(b) The commission may prescribe a reasonable annual fee to be paid by each racetrack licensee. The fee must be in an amount sufficient to provide that the total amount of fees imposed under this section, together with the license fees prescribed under Section 5.01(b) of this Act and the renewal fees prescribed under Section 6.0602(e) of this Act, is sufficient to pay the costs of administering and enforcing this Act.

SECTION 15. Section 7.01, Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes), is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 7.01. LICENSE REQUIRED. (a) Except as provided by this section, a person may not participate in racing with pari-mutuel wagering other than as a spectator or as a person placing a wager without first obtaining a license from the commission. A person may not engage in any occupation for which commission rules require a license under this Act without first obtaining a license from the commission.

(b) The commission by rule shall categorize the occupations of racetrack employees and determine the occupations that afford the employee an opportunity to influence racing with pari-mutuel wagering. The rules must require the following employees to be licensed under this Act:

(1) an employee who works in an occupation determined by the commission to afford the employee an opportunity to influence racing with pari-mutuel wagering; or

(2) an employee who will likely have significant access to the backside of a racetrack or to restricted areas of the frontside of a racetrack.

(c) A racetrack licensed under this Act is responsible for ensuring that its employees comply with this Act and commission rules. The commission may impose disciplinary action against a licensed racetrack for violations of this Act and commission rules by its employees as provided by Section 6.0603 of this Act.

SECTION 16. Section 7.07, Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes), is amended by amending Subsection (a) and adding Subsection (a-1) to read as follows:

(a) A license issued under this article is valid for a period set by the commission not to exceed 36 months following the date of its issuance. It is renewable on application, satisfactory results of a criminal history information record check, and payment of the fee in accordance with the rules of the commission.

(a-1) The commission shall obtain criminal history record information on each applicant renewing an occupational license under this article. The commission shall ensure that criminal history record information is obtained on each license holder at least once every 36 months.

SECTION 17. Section 11.01, Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes), is amended by amending Subsection (a) and adding Subsection (a-1) to read as follows:

(a) The commission shall adopt rules to regulate wagering on greyhound races and horse races under the system known as pari-mutuel wagering. Wagering may be conducted only by an association within its enclosure. A person may not
accept, in person, by telephone, or over the Internet, a wager for a horse race or greyhound race conducted inside or outside this state from a person in this state unless the wager is authorized under this Act.

(a-1) The commission may commission as many investigators as the commission determines necessary to enforce this Act and the rules of the commission. Each investigator shall take the constitutional oath of office and file it with the commission. Each commissioned investigator has the powers of a peace officer.

SECTION 18. Sections 11.04(a) and (c), Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), are amended to read as follows:

(a) Only a person inside the enclosure where both live and simulcast race meetings are authorized may wager on the result of a live or simulcast race presented by the association in accordance with commission rules. Except as provided by this section, a person may not place, in person, by telephone, or over the Internet, a wager for a horse race or greyhound race conducted inside or outside this state. The commission shall adopt rules to prohibit wagering by employees of the commission and to regulate wagering by persons licensed under this Act.

(c) The commission shall adopt rules prohibiting an association from accepting a wager made on credit and shall adopt rules providing for the use of automatic banking machines within the enclosure. The commission shall limit the use of an automatic banking machine to:

[1] allow a person to have access to only the person's checking account at a bank or other financial institution[; and]


SECTION 19. Section 11.05, Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 11.05. UNLAWFUL WAGERING. A person shall not wager on the result of a greyhound race or horse race in this state except as permitted by this Act. A person who is not an association under this Act may not accept from a Texas resident while the resident is in this state a wager on the result of a greyhound race or horse race conducted inside or outside this state.

SECTION 20. Section 18.01(a), Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), is amended to read as follows:

(a) The Texas Racing Commission is subject to Chapter 325, Government Code (Texas Sunset Act). Unless continued in existence as provided by that chapter, and except as provided by Subsections (b) and (c) of this section, the commission is abolished and this Act expires September 1, 2017 [2011].

SECTION 21. Section 88.521(2), Education Code, is amended to read as follows:

(2) "Director" means the executive director of Texas AgriLife Research, formerly known as the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

SECTION 22. Sections 88.522(b), (c), (f), and (g), Education Code, are amended to read as follows:
(b) The director shall administer the account through established procedures of Texas AgriLife Research, formerly known as the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

(c) The comptroller shall periodically transfer the amounts specified by Sections 6.08(f) and (h), Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes), to the account.

