your employees?

A. We gave it, I want to say, November the 5th. It was for the November 5th training. Let me log on here, and I'll tell you. I'm not sure exactly what date it was given, but it was prior to the November.

Q. Do you know if it was right after the notification was given in June?

A. No, it wasn't.

Q. Closer to the election?

A. What we normally do is we start training before the early voting period starts. So normally we have training like a month before early training starts. We were in training for at least two weeks, because we have 200 people for training. So we have training classes four days a week. They are like two or three-hour sessions, and people come out to the county session to train.

Q. So you offer them four days a week. Are people expected to come all four days, or do they pick one?

A. No, they only come for two to three, two to three hours one day. And we assign them classes.

Q. So this is an in-person training?

A. Right.

Q. For all the people that are going to work on
the polls on election days?
A. Right.
Q. Is there any training you had to do with your staff in the office, the five people you mentioned earlier?
A. No, we train them as we go. We train them with the poll workers.
Q. And did you attend any training for county clerks from the Secretary of State's office, or anybody from the state?
A. No, not at that time.
Q. Do you know if they offered any training on those?
A. Not that I'm aware of. I know when the senate bill initially came out 2011, we had got a lot of literature at that time that we read. And we went over in the election law seminar prior to that, but that was back in 2011 when the bill first passed. But nothing after that time.
Q. Okay. So the training that the poll workers in Jefferson County receive, is it just the in-person, or do they also do an on-line training?
A. They have some on-line training as well.
Q. And do you know if it's voluntary, or is it mandatory?
A. Oh, it's mandatory for us, because we have a tracking system, and we can tell whether or not they have taken all the classes.

Q. Okay. And how many classes do they have to take on-line?

A. It's a whole program of classes. I mean, it's like -- I'd have to look at that program. It's our clarity program, and it's just a different course that tells you how to set up the polling locations. It tells you how to qualify a voter.

It's just a regular, normal set-up of poll worker training. And it has different -- I mean, it just has different classes of training of how A to B of what you do the entire day.

Q. Was there any special training on the photo ID and how to accept voters' identification?

A. No, the training on photo ID was the training that we gave in person.

Q. And that was developed by the county?

A. Right.

Q. And did you receive materials from the Secretary of State, like Power Points, or other training materials to use when you educated your employees, or your co-workers?

A. We did get some material from the Secretary of
State that we implemented into our entire training.

Q. So did you use those, or did you just incorporate those into the county training?

A. We incorporated some of it into the county's training.

Q. Okay. So you mentioned that the November elections were the first elections when you had to implement S.B. 14. How many elections total have you had to implement S.B. 14 now?

A. Four. We had November 2013. We had the March primary. We had the May election, the May special district -- special senate district election. Then we had the May runoff election.

Q. So in May, is that two or three? There was a special senate district election, and then a May runoff election?

A. We had two elections in May, one in March, and then the November election. So that's four elections now.

So we're getting on our fifth election, which is August the 5th, this one coming up. So we've had four already.

Q. And what is the election August 5th?

A. That's the runoff from the Senate District 4 special election.
Q. So I asked before about your office -- what your office had to do to implement S.B. 14. Did you have to change forms and other materials in preparation for the elections?
A. Yeah, forms had to be changed, because even on the provisional ballots, there's a special form had to be changed to say whether or not they were voting provisionally because they did not have valid photo ID.
Q. And does the county cover the cost associated with changing those forms?
A. No. Of course, everything that, unfortunately, legislature done, most of the time is unfunded mandate. So the cost is not assumed by no one but the county.
Q. Okay. So you also mentioned that you did some stuff to educate voters. What types of things did you do to educate voters?
A. We had radio time that we did to educate the voters. We did workshops to educate the voters. We would reach out to different organizations and go out and talk to them.
Like I said, we did the tax inserts for every tax statement that went out. I have that material here for you. We did it English and Spanish. They were little, you know, little slips that went out in every
tax statement to let them know when you go to vote now you have to have voter ID.

Those are the things we did to make sure the voters knew when they went to vote, effective immediately, that you now had to have these type of photo ID.

