

the recount to the various registrars of voters and clerks of court. Service of a written court order on a registrar of voters or clerk of court shall not be required prior to the commencement of the recount.

D. A trial judge who orders a recount may use any of the facilities of the state, or its boards, agencies, commissions, or departments to implement the recount procedure.

E. The result of the recount shall be announced publicly by the trial judge and shall be delivered to the secretary of state, who shall promulgate the results of the election in conformity with the definitive judgment rendered in the action.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 506, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 2005, No. 220, §4, eff. Jan. 1, 2006.

CHAPTER 10. ELECTION OFFENSES

§1461. Bribery of voters; penalties

A.(1) Bribery of voters is the giving or offering to give, directly or indirectly, any money, or anything of apparent present or prospective value to any voter at any general, primary, or special election, or at any convention of a recognized political party, with the intent to influence the voter in the casting of his ballot. The acceptance of, or the offer to accept, directly or indirectly, any money, or anything of apparent present or prospective value, by any such voters under such circumstances shall also constitute bribery of voters.

(2) Bribery of voters is also the giving or offering to give, directly or indirectly, any money or anything of apparent present or prospective value to secure or influence registration of a person or to secure or influence a person to sign or not sign a recall or other election petition.

B. Whoever violates any provision of this Section shall be fined not more than four thousand dollars or be imprisoned, with or without hard labor, for not more than two years, or both, for the first offense. On a second offense, or any subsequent offense, the penalty shall be a fine of not more than ten thousand dollars or imprisonment at hard labor for not more than five years, or both.

C. In the trial of persons charged with bribery of voters either the bribe-giver or the bribe-taker may give evidence, or make affidavit against the other, and may receive immunity from prosecution in favor of the first informer, except for perjury in giving such testimony.

D. In addition to any other penalty imposed pursuant to this Section, the court may order restitution as a part of the sentence. Restitution may include payment for any costs incurred, including reasonable attorney fees, by a candidate who brought an action contesting an election wherein the court found that one or more of the votes cast in the contested election were illegal based on the actions of the defendant and the court changed the result of the election or ordered a new election to be held.

Acts 1976, No. 697, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1978. Amended by Acts 1980, No. 786, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1981; Acts 1994, 3rd Ex. Sess., No. 10, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 1995; Acts 1997, No. 353, §1; Acts 1997, No. 594, §1; Acts 1997, No. 752, §1; Acts 1999, No. 985, §1; Acts 2001, No. 1181, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2002; Acts 2004, No. 889, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2005; Acts 2005, No. 431, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2006; Acts 2006, No. 560, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2007; Acts 2009, No. 570, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2010; Acts 2010, No. 797, §1, eff. Jan. 1, 2011; Acts 2015, No. 347, §1; Acts 2019, No. 399, §1.

§1461.1. Coercion; prohibited practices; penalties

A.(1) No person shall knowingly coerce or attempt to coerce another person to give or withhold a contribution to influence the nomination or election of a person to the office of president or vice president of the United States, presidential elector, delegate to a political party convention, United States senator, United States congressman, or political party office.