(f) Not more than 10 percent of the account may be spent each year on the cost incurred in the operation or administration of the [advisory committee or] account.

(g) All money received by the account under this chapter is subject to Subchapter F, Chapter 404, Government Code.

SECTION 23. Section 88.525, Education Code, is amended by adding Subsections (a-1) and (b-1) and amending Subsection (b) to read as follows:

(a-1) In awarding grants under this section, the director shall comply with the conflict of interest provisions of The Texas A&M University System.

(b) The director shall annually request for proposals for equine research grants. Each proposal received must be evaluated by a peer review committee appointed by the director and subject matter experts as necessary to evaluate the proposal. The peer review committee shall consider the applicant’s research capacity and the relevance and scientific merit of the proposal and make recommendations to the director.

(b-1) The director may award a grant to an applicant who proposes to commingle grant money awarded under this section with other sources of funding or proposes to conduct research that includes equine research.

SECTION 24. Section 88.526(a), Education Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) The director shall prepare an annual report on equine research funded under this subchapter. The director shall distribute the report to the Texas Racing Commission and the members of the Texas horse racing industry [advisory committee]. The director shall make copies of the report available to interested parties.

SECTION 25. Section 88.527, Education Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 88.527. CONFERENCE. Texas AgriLife Research [The Texas Agricultural Extension Service] shall conduct an annual conference on equine research. Money from the equine research account shall be used to defray the costs of the conference. The conference must be designed to bring to the attention of the Texas horse racing industry the latest research results and technological developments in equine research. The director shall make the report created under Section 88.526 available at the conference.

SECTION 26. The following sections of the Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon’s Texas Civil Statutes) are repealed:

(1) Section 2.072;
(2) Section 6.04(b);
(3) Section 6.18(a); and
(4) Section 7.02(a).

SECTION 27. The following sections of the Education Code are repealed:
(1) Section 88.521(1);
(2) Section 88.523;
(3) Section 88.5231;
(4) Section 88.5232;
(5) Section 88.524;
(6) Section 88.5245; and
(7) Section 88.525(c).

SECTION 28. (a) Not later than September 1, 2012, the Texas Racing Commission shall designate each racetrack license as active or inactive as required by Section 6.0601, Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), as added by this Act.

(b) The Texas Racing Commission by rule shall establish a staggered schedule and the procedure for the review of licenses required under Section 6.06(k), Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), as amended by this Act.

(c) The Texas Racing Commission may adjust license renewal and review fees pursuant to the commission's authority to adjust fees under Section 5.01, Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), and Section 6.0602, Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes), as added by this Act, to recover any money lost by the change in law made by this Act to Section 3.07(e), Texas Racing Act (Article 179e, Vernon's Texas Civil Statutes).

(d) As soon as practicable, the executive director of Texas AgriLife Research shall submit a report to the Texas Racing Commission as required by Section 88.526, Education Code, as amended by this Act.

SECTION 29. This Act takes effect September 1, 2011.

HB 908 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS
TEXT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS
Representative Thompson called up with senate amendments for consideration at this time,

HB 908, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the division of community property on dissolution of marriage.

Representative Thompson moved to concur in the senate amendments to HB 908.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to HB 908 prevailed by (Record 1116): 142 Yeaes, 0 Nays, 2 Present, not voting.

Yeas — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Burnam; Button; Cain; Callegari; Carter; Castro; Chisum; Christian; Coleman; Cook; Craddick; Creighton; Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Driver; Dukes; Dutton; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Farias; Farrar; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Gallego; Garza; Geren; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gooden; Guillen; Gutierrez; Hamilton; Hancock; Harcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown;
Hartnett; Hernandez Luna; Hilderbran; Hochberg; Hopson; Howard, C.; Howard, D.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Johnson; Keffer; King, P.; King, S.; King, T.; Kleinschmidt; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lewis; Lozano; Lucio; Lyne; Madden; Mallory Caraway; Margo; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Morrison; Murphy; Naishat; Nash; Oliveira; Orr; Otto, Parker; Patrick, Paxton; Peñ; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Quintanilla; Raymond; Riddle; Ritter; Rodriguez; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Strama; Taylor, V.; Thompson; Torres; Truitt; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker; Taylor, L.(C).
Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.
Absent — Kolkhorst; Reynolds.

