Commission may also propose and adopt procedural rules to carry out the purposes and provisions of this article and to govern procedures of the State Election Commission as it relates to the requirements of this article.

CHAPTER 6. GENERAL PROVISIONS RESPECTING OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 5. TERMS OF OFFICE; MATTERS AFFECTING THE RIGHT TO HOLD OFFICE.

§6-5-1. When terms of office to begin.

The terms of officers, except when elected or appointed to fill vacancies, shall begin respectively as follows: That of Governor, Secretary of State, state superintendent of free schools, treasurer, Auditor, Attorney General and commissioner of agriculture, on the first Monday after the second Wednesday of January next after their election; that of a member of the Legislature, on December 1, next after his or her election; and that of the judges of the Supreme Court of Appeals, the judges of the several circuit courts, the judges of the criminal, intermediate, common pleas family and other inferior courts, the county commissioners, prosecuting attorneys,
surveyors of land, assessors, sheriffs, clerks of the circuit, criminal, intermediate, common pleas, or other inferior courts, clerks of the county courts commissions, justices of the peace and constables, magistrates, on January 1, next after their election.

Whenever a person is elected or appointed to fill a vacancy, his or her term shall be as prescribed by chapter three of this code.

CHAPTER 50. MAGISTRATE COURTS.

ARTICLE 1. COURTS AND OFFICERS.

§50-1-1. Magistrate court created.

There is hereby created in each county of this state a magistrate court with such numbers of magistrates for each court as are hereafter provided. There shall be elected by the voters of each county, at the general election to be held in the year 1976, and in every fourth year thereafter, such number of magistrates as is provided in section two of this article. The filing fee for the office of magistrate shall be one percent of the annual salary. The term of magistrates shall be for four years and shall begin on January 1, of the year following the year of election.

Effective with the primary election of 2016, all elections for magistrates will be on a nonpartisan basis by division. Beginning in 2016, there will no longer be primary elections held for magistrates and all elections for magistrates are to be held in the nonpartisan judicial election as set forth in article five of chapter three of this code. All indications of party identification on election ballots for magistrate shall be omitted.

In counties where voting machines or electronic voting systems are used, the procedures of section eleven, article four, chapter three and section twelve, article four-a of said chapter three of this code shall apply respectively to the election of magistrates in the same manner as
they apply to the election of members of the House of Delegates.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section seven, article five, chapter three of this code, for purposes of the primary election to be held in the year one thousand nine hundred seventy-six, the last day for filing certificates of candidacy for the office of magistrate shall be extended to the twenty-seventh day of February of that year.


Subject to the provisions of section one, article ten, chapter three of this code, when a vacancy occurs in the office of magistrate, the judge of the circuit court, or the chief judge thereof if there is more than one judge of the circuit court, shall fill the same by appointment of a person of the same political party as the officeholder vacating the office.

At a general nonpartisan judicial election in which a magistrate is elected for an unexpired term, the circuit judge, or the chief judge thereof if there is more than one judge of the circuit court, shall cause a notice of such election to be published prior to such election as a Class II-0 legal advertisement in compliance with the provisions of article three, chapter fifty-nine of this code, and the publication area for such publication shall be the county involved. If the vacancy occurs before the primary election held to nominate candidates to be voted for at the general election, at which any such vacancy is to be filled, candidates to fill such vacancy shall be nominated at such primary election in accordance with the time requirements and the provisions and procedures prescribed in article five, chapter three of this code. Otherwise, they shall be nominated by the county executive committee in the manner provided in section nineteen, article five, chapter three of this code, as in the case of filling vacancies in nominations, and the names of the persons so nominated and certified to the clerk of the circuit court of such
county shall be placed upon the ballot to be voted at such next general election.

CHAPTER 51. COURTS AND THEIR OFFICERS.

ARTICLE 1. SUPREME COURT OF APPEALS.

§51-1-1. Justices.

The Supreme Court of Appeals shall consist of five justices, elected and qualified according to the Constitution and the laws of this state, any three of whom shall constitute a quorum. Effective with the primary election of 2016, all elections for Justices will be on a nonpartisan basis by division. Beginning in 2016, there will no longer be primary elections held for the office of justice and all elections for justice are to be held in the nonpartisan judicial election as set forth in article five of chapter three of this code. All indications of party identification on election ballots for that office shall be omitted.

ARTICLE 2. CIRCUIT COURTS; CIRCUIT JUDGES.

§51-2-1. Judicial circuits; terms of office; legislative findings and declarations; elections; terms of court.

