cable TV, or maybe they did not necessarily reach our local stations. I'm not sure. But I just think that if we would have been able to do it locally, that maybe we could have done something a little bit better here locally, had we had the funds ourselves to spend. I would have liked to have more than $10,000 to spend on radio, which is all we were afforded to spend out of our budget. Because it was something that we had not planned for in our budget when it came about, you know.

Because by the time that they said we're going to institute it, in June of 2013, in June of 2013, of course, our budget at that time had already been set for that year. Then we were able to allot some money for the following year in October, so --

Q. So all of the money that you did spend on voter education and outreach, was all of that out of your regular budget, or did you go to the Commissioners Court and ask for additional funds?
A. I asked for additional funds for that following budget year.

Q. So that would be for the fiscal year starting when?
A. 2013-2014, October 1st.
Q. October 1st of 2013?
A. 2013, right.

Q. So you did ask for additional funds for that?
A. Right.

Q. And did you get those funds?
A. Yeah. They allotted me $20,000.

Q. And is that $20,000 specifically for voter education and outreach?
A. Yes.

Q. Did you ever ask the Secretary of State's office for funds to do voter education and outreach?
A. No.

Q. Did the Secretary of State's office ever offer funds?
A. No.

Q. Are there any other costs, though? I think we've covered the forms, the radio ads, the tax inserts. Are there any other costs that were involved that your office had to pay for that you would not have had to pay for if S.B. 14 had not gone into effect?

MR. KEISTER: Object to form.

Q. (By Ms. Simson) Let me actually rephrase that question. Aside from the radio ads, the tax inserts, and changes to the forms, are there any other costs that your office had to pay for that you would not have had
to pay for, if not for S.B. 14?

MR. KEISTER: Object to form.

A. You say the change in the forms. No, I guess that was the cost was just changing the forms, the additional training. That probably was it.

Q. (By Ms. Simson) So there were costs with additional training?

A. Well, yeah, we had to have additional training.

Q. And what additional training did you do that you would not have done?

A. Well, I mean, just adding it to the Power Point, making sure that we got everybody retrained on it.

Q. Did the election clerks or the poll workers have to go to any additional training in terms of time? Did they spend any more time in training than we would have otherwise spent?

A. Yeah, because sometimes if we don't -- if we're not adding anything new, it's not necessary to bring them all back in. But as we add new things, then we need to cover new things with them to make sure they understand what the changes have been.

So, you know, there was a lot of new changes when you start talking about photo ID, and
especially when you're talking about similar names and not similar names. And that was very hard for them to understand. We spent a lot of time going over for them to understand that.

And, you know, even at that, you know, they kind of were very, very confused. We spent a lot of time even going to the polling locations during the election period to try to straighten it out once people got there when their identification saying, "No, see, this really is the same, and this is okay, and you can accept this or you can't accept that," you know.

So, yes, we spent extra time just trying to help them understand. But you have to understand, the average age of our poll worker is 70 years old. So it's not as easy and cut and dry as just saying, you know, "You do it this way," you know, "This is the way it is."

Q. And about how many poll workers do you have on election day?

A. Well, for the March primary, we had like about 410 probably, at least.

Q. And I think before you said that in the past, if there's not a big change to the law, then you do not have to retrain some people?

A. Right.
Q. You can rely on their past training, and that you had to have a bunch -- every person come back in for training this year; is that correct?

A. Right. We had changes. Make sure they know what's going on.

Q. Okay. And on election day, how many people work at a polling place?

A. Well, at the larger polling locations, like if you take some of my larger polling locations, I may have 15, 16 people. Some of the smaller locations, probably the minimum amount I'm going to have is going to be six.

Q. And is there someone who's supervising at each location? Is there one person who's given the title of judge?

A. Well, during the primary elections, because we have joint primary elections, we have co-judges, so you're going to have a Democrat and a Republican co-judge.

When it's a general election, it's not a co-judge. You have a judge and an alternate judge. And that's based on which party got the most votes in the gubernatorial race, that determines who is the judge and who is the alternate judge.