STATEMENT OF VOTE

When Record No. 1116 was taken, I was in the house but away from my desk. I would have voted yes.

Kolkhorst

Senate Committee Substitute

CSHB 908, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the division of community property on dissolution of marriage.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
SECTION 1. Chapter 7, Family Code, is amended by adding Section 7.009 to read as follows:

Sec. 7.009. FRAUD ON THE COMMUNITY; DIVISION AND DISPOSITION OF RECONSTITUTED ESTATE. (a) In this section, "reconstituted estate" means the total value of the community estate that would exist if an actual or constructive fraud on the community had not occurred.

(b) If the trier of fact determines that a spouse has committed actual or constructive fraud on the community, the court shall:

(1) calculate the value by which the community estate was depleted as a result of the fraud on the community and calculate the amount of the reconstituted estate; and

(2) divide the value of the reconstituted estate between the parties in a manner the court deems just and right.

(c) In making a just and right division of the reconstituted estate under Section 7.001, the court may grant any legal or equitable relief necessary to accomplish a just and right division, including:

(1) awarding to the wronged spouse an appropriate share of the community estate remaining after the actual or constructive fraud on the community;

(2) awarding a money judgment in favor of the wronged spouse against the spouse who committed the actual or constructive fraud on the community; or
(3) awarding to the wronged spouse both a money judgment and an appropriate share of the community estate.

SECTION 2. The change in law made by this Act applies to a suit for dissolution of a marriage pending before a trial court on or filed on or after the effective date of this Act.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2011.

HB 1380 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS
TEXT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

Representative Truitt called up with senate amendments for consideration at this time,

HB 1380, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the graduate medical training requirements for certain foreign medical school graduates applying for a license to practice medicine in this state.

Representative Truitt moved to concur in the senate amendments to HB 1380.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to HB 1380 prevailed by (Record 1117): 142 Yeas, 1 Nays, 2 Present, not voting.

Yeas — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Buram; Button; Cain; Callegari; Carter; Castro; Chisum; Christian; Cook; Craddick; Creighton; Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Driver; Dukes; Dutton; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Farias; Farrar; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Gallego; Garza; Geren; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gooden; Guillen; Gutierrez; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown; Hartnett; Hernandez Luna; Hilderbran; Hochberg; Hopson; Howard, C.; Howard, D.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaak; Jackson; Johnson; Keffer; King, P.; King, S.; King, T.; Kleinschmidt; Kolkhorst; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lewis; Lozano; Lucio; Lyne; Madden; Mallory Caraway; Margo; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Morrison; Murphy; Naishtat; Nash; Oliveira; Orr; Otto; Parker; Patrick; Paxton; Peña; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Riddle; Ritter; Rodriguez; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Strama; Taylor, V.; Thompson; Torres; Truitt; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Nays — Shelton.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker; Taylor, L.(C).

Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.

Absent — Coleman.
Senate Committee Substitute

CSHB 1380, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the graduate medical training requirements for certain foreign medical school graduates applying for a license to practice medicine in this state.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 155.003(a), Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) To be eligible for a license under this chapter, an applicant must present proof satisfactory to the board that the applicant:
   (1) is at least 21 years of age;
   (2) is of good professional character and has not violated Section 164.051, 164.052, or 164.053;
   (3) has completed:
      (A) at least 60 semester hours of college courses, other than courses in medical school, that are acceptable to The University of Texas at Austin for credit on a bachelor of arts degree or a bachelor of science degree;
      (B) the entire primary, secondary, and premedical education required in the country of medical school graduation, if the medical school is located outside the United States or Canada; or
      (C) substantially equivalent courses as determined by board rule;
   (4) is a graduate of a medical school located in the United States or Canada and approved by the board;
   (5) has either:
      (A) successfully completed one year of graduate medical training approved by the board in the United States or Canada; or
      (B) graduated from a medical school located outside the United States or Canada and has successfully completed two years of graduate medical training approved by the board in the United States or Canada;
   (6) has passed an examination accepted or administered by the board; and
   (7) has passed a Texas medical jurisprudence examination as determined by board rule.

