that $600,000 person figure. Where does that come from? Do you have a frame of reference for that figure that there were 600,000 people who did not list after [sic] driver's license number or Social Security number?

ANN MCGEEHAN: I think they're all coming from the same place, which that is -- and I -- you know, when we have shared information with the Legislature before, we've sort of shared two sets of information. One is -- that shows how many people have stated they don't have a TDL number or SSN number since January 1, because since January 1, 2006, because since January 1, 2006, it's been required. So since that time, we show 34,506 voters out of almost 4 million that stated they did not have I.D.

UNIDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE: Since 2006?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Yes.

UNIDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE: And is there -- is there a provision -- provision in this bill to identify that use of voters as possibly not having I.D.?

ANN MCGEEHAN: I'm sorry. I didn't understand.
UNIDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE: So, I mean, if you're looking at possible uses of voters that may not have the requisite I.D. to comply with this bill, is there anything in the bill that would require you to identify those folks, seek them out, determine whether they have I.D. or not?

ANN MCGEEHAN: No, I don't believe so.

CHAIRMAN BONNEN: Okay. Let's talk -- we talked, I know, briefly about training of poll workers.

Under this bill, what new duties will poll workers perform, what new duties?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Let's see. Of course, the qualification process will change as far as what they will, you know, require of a voter before they're permitted to vote. I can't really think of any new. They -- if a voter doesn't have I.D. today, they vote provisionally. So that will be the same.

I guess the main change will be voters that have filed a disability exemption with the Voter Registrar. Those voters aren't going to have to show I.D.

A voter who is 70 years of age on or
before January 2012 won't have to show I.D. So those will be some new decisions they'll have to make.

UNIDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE: Talk to me about how you would administer those two exceptions, the disability and the age?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Well, we're going to have to come up with detailed training. So I don't -- I don't -- I can't tell you exactly how that's going to work. You know, we'll try to be very thoughtful about that and look to other states for best practices. But we'll have to revise our handbooks, all our training, our online training, video, to include guidance for the poll workers on how to handle those new duties.

CHAIRMAN BONNEN: With respect to the disability exemption, is there a document that the person would put on file to receive that type of exemption?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Yes. The -- the Committee Substitute -- and that document would be filed with the Voter Registrar, not with the -- not at the polling place. And it allows written documentation from the United States Social Security Administration that evidence that the voter has a
disability or written documentation from the United
States Department of Veterans Affairs.

UNIDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE: So
those are the only two ways to get the exemption?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Correct.

UNIDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE: Okay.
Okay.

CHAIRMAN BONNEN: Representative
(inaudible).

UNIDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE: Yeah,
yeah.

CHAIRMAN BONNEN: I was going to
allow Members of the Committee to ask questions.
And I see two of them have their lights on and have
for some time. So, I mean, if you have more
questions, I'll come back to you, but I'd like to
let the Members of the Committee go ahead.
Representative Harless.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: Hi. How are
you?

ANN MCGEEHAN: I'm good. Thank you.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: Could you
tell us a little bit about the ongoing training that
the Secretary of State does as a part of their job
anyway?
ANN MCGEEHAN: We -- we have several formats of training. We have had a 30-minute video that we've had probably since the late '80s. And we update that regularly, usually after a Legislative session. We have detailed handbooks that are to be used inside polling places. We have now an online voter -- online training process, and we also do schools and seminars. So we have an annual seminar every summer for county officials.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: This is -- this is something that you continue to do every year --

ANN MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: -- as part your budget?

Can you tell me -- we've talked a lot about the Help America Vote Act fund. How much money was that originally?

ANN MCGEEHAN: I have my note on that somewhere. Well, I think overall we've received total for all the mandates in HAVA about $200 million and -- okay. I -- I found it now. I'm sorry. $227 million dollars.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: And how much of that money have we spent?
ANN MCGEEHAN: We have spent about 80 percent of that money. What is remaining now is about $47 million.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: And how much money in the base budget that we received in the House under the Secretary of State was in that base budget appropriated for HABA money for federal election training?

