Senate Bill No. 359

(By Senators Beach, Palumbo, Cann, Cookman, Fitzsimmons, Jenkins, Kirkendoll, Carmichael, Nohe, Walters, Plymale, Stollings and Snyder)

[Introduced January 16, 2014; referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.]

A BILL to amend and reenact §3-4A-28 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, relating to amending canvassing process to eliminate hand counting of electronic voting systems.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of West Virginia:

That §3-4A-28 of the Code of West Virginia, 1931, as amended, be amended and reenacted to read as follows:

ARTICLE 4A. ELECTRONIC VOTING SYSTEMS.

§3-4A-28. Post-election custody and inspection of voterecording devices and electronic poll books; canvass and recounts.

(a) The vote-recording devices, electronic poll books, 1 2 tabulating programs and standard validation test ballots are 3 to remain sealed during the canvass of the returns of the 4 election, except that the equipment may be opened for the 5 canvass and must be resealed immediately thereafter. During 6 the seven-day period after the completion of the canvass, any candidate or the local chair of a political party may be 7 8 permitted to examine any of the sealed materials: Provided, 9 That a notice of the time and place of the examination shall be is posted at the central counting center before and on the 10 hour of nine o'clock in the morning on the day the 11 12 examination is to occur and all persons entitled to be present at the central counting center may, at their option, be present. 13 Upon completion of the canvass and after the seven-day 14 15 period has expired, the vote-recording devices, test results and standard validation test ballots are to be sealed for one 16 17 year: Provided, however, That the vote-recording devices, 18 electronic poll books, and all tabulating equipment may be 19 released for use in any other lawful election to be held more

than ten days after the canvass is completed and any of the electronic voting equipment or electronic poll books discussed in this section may be released for inspection or review by a request of a circuit court or the Supreme Court of Appeals.

- (b) In canvassing the returns of the election, the board of canvassers shall examine as required by subsection (d) of this section, all of the vote-recording devices, electronic poll books, the automatic tabulating equipment used in the election and those voter-verified paper ballots generated by direct recording electronic vote machines; shall determine the number of votes cast for each candidate and for and against each question; and, by this examination, shall procure the correct returns and ascertain the true results of the election. Any candidate or his or her party representative may be present at the examination.
- (c) If any qualified individual demands a recount of the votes cast at an election, the voter-verified paper ballot shall be used according to the same rules that are used in the

- 39 original vote count pursuant to section twenty-seven of this
- 40 article. For purposes of this subsection, "qualified
- 41 individual" means a person who is a candidate for office on
- 42 the ballot or a voter affected by an issue, other than an
- 43 individual's candidacy, on the ballot.
- 44 (d) During the canvass and any requested recount, at least
- 45 five percent of the precincts are to be chosen at random and
- 46 the voter-verified paper ballots are to be counted manually.
- 47 Whenever the vote total obtained from the manual count of
- 48 the voter-verified paper ballots for all votes cast in a
- 49 randomly selected precinct:
- 50 (1) Differs by more than one percent from the automated
- 51 vote tabulation equipment; or
- 52 (2) Results in a different prevailing candidate or outcome,
- 53 either passage or defeat, of one or more ballot issues in the
- 54 randomly selected precincts for any contest or ballot issue,
- 55 then the discrepancies shall immediately be disclosed to the
- 56 public and all of the voter-verified paper ballots shall be
- 57 manually counted. In every case where there is a difference

between the vote totals obtained from the automated vote
tabulation equipment and the corresponding vote totals
obtained from the manual count of the voter-verified paper
ballots, the manual count of the voter-verified paper ballots
is the vote of record.

(NOTE: This bill was recommended for introduction and passage by the Joint Committee on the Judiciary. The purpose of this bill is to remove the hand canvassing requirements of electronic voting machines, while leaving intact the recount provisions.

Strike-throughs indicate language that would be stricken from the present law, and underscoring indicates new language that would be added.)