Q. Did the county do any billboards?
A. No, we did not do any billboards.

Q. Or television ads?
A. No television ads.

Q. Nothing on busses, or brochures in offices?
A. No.

Q. Okay. So the radio ads, do you remember when those ran?
A. I have the schedules of everything they ran. Most of it ran during the election period before early voting started for the March primary, and also for the runoff, for the primary election.

Q. Do you know if any radio ads were put on before the November election?
A. No, we didn't do anything before the November election.

Q. Okay. And did -- so the county paid for the radio ads?
A. Right.
Q. Do you know how much that cost the county to run those ads?
A. Yeah, I have the bills here. The first one in March was a little over 7,000. And the ones in May was right about $2,600.
Q. And what did those radio ads generally say? What was generally the content of those?
A. Well, let me get to it, I'll tell you. It basically told them to bring the proper photo ID. It just said, "It's time to make your vote count in March, Republican and Democratic primary elections, voters are now required to present an approved form of photo identification in order to vote in Texas. Make sure you have the approved photo ID required when going to the polls."

And it talks about when early voting begins. So it just reminded them to make sure you had the right photo ID for the polls.

MR. KEISTER: Can I state that the witness was reading from her personal computer? It's not a criticism. And was what you just read, was that part of the documents that you're producing today?

THE WITNESS: Yes, I did, and I do have the disks in my office of what was recorded. And that was the announcement, because I wrote the announcement.
Q. (By Ms. Simson) So the radio ad didn't mention anything about the election identification certificates, the free voter ID?

A. No, it didn't mention that in this ad, no. But we did do a campaign about the EICs. And, like I said, I have some e-mails that we went back and forth. Because at one point we did have -- the Secretary of State had a campaign with the state DPS office to do EIC cards.

They brought two mobile units down here. They were down here for two days, and we had the mobile units down here, which we did advertise for people to be able to go to the locations.

There were two different locations, one each day. One here in the Beaumont area. The other one in the Port Arthur area where they could go, if they needed to, to go get an EIC, rather than try to visit the DPS offices here, on those two days to get an EIC card, if they were required to do so.

We did have advertisements for that available. And we did try to do that in advance. That was the only time that we did have advertisement about obtaining EIC cards.

And that was in conjunction with the campaign that the Secretary of State was doing.
Q. You also mentioned workshops. Who were those workshops targeted at? Were they targeted at voters?

A. They were targeted at voters, and the elderly, and the senior citizens, mostly, the senior citizen groups.

We talked to, like, Our Mother of Mercy senior citizen group. Something else senior citizen group. A couple churches. Rise, which is a disability group. We went out and talked to them about it.

I'm trying to think one of the other groups we went out and talked to. We provided information to the Deltas of Port Arthur. They came in and got information from us. The Deltas is -- out of Port Arthur group.

Q. So when you say workshop, is that something where you would go speak for 15 minutes at one of their meetings?

A. Right, right.

Q. And what would, generally, the content be for those workshops?

A. It would just be about the law has changed, and now we're -- now we must use a photo ID, and this is what we must do.

And one of the things that we also talked about is that a lot of our seniors may or may not have
A lot of their driver's license have expired, and we wanted to make sure that they knew in lieu of photo ID, another way available made -- made available for our seniors was the mail ballots, and we also talked about mail ballots in lieu of photo ID.

Q. And about how many workshops do you think you had?

A. I don't know. Maybe about six or seven.

Q. Six or seven?

A. Uh-huh.

Q. And do you have any estimate of about how many people attended those?

A. Well, for the senior citizens, their group normally had about 60 to 70 people at the senior citizen groups, the groups that we talked to. For the Deltas, it probably was about 20 or 30. And then Rise, they probably had about 12 -- 12 or 13 members at the Rise group.

Q. And I think you mentioned churches. Were there any at churches?

A. Let's see. Jamie went to -- I'm not sure about how many was there, I would have to ask him, because he spoke at Antioch, and I'm not quite sure. I wasn't in attendance at that one.

Q. So these workshops that you just mentioned are
ones that you did personally?

A. Yeah, the ones I did, I know who was there.

But the ones like if Jamie spoke at it, I couldn't tell you what the numbers were, no. I'd have to ask him.

