# **WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATURE**

## **2023 REGULAR SESSION**

**Committee Substitute** 

for

Senate Bill 644

By SENATOR CHAPMAN

[Originating in the Committee on the Judiciary;

reported on February 20, 2023]

A BILL to amend and reenact §3-7-3, §3-7-6, and §3-7-7 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, all relating to contested elections procedure update; changing jurisdiction of election contests for county, district, and municipal elections to the circuit courts; requiring a recount proceeding to be completed before filing certain election contests; providing certain procedural requirements for election contests before circuit courts; providing for appeals of a decision made by a circuit court in an election contest be made to the Supreme Court of Appeals; and granting rule-making authority to the Supreme Court of Appeals regarding election contests before circuit courts.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

#### ARTICLE 7. CONTESTED ELECTIONS.

#### §3-7-3. Contests before special court; procedure; enforcement.

(a) Where the election of Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of Agriculture, or of a judge a justice of the Supreme Court of Appeals, a judge of the Intermediate Court of Appeals, or a judge of a circuit court, or a judge of a family court is contested, the case shall be heard and decided by a special court constituted as follows:

(1) The contestee shall select one, the contestant another, and the Governor a third person, who shall preside in said court; and the three, or any two of them, shall meet at a time and place within the state to be appointed by the Governor, and, being first duly sworn impartially to decide according to law and the truth upon the petition, returns, and evidence to be submitted to them, shall proceed to hear, and determine the case and certify their decision thereon to the Governor. They shall be entitled to \$10 a day each, and the same mileage as members of the Legislature, to be paid out of the treasury of the state, and such the special court is hereby given authority to may employ a stenographer at a reasonable compensation, to be also paid out of the treasury of the state.

(2) In all hearings or proceedings before such the special court, the evidence of witnesses and the production of documentary evidence may be required at any designated place of hearing

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by such the special court, or any member thereof;.

(3) and In case of If there is disobedience to a subpoena or other process of such the special court, or any member thereof, such the special court, or any member thereof, or either of the parties to such the contest, may invoke the aid of any circuit court in requiring the evidence and testimony of witnesses and the production of papers, books, and documents. And such the circuit court, in case of a refusal to obey the subpoena issued to any person, shall issue an order requiring such that person to appear before such the special court and produce all books and papers, if so ordered, and give evidence touching the matter in question. Any failure to obey such the order of the circuit court may be punished by such the court as a contempt thereof. A written record shall be kept of all testimony and other proceedings before such the special court.

(4) Either party to such the contest feeling aggrieved by the final decision of such the special court may present his or her petition in writing to the Supreme Court of Appeals, or a judge justice thereof in vacation, within 30 days after such the final decision is certified to the Governor, as hereinbefore provided, praying for the suspension, setting aside, or vacation of such the final decision. The applicant shall deliver, or cause to be delivered, a copy of such the petition to the other party to such the contest, or, in case of his or her absence from the state or from his or her usual place of abode, he the applicant shall mail, or cause to be mailed a copy of such the petition addressed to his or her last known post-office address, before presenting the same petition to the court, or the judge justice. The court, or the judge justice, shall fix a time for the hearing on the application, but such the hearing shall may not be held sooner than five days, unless by agreement of the parties, after the presentation of such the petition, and notice of the time and place of such the hearing shall be forthwith delivered to the other party to such the contest, or, in case of absence from the state or from his or her usual place of abode, such the notice may be given by mailing, or causing to be mailed, the same notice, or a copy thereof, addressed to him or her at his or her last known post-office address. If the court, or the judge justice, after such the hearing, be is of the opinion that a suspending order should issue, the court in its, or the judge

<u>iustice</u> in his <u>or her</u>, discretion, may suspend <del>such</del> <u>the</u> final decision and may require bond upon such conditions and in such penalty, and impose such terms and conditions upon the petitioner, as are just and reasonable; and the court, or the <u>judge justice</u>, shall fix a time for the final hearing on the application. The hearing of the matter shall take precedence over all other matters before the court. For <u>such</u> <u>the</u> final hearing, and before the day fixed therefor, the special court shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court of Appeals all papers, documents, testimony, evidence, and records, or certified copies thereof, which were before it at the hearing resulting in the final decision from which the petitioner appeals, together with a copy in writing of its final decision; and, after argument by counsel, the court shall decide the matter in controversy, both as to the law and the evidence, as <u>may seem to</u> <u>it determines</u> to be just and right.

(b) The Supreme Court of Appeals is hereby given jurisdiction to shall enforce the provisions of this section by writ of prohibition, mandamus, and certiorari, as may be appropriate or other appropriate mechanism.