SECTION 2. Section 155.004, Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 155.004. ADDITIONAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR GRADUATES OF CERTAIN FOREIGN MEDICAL SCHOOLS. A license applicant who is a graduate of a medical school that is located outside the United States and Canada must present proof satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

(1) is a graduate of a school whose curriculum meets the requirements for an unapproved medical school as determined by a committee of experts selected by the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board;
(2) has successfully completed [(A) at least three years of graduate medical training in the United States or Canada that was approved by the board; or}
at least two years of graduate medical training in the United States or Canada that was approved by the board [and at least one year of graduate medical training outside the United States or Canada that was approved for advanced standing by a specialty board organization approved by the board];

(3) holds a valid certificate issued by the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates; and

(4) is able to communicate in English.

SECTION 3. Section 155.005(a), Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) To be eligible for a license under this chapter, an applicant who has been a student of a foreign medical school must present proof satisfactory to the board that the applicant:

(1) meets the requirements of Section 155.003;

(2) has studied medicine in a medical school located outside the United States and Canada that is acceptable to the board;

(3) has completed all of the didactic work of the foreign medical school but has not graduated from the school;

(4) has attained a score satisfactory to a medical school in the United States approved by the Liaison Committee on Medical Education on a qualifying examination and has satisfactorily completed one academic year of supervised clinical training for foreign medical students, as defined by the American Medical Association Council on Medical Education (Fifth Pathway Program), under the direction of the medical school in the United States;

(5) has attained a passing score on the Educational Commission for Foreign Medical Graduates examination or another examination, if required by the board;

(6) has successfully completed at least two [three] years of graduate medical training in the United States or Canada that was approved by the board as of the date the training was completed; and

(7) has passed the license examination under Subchapter B required by the board of each applicant.

SECTION 4. The changes in law made by this Act to Sections 155.003, 155.004, and 155.005, Occupations Code, apply only to an application for a license to practice medicine submitted to the Texas Medical Board on or after the effective date of this Act. An application for a license submitted before that date is governed by the law in effect on the date the application was submitted, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.

SECTION 5. This Act takes effect September 1, 2011.

HB 843 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

TEXT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

Representative Geren called up with senate amendments for consideration at this time,

HB 843, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the use of electronic means for the delivery of ad valorem tax bills to certain property owners and agents.
Representative Geren moved to concur in the senate amendments to HB 843.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to HB 843 prevailed by (Record 1118): 137 Yeas, 0 Nays, 2 Present, not voting.

Yeas — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Burnam; Button; Cain; Carter; Castro; Chisum; Christian; Cook; Craddick; Creighton; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Dukes; Dutton; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Farias; Farrar; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Gallego; Garza; Geren; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gooden; Guillen; Gutierrez; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown; Hartnett; Hernandez Luna; Hilderbrand; Hochberg; Hopson; Howard, C.; Howard, D.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Johnson; Keffer; King, P.; King, S.; King, T.; Kleinschmidt; Kolkhorst; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lozano; Lucio; Lyne; Madden; Mallory Caraway; Margo; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Murphy; Naughton; Nash; Oliveira; Orr; Otto; Parker; Patrick; Paxton; Peña; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Riddle; Ritter; Rodriguez; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Strama; Taylor, V.; Torres; Truitt; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker; Taylor, L.(C).

Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.

Absent — Callegari; Coleman; Crownover; Driver; Lewis; Morrison; Thompson.

Senate Committee Substitute

CSHB 843, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the use of electronic means for the delivery of ad valorem tax bills to certain property owners and agents.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
SECTION 1. Section 1.07(a), Tax Code, is amended to read as follows:
(a) An official or agency required by this title to deliver a notice to a property owner may deliver the notice by regular first-class mail, with postage prepaid, unless this section or another provision of this title requires or authorizes a different method of delivery or the parties agree that the notice must be delivered as provided by Section 1.085.