ANN MCGEEHAN: I -- I believe in House Bill 1 -- I don't think it's broken down by purpose areas within HABA, but I think overall it was about $37 million or --

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: 43, maybe?

It says under B1.4, "Strategy, elections improvement, administration of federal Help America Act -- Vote Act."

ANN MCGEEHAN: I defer to you. That sounds right.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: So of the $2 million it is likely, once this bill is passed, that we can request that funds from the -- from the Help America Vote Act to be appropriated to spend additional monies as needed to train and get up to speed on the photo I.D.?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Right. I mean, I
guess, just to be clear, we already have drawn that
money down based on our State plan.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: We have it
set up in our base budget that we started with that
that Pitts (phonetic) laid out?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: There's been
a lot of conversation today about the 690,000 that
we're talking about. And I know Representative
Anchia mentioned to the 2.8 million or 5.2.

There's two sets of numbers we're working
with, two universes. The first universe is
registered voters that are from January 1st of 2006
to December 31st, 2010. Correct?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: How many are
in that universe?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Total of all?

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: In that 2000

ANN MCGEEHAN: I think the total --
the amount of voters that were registered during
that period is right under 4 million.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: And those
are voters that, one, have a driver's license or
I.D.; that's about 2.3 million.

ANN MCGEEHAN: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: Then there's voters that have registered with the last four of their Social Security number, which is about 294,000.

ANN MCGEEHAN: Right.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: Then there's voters that registered with both, which is 1.3 million. And then there's a number of people that registered that said they didn't have either.

ANN MCGEEHAN: Correct.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: No Social Security, no I.D., driver's license. So that's 34,000.

Of that 3.9 million, that's .8 percent of that universe from January 1st until December 31st. Do I understand that correctly?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Yes, that's correct.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: Okay. So now if we take all the statewide voters that are registered, all of them, even the ones prior to 2006, which I would fall into that category, because I haven't changed my address and I still have my original voter registration that gets renewed every
couple years, that I did not provide a Social Security last four or my I.D.

Of that number, how many do we have?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Of -- of that number we have 5.2 million that showed TDL I.D. We have 2.1 million that have a -- a Social Security number on file. And then the number of voters that have both is 4.6 million.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: Which totals in -- in the ones that have neither numbers?

ANN MCGEEHAN: One with neither is the 690,000 insuring 698,087.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: The total universes of registered voters that we have as the last numbers we've received is 12 million about 655,000.

Now, of that 690,000 do we think all of those people don't have either Social Security, I.D. or driver's license?

ANN MCGEEHAN: I want to -- I want to be careful on that, because, you know, we -- we don't have direct evidence. But we can say that before 2006 it wasn't required. So presumably, if it wasn't required, people wouldn't give it. Doesn't mean they didn't have it.
REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: So presumably some of those 690,000 people have 
driver's license or I.D. cards or Social Securitys (sic), they just did not have to require it at the 
time?

ANN MCGEEHAN: I think that would be 
a fair statement.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: All right.

Another question about the fiscal note that we've 
talked about. Some of the counties attached, you 
know, small amounts of money that it would cost for 
their county. Aren't most -- how -- explain that to 
me. How can...

ANN MCGEEHAN: Well, I know on the 
Senate side there may have been some confusion 
regarding the voter registration certificate, 
because the bill requires that the new voter I.D. 
requirements appear on the back of the voter 
registration certificate. And I think that in 
conversations with some county officials they were 
thinking if you had to put it on the front of the 
certificate there wouldn't be space. So they 
thought the certificate might need to be increased 
in size, which would increase postage, but I don't 
think that's necessarily required. The bill doesn't
say that. It just says that it goes directly on the certificate.

    I think another cost -- Tarrant County, I think, had another cost for changing of the provisional ballot affidavit form, some cost for that.

    REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: Now, there's some assumptions that the Secretary of State typically doesn't do a lot of this work. But isn't it true that they already do a lot of the work for the training? So those can be absorbed as part of your normal expense of your budget.

    ANN MCGEEHAN: Right, right. We would -- you know, after every session we normally have to revise our training materials.

    REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: And can you talk just a little - and I'll quit so everyone else can ask their questions - but we've had some questions about different last names and different addresses.

    What provisions will the Secretary of State make on that, and is there training done for that?

    ANN MCGEEHAN: Currently, there's no training on that, because the law is silent on the
issue of what happens if the names don't match. But
the Senate Bill 14, the engrossed version and the
Committee Substitute, contains some language about
as long as the names are substantially similar. So
our training would have to include some standards
on, you know, what an election judge or clerk would
need to look for and what would be considered
substantially similar.

The addresses don't have to match right
now. And that -- and that doesn't change under
Senate Bill 14. You don't have to show, I don't
believe, that the -- the addresses have to -- you --
you're -- you have to ask every voter if they've
moved, but they don't have to show their -- their
identification doesn't have to show where they live.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: Thank you so
much --

ANN MCGEEHAN: Sure.

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: -- for

waiting all day and being patient.

ANN MCGEEHAN: You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN BONNEN: Representative

Aliseda.

REPRESENTATIVE ALISED: What -- what

is the current state or federal law for purging
voter lists. Do you know?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Yes. That's covered
under the National Voter Registration Act, and there
are some requirements associated with that. For
instance, you can't purge voters within so many days
of a November general election. You can't purge
voters if you suspect that they've moved until
you've actually reached out to those voters and sent
them a mailing. If they don't respond to that
mailing, their name goes to an inactive list or what
we call in Texas a suspect -- a suspense list. And
they stay on that list for a period of two federal
general elections. And if they don't vote or if
they don't correspond or communicate with the Voter
Registrar, their name would get purged on
November 30th of the second federal election.

REPRESENTATIVE ALISEDA: Well, I'm
trying to understand how that particular law
interfaces with individuals who do not have an
identification of some sort. You stated that since
2006 we have 34,000 of those individuals that have
indicated they don't have any form of
identification, but prior to 2006, we had an
additional 600,000 that didn't have to provide that
information.
So when would this purging require some kind of follow-up on identification?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Well, I don't -- nothing -- there's nothing in the State law or -- or the federal law or this bill that would require somebody that registered to vote before 2006 to now provide a driver's license number or Social Security number. When they present themselves for voting they're going to have to show a photo I.D. But they won't be required to provide that data to the Voter Registrar.

REPRESENTATIVE ALISEDA: As far as the cost of education on this issue, does the State allow for public service announcements by broadcasting companies that have -- have -- frequently do some kind of voter -- voter education?

ANN MCGEEHAN: Yes. We definitely try to make full use of that with our PSAs.

REPRESENTATIVE ALISEDA: But it's not figured into that two million or the --

ANN MCGEEHAN: No, no. That would be --

REPRESENTATIVE ALISEDA: -- 20 million or whatever it is you say we spend on education?
ANN MCGEEHAN: Right. I mean, that's something that we look for, but we'll probably go out on bid to -- to -- for a company to help us form this education program. And that's something we look at is what companies can promise that earned media so that we only pay for this much, but then we get it aired more times --

REPRESENTATIVE ALISED: Are these hearings earned media in a sense in that we have some public interest in this and I assume people are following it?

UNIDENTIFIED REPRESENTATIVE: We shouldn't flatter ourselves.

REPRESENTATIVE ALISED: No further questions.

CHAIRMAN BONNEN: Representative Anchia, do you have more questions?

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: Just a couple more, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN BONNEN: Take your time. I just --

REPRESENTATIVE ANCHIA: I appreciate that. I appreciate that. The statement was made earlier in that 600,000-people universe that -- that there were --