#### §3-7-6. County and district contests; notices; time.

(a) In all cases of contested elections, the county commission circuit court with jurisdiction over the county or district where the election took place shall be the judge of the election, qualifications, and returns of their own members and of all county, and district, and municipal officers. Provided, That a member of the county commission whose election is being contested may not participate in judging the election, qualifications and returns

(b) A person intending to An election contest challenging the election of any person another to any county, or district, or municipal office, including the office of judge of any magistrate, court or including any office that shall hereafter be created to be filled by the voters of the county or of any magisterial or other district therein, shall, within ten seven days after the result of the election is certified, give the contestee notice in writing of such intention and a list of the votes he will dispute, with the objections to each, and of the votes rejected for which he will contend. If the contestant objects to the legality of the election or the qualification of the person

returned as elected, the notice shall set forth the facts on which such objection is founded. The person whose election is so contested shall, within ten days after receiving such notice, deliver to the contestant a like list of the votes he will dispute, with the objections to each, and of the rejected votes for which he will contend; and, if he has any objection to the qualification of the contestant, he shall specify in writing the facts on which the objection is founded. Each party shall append to his notice an affidavit that he verily believes the matters and things set forth to be true. If new facts be discovered by either party after he has given notice as aforesaid, he may, within ten days after such discovery, give an additional notice to his adversary, with the specifications and affidavit prescribed in this section.

The provisions of this section apply to all elections, including municipal elections, except that the governing body of the municipality is the judge of any contest of a municipal election must be brought within 10 days after the election result is certified. An election contest shall be filed as a civil action in the circuit court with jurisdiction over the county or district where the election took place.

- (c) For an election contest challenging specific votes cast, votes rejected, or voters who participated in the election, the recount procedure set forth in §3-6-9 of this code is a prerequisite to the initiation of an election contest and that procedure and any related proceeding must be completed prior to the filing of an election contest on those grounds.
- (d) For an election contest challenging an elected candidate's eligibility, the legality of the election, or fraud, an election contest civil action can be initiated without the completion of the recount procedure set forth in §3-6-9 of this code.
- §3-7-7. County Circuit court to hear county, and district, and municipal contests; procedure; review.
- (a) The county circuit court circuit court with jurisdiction over the county or district where the election took place shall hear and decide election contests initiated pursuant to the provisions of the preceding section §3-7-6 of this code. Subpoenas for witnesses for either party shall be

- issued by the clerk of the county court, and served as in other cases, and the witnesses shall be entitled to the same allowances and privileges, and be subject to the same penalties, as witnesses attending a circuit court in a civil suit. The notice of contest shall be presented to the county court at its first term after the same is delivered to the person whose election is contested, and the same shall be docketed for trial in such court
- (b) At the trial of such the contest, the circuit court shall hear all such legal and proper evidence that may be brought before it by either party, and may, if deemed considered necessary, require the production of the poll books, certificates, and ballots deposited with its the county clerk or municipal recorder or clerk, and examine the same. The hearing may be continued by the court from time to time, if it be shown that justice and right require it, but not beyond three months from the day of election.
  - (c) A contestant has the burden of proof in an election contest.
- (d) At the final conclusion of the trial of such the contest, the circuit court shall declare the true result of such election, and cause the same to be entered on the records of the court. When the result of the election is declared, as aforesaid, direct that a certified copy of the order declaring such the result of the contest shall, if required, be delivered by the clerk of the circuit court wherein the contest was held to the person declared elected, if such be the result of the trial, and such copy shall be received in all courts and places as legal evidence of the result of the election therein declared parties. Either the contestant or contestee shall have the right of appeal to the circuit court of the county from the final order or decision of the county court in such proceeding, upon the filing of a bond with good personal security, by the party desiring the appeal, to be approved by the county court, in a sum deemed sufficient by such court, with condition to the effect that the person proposing to appeal will perform and satisfy any judgment which may be rendered against him by the circuit court on such appeal. But such appeal shall not be granted unless the party desiring the appeal shall make application for such appeal, and file such bond, within thirty days from the entering of the final order in such proceeding; and the circuit court may at any time

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require a new bond or increase the penalty thereof when the court deems it necessary. When
such appeal is taken to the circuit court, as hereinbefore provided, it shall be heard and
determined upon the original papers, evidence, depositions and records filed before and
considered by the county court, and the circuit court shall decide the contest upon the merits.
From the decision of the circuit court, an
(e) An appeal of the decision of the circuit court shall-lie be to the Supreme Court of
Appeals. as in other cases, but such appeal shall be heard upon the original papers and copies
of all orders made, without requiring the same to be printed
(f) The Supreme Court of Appeals, exercising the rule-making power granted by §51-1-4
of this code, may promulgate rules and regulations consistent with this article governing the
pleadings, practice, and procedure to be employed during county, district, and municipal election
contests in the courts of this state.