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**SENATE BILL NO. 878**

Offered January 10, 2007

Prefiled January 8, 2007

A *BILL to amend and reenact § 24.2-802 of the Code of Virginia, relating to elections; recount procedures.*

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Patron—Deeds

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Referred to Committee on Privileges and Elections

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**Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Virginia:****1. That § 24.2-802 of the Code of Virginia is amended and reenacted as follows:**

§ 24.2-802. Procedure for recount.

A. The State Board of Elections shall promulgate standards for (i) the proper handling and security of voting and counting devices, ballots, and other materials required for a recount, (ii) accurate determination of votes based upon objective evidence and taking into account the counting device and form of ballots approved for use in the Commonwealth, and (iii) any other matters that will promote a timely and accurate resolution of the recount. The chief judge of the circuit court or the full recount court may, consistent with State Board of Elections standards, resolve disputes over the application of the standards and direct all other appropriate measures to ensure the proper conduct of the recount.

The recount procedures to be followed throughout the election district shall be as uniform as practicable, taking into account the types of ballots and voting devices in use in the election district.

B. Within seven calendar days of the filing of the petition for a recount of any election other than an election for presidential electors, or within five calendar days of the filing of a petition for a recount of an election for presidential electors, the chief judge of the circuit court shall call a preliminary hearing at which (i) motions may be disposed of and (ii) the rules of procedure may be fixed, both subject to review by the full court. As part of the preliminary hearing, the chief judge may permit the petitioner and his counsel, together with each other party and his counsel and at least two members of the electoral board and the custodians, to examine any mechanical or direct electronic voting device of the type that prints returns when the print-out sheets are not clearly legible. The petitioner and his counsel and each other party and their counsel under supervision of the electoral board and its agents shall also have access to pollbooks and other materials used in the election for examination purposes, provided that individual ballots cast in the election shall not be examined at the preliminary hearing. The chief judge during the preliminary hearing shall review all security measures taken for all ballots and voting devices and direct, as he deems necessary, all appropriate measures to ensure proper security to conduct the recount.

The chief judge, subject to review by the full court, may set the place or places for the recount and may order the delivery of election materials to a central location and the transportation of voting devices to a central location in each county or city under appropriate safeguards.

After the full court is appointed under § 24.2-801 or § 24.2-801.1, it shall call a hearing at which all motions shall be disposed of and the rules of procedure shall be fixed finally. The court shall call for the advice and cooperation of the State Board or any local electoral board, as appropriate, and such boards shall have the duty and authority to assist the court. The court shall fix procedures that shall provide for the accurate determination of votes in the election.

The determination of the votes in a recount shall be based on votes cast in the election and shall not take into account (i) any absentee ballots or provisional ballots sought to be cast but ruled invalid and not cast in the election, (ii) ballots cast only for administrative or test purposes and voided by the officers of election, or (iii) ballots spoiled by a voter and replaced with a new ballot.

The eligibility of any voter to have voted shall not be an issue in a recount. Commencing upon the filing of the recount, nothing shall prevent the discovery or disclosure of any evidence that could be used pursuant to § 24.2-803 in contesting the results of an election.

C. The court shall permit each candidate, or petitioner and governing body or chief executive officer, to select an equal number of the officers of election to be recount officials and to count ballots, or in the case of mechanical or direct electronic voting devices to redetermine the vote. The number shall be fixed by the court and be sufficient to conduct the recount within a reasonable period. The court may permit each party to the recount to submit a list of alternate officials in the number the court directs. There shall be at least one team of recount officials to recount paper ballots and to redetermine the vote cast on mechanical or direct electronic devices of the type that prints returns for the election district at large in which the recount is being held. There shall be at least one team from each locality in the

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59 election district to redetermine the vote on other types of mechanical voting devices. There shall be at  
60 least one team from each locality using electronic counting devices to insert the ballots into one or more  
61 counting devices. The counting devices shall be programmed to count only votes cast for parties to the  
62 recount or for or against the question in a referendum recount. Each team shall be composed of one  
63 representative of each party.

64 The court may provide that if, at the time of the recount, any recount official fails to appear, the  
65 remaining recount officials present shall appoint substitute recount officials who shall possess the same  
66 qualifications as the recount officials for whom they substitute. The court may select pairs of recount  
67 coordinators to serve for each county or city in the election district who shall be members of the county  
68 or city electoral board and represent different political parties. The court shall have authority to summon  
69 such officials and coordinators. On the request of any party to the recount, the court shall allow that  
70 party to appoint one representative observer for each team of recount officials. The representative  
71 observers shall have an unobstructed view of the work of the recount officials. The expenses of its  
72 representatives shall be borne by each party.

73 D. The court (i) shall supervise the recount and (ii) may require delivery of any or all pollbooks used  
74 and any or all ballots cast at the election, or may assume supervision thereof through the recount  
75 coordinators and officials.

76 The redetermination of the vote in a recount shall be conducted as follows:

77 1. For paper ballots, the recount officials shall hand count the ballots using the standards  
78 promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A.

79 2. For mechanical lever machines without printouts, the recount officials shall open the machines and  
80 read the counters.

81 3. For mechanical lever machines with printouts and direct recording electronic machines (DREs), the  
82 recount officials shall open the envelopes with the printouts and read the results from the printouts. If  
83 the printout is not clear, or on the request of the court, the recount officials shall rerun the printout from  
84 the machine or examine the counters as appropriate.