SECTION 2. Section 31.01, Tax Code, is amended by amending Subsections (a), (g), (i-1), and (j) and adding Subsections (k) and (l) to read as follows:
(a) Except as provided by Subsections (f), (i-1), and (k), the assessor for each taxing unit shall prepare and mail a tax bill to each person in whose name the property is listed on the tax roll and to the person’s authorized agent. The assessor shall mail tax bills by October 1 or as soon thereafter as practicable. The assessor shall mail to the state agency or institution the tax bill
for any taxable property owned by the agency or institution. The agency or institution shall pay the taxes from funds appropriated for payment of the taxes or, if there are none, from funds appropriated for the administration of the agency or institution. The exterior of the tax bill must show the return address of the taxing unit. If the assessor wants the United States Postal Service to return the tax bill if it is not deliverable as addressed, the exterior of the tax bill may contain, in all capital letters, the words "RETURN SERVICE REQUESTED," or another appropriate statement directing the United States Postal Service to return the tax bill if it is not deliverable as addressed.

(g) Except as provided by Subsection (f) of this section, failure to send or receive the tax bill required by this section, including a tax bill that has been requested to be sent by electronic means under Subsection (k), does not affect the validity of the tax, penalty, or interest, the due date, the existence of a tax lien, or any procedure instituted to collect a tax.

(i-1) If an assessor mails a tax bill under Subsection (a) or delivers a tax bill by electronic means under Subsection (k) to a mortgagee of a property, the assessor is not required to mail or deliver by electronic means a copy of the bill to any mortgagor under the mortgage or to the mortgagor’s authorized agent.

(j) If a tax bill is mailed under Subsection (a) or delivered by electronic means under Subsection (k) of this section to a mortgagee of a property, the mortgagee shall mail a copy of the bill to the owner of the property not more than 30 days following the mortgagee’s receipt of the bill.

(k) The assessor for a taxing unit shall deliver a tax bill as required by this section by electronic means if on or before September 15 the individual or entity entitled to receive a tax bill under this section and the assessor enter into an agreement for delivery of a tax bill by electronic means. An assessor who delivers a tax bill electronically under this subsection is not required to mail the same bill under Subsection (a). An agreement entered into under this subsection:

(1) must;

(A) be in writing or in an electronic format;
(B) be signed by the assessor and the individual or entity entitled to receive the tax bill under this section;
(C) be in a format acceptable to the assessor;
(D) specify the electronic means by which the tax bill is to be delivered; and
(E) specify the e-mail address to which the tax bill is to be delivered; and
(2) remains in effect for all subsequent tax bills until revoked by an authorized individual in a written revocation filed with the assessor.

(l) The comptroller may:

(1) prescribe acceptable media, formats, content, and methods for the delivery of tax bills by electronic means under Subsection (k); and
(2) provide a model form agreement.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect January 1, 2012.
HB 2376 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

TEXT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

Representative Hamilton called up with senate amendments for consideration at this time,

HB 2376, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the regulation of plumbing.

Representative Hamilton moved to concur in the senate amendments to HB 2376.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to HB 2376 prevailed by (Record 1119): 105 Yeas, 37 Nays, 2 Present, not voting.

Yeas — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Burnam; Button; Castro; Christian; Coleman; Cook; Crownover; Davis, J.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Driver; Dukes; Dutton; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Farias; Farrar; Frullo; Gallego; Garza; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Guillen; Gutierrez; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Hartnett; Hernandez Luna; Hilderbran; Hochberg; Hopson; Howard, D.; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Johnson; King, P.; King, S.; King, T.; Kleinschmidt; Kuempel; Larson; Laubenberg; Lozano; Lucio; Lyne; Madden; Mallory Caraway; Margo; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Miller, D.; Morrison; Naishat; Nash; Oliveaira; Orr; Otto; Paxton; Peña; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Ritter; Rodriguez; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Shelton; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Strama; Thompson; Torres; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle; Woolley; Workman; Zerwas.

Nays — Aycock; Beck; Brown; Burkett; Cain; Callegari; Carter; Chisum; Craddick; Creighton; Darby; Davis, S.; Fletcher; Flynn; Geren; Gooden; Harper-Brown; Howard, C.; Keffer; Kolkhorst; Landtroop; Lavender; Legler; Miller, S.; Murphy; Parker; Patrick; Perry; Phillips; Riddle; Sheffield; Simpson; Taylor, V.; Truitt; Weber; White; Zedler.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker; Taylor, L.(C).

Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.

Absent — Hughes; Lewis.

STATEMENTS OF VOTE

I was shown voting yes on Record No. 1119. I intended to vote no.