Q. And so those are referred to as election
judges?

A. Right.

Q. And then who works below them, what would you call them?

A. They're election clerks.

Q. Election clerks. And do they all receive the same training, or do election judges receive extra training?

A. No, they all pretty much receive the same training, but the election judges have different duties.

They're delegated different duties to do.

Q. And what are their duties?

A. Well, they kind of, like, oversee -- they're like the liaisons of everything that's going on. They have the ultimate responsibility to make sure that everything is run smooth. Whereas, they are not allowed to come and go, like the clerks may be able to come and go.

They have the ultimate responsibility to make sure that everything runs right at their polling location. And at the end of the day it's their responsibility to make sure that everything closes down correctly, and that all the medium that's used to tabulate at the end of the night is brought to the accounting station.
Q. But in terms of training, they receive the same types of training that the election workers receive?

A. Right.

Q. Or the election clerks?

A. Yes.

Q. Okay. And when people complete training, do they have to certify completion of that training?

A. They get -- yeah, they get a certificate at the end of their training, if they are on-line and stuff.

Q. Okay.

A. Of course, it's training that we give, they just get a little "attaboy," and "thank you for coming."

Q. Right. And you mentioned that during the training, they were a little bit longer because there was a lot of confusion around the -- for example, the substantially-similar name issue.

A. Right.

Q. Do you do anything at the end of the training to see if people understood the training?

A. No. Well, what we will do normally, we stay, if they have any questions, they will come and ask us. A lot of times they wouldn't ask us, they will wait until they run into the situation, and we find out they
really didn't understand.

We take our training serious, because when we train, we pay for training. The Secretary of State, like, during the primary election, because those are actually the elections of the party, they do not pay for training.

But any time we bring the people in for training, the county -- whether it's the primary or not, I'm paying them to come in. Because that's their time, and I want them to take it serious, and I want them to learn.

Q. So because you had to have every person come back for training this year because of the photo ID law, you had to also pay for additional training?

A. That's right.

Q. And so you don't do -- when you said before there's -- they can come up for questions at the end, but there is no kind of quiz at the end to see if they understood the information?

A. No.

Q. Okay. Do you think that you were successful in training the election workers to prepare for the photo ID law?

A. Pretty much. I only had one complaint, and that's in here also. One of the newer election judges
observed a behavior that she thought -- that she thought
was not conducive to the training.

And like I said, a lot of times people --

I mean, you would be surprised. We train, we train, we
train. And on election day, it's like people just go
blank. They act like they have never been trained. But
like I said, the average age is 70 years old. So it
happens.

Q. And did your office do anything to analyze the
impact of S.B. 14 on voters?

MR. KEISTER: Object to form.

A. Not other than we looked at the number of --
we had -- we didn't have a horrific amount of
provisional ballots when we looked at it. I think we
had a total of seven over the March primary and runoff
election, which I guess isn't an enormous amount.

But I don't think that we've had a great
amount of people not having ID in the past. But, of
course, most people come just with their voter
registration cards in the past. So I don't know.

Q. (By Ms. Simson) Do you think it's possible
that some voters would not show up to the polls because
they now have to have a photo ID and they don't have
one?

MR. KEISTER: Objection; form. Calls for
speculation.

A. I think that's possible. And I think that what it may do is just encourage a whole lot of other people just to vote by mail.

I know that a lot of the seniors are doing that now because their driver's license have expired, and they have no reason to get a driver's license because, frankly, some of them don't need to be driving. But, yeah, that's a possibility. I don't know.

Q. (By Ms. Simson) Did you look at any numbers, like voter turnout, before the photo ID law, after the photo ID law, to see if there was any effect?

A. No, I did not.

Q. And before you mentioned that you found that there was a relatively small number of provisional ballots, were there any in the November election?

A. No, there were not. But normally, for the constitutional amendment election, it's such a low turnout, that you would not see anything significantly happening anyway.

Q. And are the March primary and May runoff elections -- would you consider those to be typically low turnout elections as well?

A. No, those would normally be good turnouts.
Even though it's a governor race, it still was a much better turnout normally for a governor's race, it was a good turnout for this election.