Q. So do you have any total workshops the office did at a whole?

A. That's what I'm saying, it wasn't no more than seven or eight as a whole.

Q. Okay. Have you done -- when were these workshops, were these before the November election, or before the March election?

A. They were before the March election.

Q. Okay. And you also mentioned talking to different community organizations, beyond the workshops. Did you also send out e-mails to community organizations, or letters?

A. No, not really.

Q. Okay.

A. I mean, we sent out a press release that went to the press that we have on file, you know, like for early voting.

We have a list of people that we send out daily totals to, like, newspapers and different organizations that want numbers. And if we have their e-mail address, we will just sent them out data and
1 stuff.

2 So when we sent out the press release, it goes to those organizations, those people.

3 Q. And the tax inserts, so when were those sent out with the tax forms?

4 A. I think the tax statements went out in

5 November.

6 Q. So that would have been before the November election?

7 A. It might have been around the same time. I'm not exactly sure when they went out.

8 Q. Okay. And did those -- you said those went out in English and Spanish?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. Did any of the radio ads have a Spanish component, or were any of the radio ads done in Spanish?

11 A. No. I did advertise in one Spanish newspaper, which is El Perico.

12 Q. Okay. And you mentioned the tax inserts. Do you have an estimate of how much it cost, or do you know how much it cost the county?

13 A. I picked up -- I'd have to go back and get the costs on that, because I paid for the printing, and the tax assessor paid for the actual mail-out in the inserts.
And I'm not quite sure what he paid for that at that time. Shane Howard was here at that time. And he paid for the actual inserts with that company.

Q. Did the tax assessor also help pay for any of the radio ads, or was that entirely the county clerk's office?

A. No, that was entirely out of my budget.

Q. Okay. Did you do any sort of database match between the voter registration database and the Department of Public Safety driver's license database to figure out which voters may lack photo ID?

A. No, I don't deal with the databases on that.

Q. Okay. Were you ever told that you could obtain a list of voters who may lack ID from the Secretary of State's office?

A. No, I was not.

Q. Okay. So are you aware of any other counties having done a database match where they looked at the voter registration list against the driver's license database to figure out if they lacked photo IDs?

A. No, I'm not aware of that.

Q. Okay. If you had been aware that such a list had been available from the Secretary of State's office to know which of your voters may lack ID, is that something you would have been interested in obtaining?
MR. KEISTER: Object to form.

Q. (By Ms. Simson) You can go ahead and answer.

A. Well, even with that list, I don't know what I could have done with the list because I don't handle the registration part.

Q. So some counties, Dallas County, for instance, used one of these types of lists of people who may lack ID and sent out notices to those voters saying, "If you need an ID, here is how to do it."

Is that something you think Jefferson County would have been interested in doing if you had that data available?

MR. KEISTER: Object to form.

Q. (By Ms. Simson) Go ahead. You can go ahead and answer. Just so you know, he's going to be making objections. He's free to do that, but you can go ahead and answer.

A. Yes. I think that would have been a good thing to do, absolutely.

Q. So there were no mailings that the county sent out to voters that they thought may lack ID?

A. Not that I'm aware of.

Q. Okay. Who is generally responsible for voter education activities in the state? Is it usually the Secretary of State's office, the counties, or some
Q. And did you feel that it was particularly important to educate voters about the photo ID law with radio ads, tax inserts, et cetera?

A. Oh, definitely.

Q. And why did you think that was important?

A. Well, I think it was a way to reach our local voters. I think it was the best way for us to reach our local voters anyway.

I know that the Secretary of State invested money in advertisement, which personally I think that money would have been better spent had they given us some budget money to spend here at our local levels, but we weren't afforded that money. It would have been easier for the counties to be able to do that.

Q. Could you expand a little bit on what you think -- why the money would have been better spent if they had sent it to the counties to do the outreach instead of the Secretary of State's office?

A. Well, I just think that we would have been able to do better outreach locally, than just -- you know, I know they did a lot of TV advertisement, but, you know, a lot of people these days watch a lot of