Button

I was shown voting yes on Record No. 1119. I intended to vote no.

Frullo

I was shown voting yes on Record No. 1119. I intended to vote no.

Paxton

I was shown voting yes on Record No. 1119. I intended to vote no.

T. Smith
Senate Committee Substitute

CSHB 2376, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the regulation of plumbing.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:
SECTION 1. Sections 1301.002(9-a) and (11), Occupations Code, are amended to read as follows:

(9-a) "Responsible master plumber" means a person licensed as a master plumber under this chapter who:

(A) allows the person's master plumber license to be used by one plumbing company for the purpose of offering and performing plumbing work under the person's master plumber license;
(B) is authorized to obtain permits for plumbing work;
(C) assumes responsibility for plumbing work performed under the person's license; [end]
(D) has submitted a certificate of insurance as required by Section 1301.3576; and
(E) has completed a training program required by Section 1301.3576.

(11) "Water supply protection specialist" means a person who holds an endorsement issued by the board to engage in [the inspection, in connection with health and safety laws, including ordinances, of]

(A) customer service inspections, as defined by rule of the Texas Commission on Environmental Quality [the plumbing of a public water system distribution facility]; and [or]
(B) the installation, service, and repair of plumbing associated with the use and distribution use of rainwater to supply a plumbing fixture, appliance, or irrigation system [customer owned plumbing connected to the water distribution lines of a public water system].

SECTION 2. Section 1301.304, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsection (d) to read as follows:

(d) Unless a threat to health or safety exists, the board may choose to not investigate a complaint in which the person filing the complaint and the person who is the subject of the complaint are engaged in litigation related to the subject matter of the complaint until the outcome of the litigation is finally determined if the board determines the complaint process is being abused.

SECTION 3. Section 1301.3565, Occupations Code, is amended by adding Subsections (a-1) and (e-1) and amending Subsection (b) to read as follows:

(a-1) A person may not design a multipurpose residential fire protection sprinkler system for installation under this section unless the person:

(1) is licensed under this chapter as a master plumber; and
(2) holds an endorsement issued under this section.

(b) The board shall issue an endorsement as a multipurpose residential fire protection sprinkler specialist to a person who:

(1) holds the license described by Subsection (a);
(2) applies to the board on a form prescribed by the board;
(3) pays a fee set by the board;
(4) presents evidence satisfactory to the board of successful completion of a training program approved by the board that provides the training necessary for the proper design and installation of a multipurpose residential fire protection sprinkler system as required by the applicable codes and standards recognized by the state; and

(5) passes an examination required by the board.

(e-1) Notwithstanding any other law, a master plumber who holds an endorsement under this section is not required to hold a license or registration issued by another state agency in order to design a multipurpose residential fire protection sprinkler system for installation under this section.

SECTION 4. Section 1301.3576, Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1301.3576. CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE AND TRAINING FOR RESPONSIBLE MASTER PLUMBER. Before a master plumber works as a responsible master plumber [when a person is issued a master plumber's license], the master plumber [person] must:

(1) provide the board with a certificate of insurance that meets the requirements of Section 1301.552; and

(2) present evidence satisfactory to the board of successful completion of a training program approved or administered by the board regarding the laws and rules applicable to the operation of a plumbing business in this state [before the person works as a responsible master plumber].

SECTION 5. Section 1301.552, Occupations Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1301.552. CERTIFICATE OF INSURANCE FOR PLUMBING PERMIT IN POLITICAL SUBDIVISION. A political subdivision that requires a responsible master plumber or an agent of a responsible master plumber [plumbing contractor] to obtain a permit before performing plumbing in the political subdivision shall verify through the board’s Internet website or by contacting the board by telephone, that the responsible master plumber [plumbing contractor] has on file with the board a certificate of insurance. The certificate of insurance must:

(1) be written by an insurer authorized to engage in the [a company licensed to do] business of insurance in this state or an eligible surplus lines insurer, as defined by Section 981.002, Insurance Code;

(2) provide for commercial general liability insurance for the responsible master plumber for a claim for property damage or bodily injury, regardless of whether the claim arises from negligence or on a contract; and

(3) provide coverage of not less than $300,000 for all claims arising in a one-year period.