Q. Would you expect the turnout in November to be significantly higher than the primary elections?

A. I would.

Q. And were there any provisional ballots in the May special election?

A. None to do with photo ID.

Q. Okay. And of the seven provisional ballots that were cast because of an ID problem, how many of those voters came back and cured their ballots?

A. None, that I'm aware of.

Q. Did you follow up with any of those who did not cure? So any of those seven voters, did you follow up to find out if they had ID and just forgot it, or did you follow up to find out if they just lacked ID?

A. I did not follow up, but I know one personally, and I know that she has ID. And I think that on Addie's part -- Addie Allen, I know her personally.

I think on her part, that she just had a misunderstanding of what day that she was actually due back to cure her ballot.

And she had originally forgotten her ID.
because she was in the midst of running back and forth
with her mother, who was a patient at TIRR in Houston.

And when she came in, that's when she realized she did not have her ID with her. Addie was actually a candidate for a state rep office at one time, and I know she votes constantly. And it was totally an oversight on her part. And I know she really felt bad about it. I really felt bad for her, but there was nothing I could do about that.

And then when she realized that she was a day late to cure her ballot, I mean, there's nothing I can do about it. But, I mean, things happen.

Q. Right. What about the other six, do you have any idea whether they have ID and just forgot it, or whether they don't have the IDs?

A. I have no clue about the other six. I really don't know them. And I really can't tell from the information on there, on the envelope what the issue would have been. It just says no ballot. One of them, I think, was not even a registered voter.

Q. Okay.

A. According to this, was not even in the database.

Q. Did the Secretary of State's office request
any information about how many provisional ballots had
been cast in the elections because of an ID problem?

A. The Secretary of State's office did not.

Q. Did you share these numbers with anyone else
for feedback about how the photo ID law was going?

A. I did get a request from an attorney from the
Department of Justice.

Q. Okay. Now, if I say EIC, I'm referring to the
election identification certificate. Do you understand
what the EIC is?

A. Yes, I do.

Q. Okay. Does Jefferson County have the
authority to issue EICs?

A. Not Jefferson County, Jefferson County DPS
office.

Q. But the county clerk's office does not have
the authority to do that?

A. Does not.

Q. Are you aware that other counties have
received authorization to issue EICs through their
county clerk's office?

A. No, I'm not.

Q. Is that something that you would think the
county would be interested in doing if it were possible
for the county clerk's office to get authorization to
issue EICs?
A. Yes.

Q. DPS, you mentioned, is the authority within Jefferson County that can issue EICs. Do you know approximately how many locations DPS has within Jefferson County?
A. I believe two. One in Beaumont, and one in Port Arthur. Is the only two I'm aware of.

Q. But you're not aware of any others?
A. No.

Q. And are you aware whether DPS offered Saturday hours for issuing EICs within Jefferson County?
A. No, I'm not aware of that.

Q. So no one from the Secretary of State's office contacted you and said DPS is going to have Saturday hours to issue EICs?
A. No, I'm not.

Q. And you mentioned two mobile units on two different days, so I took that to mean there was one mobile unit on each day; is that correct?
A. That's correct.

Q. And were those two days before the November election? When were those --
A. They were before the March primary.

Q. So there were no mobile EIC units before the
November election?

A. There were not. They did contact me prior to the November election, but they contacted me like days before they wanted to bring the unit, and I didn't think that was very beneficial because it did give us adequate time to notify the people in order to give them adequate time to be anywhere.

You know, if it's going to be a benefit, I think you need to have time to at least to be able to circulate maybe to the church or to the organizations, "Hey, they are going to be here," so you would have a good attendance.

Q. Who contacted you before the November election before having mobile EIC units in Jefferson County?

A. The Secretary of State's office.

Q. Do you know who at the Secretary of State's office?

A. I can look at my e-mails.

Q. It's okay.

A. Okay.

Q. So the Secretary of State's office contacted you about having a mobile EIC unit for the November election, but you declined because you didn't feel you had enough time to organize it?

A. That's correct.