(a) The state shall be divided into the following judicial circuits with the following number of judges:

(1) The counties of Brooke, Hancock and Ohio shall constitute the first circuit and shall have four judges;

(2) The counties of Marshall, Tyler and Wetzel shall constitute the second circuit and shall have two judges;

(3) The counties of Doddridge, Pleasants and Ritchie shall constitute the third circuit and shall have one judge;
(4) The counties of Wood and Wirt shall constitute the fourth circuit and shall have three judges;

(5) The counties of Calhoun, Jackson, Mason and Roane shall constitute the fifth circuit and shall have two judges;

(6) The county of Cabell shall constitute the sixth circuit and shall have four judges;

(7) The county of Logan shall constitute the seventh circuit and shall have two judges;

(8) The county of McDowell shall constitute the eighth circuit and shall have two judges;

(9) The county of Mercer shall constitute the ninth circuit and shall have three judges;

(10) The county of Raleigh shall constitute the tenth circuit and shall have three judges;

(11) The counties of Greenbrier and Pocahontas shall constitute the eleventh circuit and shall have two judges;

(12) The county of Fayette shall constitute the twelfth circuit and shall have two judges;

(13) The county of Kanawha shall constitute the thirteenth circuit and shall have seven judges;

(14) The counties of Braxton, Clay, Gilmer and Webster shall constitute the fourteenth circuit and shall have two judges;

(15) The county of Harrison shall constitute the fifteenth circuit and shall have three judges;

(16) The county of Marion shall constitute the sixteenth circuit and shall have two judges;

(17) The county of Monongalia shall constitute the seventeenth circuit and shall have two judges: Provided, That effective July 1, 2009, said circuit court shall have three judges.

(18) The county of Preston shall constitute the eighteenth circuit and shall have one judge.
The counties of Barbour and Taylor shall constitute the nineteenth circuit and shall have one judge;

(20) The county of Randolph shall constitute the twentieth circuit and shall have one judge;

(21) The counties of Grant, Mineral and Tucker shall constitute the twenty-first circuit and shall have two judges;

(22) The counties of Hampshire, Hardy and Pendleton shall constitute the twenty-second circuit and shall have two judges;

(23) The counties of Berkeley, Jefferson and Morgan shall constitute the twenty-third circuit and shall have five judges;

(24) The county of Wayne shall constitute the twenty-fourth circuit and shall have two judges;

(25) The counties of Lincoln and Boone shall constitute the twenty-fifth circuit and shall have two judges;

(26) The counties of Lewis and Upshur shall constitute the twenty-sixth circuit and shall have one judge;

(27) The county of Wyoming shall constitute the twenty-seventh circuit and shall have one judge;

(28) The county of Nicholas shall constitute the twenty-eighth circuit and shall have one judge;
(29) The county of Putnam shall constitute the twenty-ninth circuit and shall have two judges;

(30) The county of Mingo shall constitute the thirtieth circuit and shall have one judge; and

(31) The counties of Monroe and Summers shall constitute the thirty-first circuit and shall have one judge.

(b) The Kanawha County circuit court shall be a court of concurrent jurisdiction with each single judge circuit where the sitting judge in the single judge circuit is unavailable by reason of sickness, vacation or other reason.

(c) Any judge in office on the effective date of the reenactment of this section shall continue as a judge of the circuit as constituted under prior enactments of this section, unless sooner removed or retired as provided by law, until December 31, 2008.

(d) The term of office of all circuit court judges shall be for eight years. The term of office for all circuit court judges elected during the general election conducted in the year 2008 shall commence on January 1, 2009, and end on December 31, 2016.

(e) Beginning in 2016, all elections for circuit court judge shall be nonpartisan by division, and all elections for circuit court judge are to be held in the nonpartisan judicial election as set forth in article five of chapter three of this code. Beginning in 2016, there will no longer be primary elections held for circuit court judges. All indications of party identification on election ballots for circuit court judge shall be omitted. For election purposes, in every judicial circuit having two or more judges there shall be numbered divisions corresponding to the number of circuit judges in each circuit. Each judge shall be elected at large from the entire circuit. In each
numbered division of a judicial circuit, the candidates for nomination or election shall be voted upon and the votes cast for the candidates in each division shall be tallied separately from the votes cast for candidates in other numbered divisions within the circuit. The candidate receiving the highest number of the votes cast within a numbered division shall be nominated or elected, as the case may be.

(f) Judges serving a judicial circuit comprised of four or more counties with two or more judges shall not be residents of the same county.

(g) The Supreme Court of Appeals shall, by rule, establish the terms of court of circuit judges.

ARTICLE 2A. FAMILY COURTS.

§51-2A-5. Term of office of family court judge; initial appointment; elections.

(a) Beginning with the primary and general elections to be conducted in the year 2002, family court judges shall be elected. In family court circuits having two or more family court judges there shall be, for election purposes, numbered divisions corresponding to the number of family court judges in each area. Each family court judge shall be elected at large by the entire family court circuit. In each numbered division of a family court circuit, the candidates for nomination or election shall be voted upon and the votes cast for the candidates in each division shall be tallied separately from the votes cast for candidates in other numbered divisions within the family court circuit. The candidate or candidates receiving the highest number of the votes cast within a numbered division shall be nominated or elected, as the case may be. Effective with the primary election of 2016, all elections for family court judges in the respective circuits will be on a nonpartisan basis by division. Beginning in 2016, there will no longer be primary
elections held for family court judges and all elections for family court judges are to be held in
the nonpartisan judicial election as set forth in article five of chapter three of this code. All
indications of party identification on election ballots for family court judge shall be omitted.
(b) The term of office for all family court judges elected in 2002 shall be for six years,
commencing on January 1, 2003, and ending on December 31, 2008. Subsequent terms of office
for family court judges elected thereafter shall be for eight years.
(c) The primary and general elections conducted in the year 2008 shall be conducted to fill the
family court judge positions in the reconfigured districts set forth by subsection (c), section three
of this article, for terms to commence on January 1, 2009.