85 4. For optical scan tabulators, the recount officials shall ~~first examine the printout to redetermine the~~  
86 ~~vote. Only if the printout is not clear, or on the request of the court, the recount officials shall rerun all~~  
87 the ballots through a tabulator programmed to count only the votes for the office or issue in question in  
88 the recount and to set aside all ballots containing write-in votes, overvotes, and undervotes. The ballots  
89 that are set aside, any ballots not accepted by the tabulator, and any ballots for which a tabulator could  
90 not be programmed to meet the programming requirements of this subdivision, shall be hand counted  
91 using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A.

92 5. For punchcard tabulators, the recount officials shall first examine the printout to redetermine the  
93 vote. Only if the printout is not clear, or on the request of the court, the recount officials shall rerun all  
94 the ballots through a tabulator programmed to count only the votes for the office or issue in question in  
95 the recount and to set aside all ballots containing write-in votes and, if possible, overvotes and  
96 undervotes. The ballots that are set aside and any ballots not accepted by the tabulator shall be hand  
97 counted using the standards promulgated by the State Board pursuant to subsection A and the standards  
98 set forth in this subdivision. The following standards shall apply in determining whether a ballot has  
99 been properly voted and should be counted. A chad is the small piece of a punch card ballot that, when  
100 removed by the voter in the voting process, leaves a hole that is recognizable by a ballot tabulator. A  
101 ballot on which the chad indicating the selection of a candidate or position on an issue is broken or  
102 separated from the card at two or more corners shall be deemed a vote and counted; a chad on which  
103 only one corner is broken or separated from the card shall not be considered a vote. No other  
104 depression, dimple, or other mark on the ballot shall be counted as a vote. On any ballot on which two  
105 or more corners of the chad indicating the selection of a candidate or position have been broken or  
106 separated from the card and the voter has also cast a vote for another candidate for the same office or  
107 position on the same issue, the partially punched chad also shall be deemed a vote and, if the voter has  
108 cast more votes than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote, the ballot shall be deemed  
109 an overvote and shall not be counted with respect to that office or issue.

110 There shall be only one redetermination of the vote in each precinct.

111 At the conclusion of the recount of each precinct, the recount officials shall write down the number  
112 of valid ballots cast, this number being obtained from the ballots cast in the precinct, or from the ballots  
113 cast as shown on the statement of results if the ballots cannot be found, for each of the two candidates  
114 or for and against the question. They shall submit the ballots or the statement of results used, as to the  
115 validity of which questions exist, to the court. The written statement of any one recount official  
116 challenging a ballot shall be sufficient to require its submission to the court. If, on all mechanical or  
117 direct electronic voting devices, the number of persons voting in the election, or the number of votes  
118 cast for the office or on the question, totals more than the number of names on the pollbooks of persons  
119 voting on the devices, the figures recorded by the devices shall be accepted as correct.

120 At the conclusion of the recount of all precincts, after allowing the parties to inspect the questioned

121 ballots, and after hearing arguments, the court shall rule on the validity of all questioned ballots and  
122 votes. After determining all matters pertaining to the recount and redetermination of the vote as raised  
123 by the parties, the court shall certify to the State Board and the electoral board or boards (a) the vote for  
124 each party to the recount and declare the person who received the higher number of votes to be  
125 nominated or elected, as appropriate, or (b) the votes for and against the question and declare the  
126 outcome of the referendum. The State Board shall post on the Internet any and all changes made during  
127 the recount to the results as previously certified by it pursuant to § 24.2-679.

128 E. Costs of the recount shall be assessed against the counties and cities comprising the election  
129 district when (i) the candidate petitioning for the recount is declared the winner; (ii) the petitioners in a  
130 recount of a referendum win the recount; or (iii) there was between the candidate apparently nominated  
131 or elected and the candidate petitioning for the recount a difference of not more than one-half of one  
132 percent of the total vote cast for the two such candidates as determined by the State Board or electoral  
133 board prior to the recount. Otherwise the costs of the recount shall be assessed against the candidate  
134 petitioning for the recount or the petitioners in a recount of a referendum. If more than one candidate  
135 petitions for a recount, the court may assess costs in an equitable manner between the counties and  
136 cities and any such candidate if both are liable for costs under this subsection. Costs incurred to date  
137 shall be assessed against any candidate or petitioner who defaults or withdraws his petition.

138 F. The court shall determine the costs of the recount subject to the following limitations: (i) no per  
139 diem payment shall be assessed for salaried election officials; (ii) no per diem payment to officers of  
140 election serving as recount officials shall exceed two-thirds of the per diem paid such officers by the  
141 county or city for service on election day; and (iii) per diem payments to alternates shall be allowed  
142 only if they serve.

143 G. Any petitioner who may be assessed with costs under subsection E shall post a bond with surety  
144 with the court in the amount of \$10 per precinct in the area subject to recount. If the petitioner wins the  
145 recount, the bond shall not be forfeit. If the petitioner loses the recount, the bond shall be forfeit only to  
146 the extent of the assessed costs. If the assessed costs exceed the bond, he shall be liable for such excess.

147 H. The recount proceeding shall be final and not subject to appeal.

148 I. For the purposes of this section:

149 "Overvote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a greater number of candidates or  
150 positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote and no vote shall be counted with  
151 respect to that office or issue.

152 "Undervote" means a ballot on which a voter casts a vote for a lesser number of candidates or  
153 positions than the number for which he was lawfully entitled to vote.