SECTION 6. Section 1301.3565, Occupations Code, as amended by this Act, applies only to the installation of a multipurpose residential fire protection sprinkler system that is designed on or after the effective date of this Act. The installation of a multipurpose residential fire protection sprinkler system that is
designed before the effective date of this Act is governed by the law in effect immediately preceding the effective date of this Act, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.

SECTION 7. Not later than December 31, 2011, the Texas State Board of Plumbing Examiners shall develop the curriculum and adopt rules for the approval or administration of the training program required by Section 1301.3576(2), Occupations Code, as added by this Act.

SECTION 8. Section 1301.3576, Occupations Code, as amended by this Act, does not apply to a master plumber who, on or before January 1, 2012, provides the Texas State Board of Plumbing Examiners with a certificate of insurance that meets the requirements of Section 1301.552, Occupations Code, as amended by this Act, and that is effective on January 1, 2012.

SECTION 9. Section 1301.552, Occupations Code, as amended by this Act, applies only to a permit issued on or after the effective date of this Act. A permit issued before the effective date of this Act is governed by the law in effect on the date the permit is issued, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose.

SECTION 10. This Act takes effect September 1, 2011.

(Speaker in the chair)

HB 1405 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS
TEXT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

Representative Hardcastle called up with senate amendments for consideration at this time,

HB 1405, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to provision by a health benefit plan of prescription drug coverage specified by formulary.

Representative Hardcastle moved to concur in the senate amendments to HB 1405.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to HB 1405 prevailed by (Record 1120): 142 Yeas, 0 Nays, 1 Present, not voting.

Yea — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Bumam; Button; Cain; Callegari; Carter; Castro; Chisum; Christian; Cook; Craddick; Creighton; Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Dukes; Dutton; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Farias; Farrar; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Gallego; Garza; Geren; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gooden; Guillen; Gutierrez; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown; Hartnett; Hernandez Luna; Hilderbran; Hochberg; Hopson; Howard, C.; Howard, D.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Johnson; Keffer; King, P.; King, S.; King, T.; Kleinschmidt; Kolkhorst; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lewis; Lozano; Lucio; Madden; Mallory Caraway; Margo; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Morrison; Murphy; Naishat; Nash; Oliveira; Orr; Otto; Parker; Patrick; Paxton; Peña; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Riddle; Ritter; Rodriguez; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton;

TX_00003157
JA_003068
Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Strama; Taylor, L.; Taylor, V.; Thompson; Torres; Truitt; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker(C).

Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.

Absent — Coleman; Driver; Lyne.

Senate Committee Substitute

CSHB 1405, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to provision by a health benefit plan of prescription drug coverage specified by formulary and to modifications of that coverage.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 1369.051, Insurance Code, is amended to read as follows:

(2) "Enrollee" means an individual who is covered under a [group] health benefit plan, including a covered dependent.

SECTION 2. Section 1369.052, Insurance Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1369.052. APPLICABILITY OF SUBCHAPTER. This subchapter applies only to a [group] health benefit plan that provides benefits for medical or surgical expenses incurred as a result of a health condition, accident, or sickness, including an individual, [a] group, blanket, or franchise insurance policy or insurance agreement, a group hospital service contract, or a small or large employer group contract or similar coverage document that is offered by:

(1) an insurance company;
(2) a group hospital service corporation operating under Chapter 842;
(3) a fraternal benefit society operating under Chapter 885;
(4) a stipulated premium company operating under Chapter 884;
(5) a reciprocal exchange operating under Chapter 942;
(6) a health maintenance organization operating under Chapter 843;
(7) a multiple employer welfare arrangement that holds a certificate of authority under Chapter 846; or
(8) an approved nonprofit health corporation that holds a certificate of authority under Chapter 844.

SECTION 3. Section 1369.053, Insurance Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 1369.053. EXCEPTION. This subchapter does not apply to:

(1) a health benefit plan that provides coverage:
   (A) only for a specified disease or for another single benefit;
   (B) only for accidental death or dismemberment;
   (C) for wages or payments in lieu of wages for a period during which an employee is absent from work because of sickness or injury;
   (D) as a supplement to a liability insurance policy;
   (E) for credit insurance;
   (F) only for dental or vision care;
(G) only for hospital expenses; or
(H) only for indemnity for hospital confinement;
(2) a small employer health benefit plan written under Chapter 1501;
(3) a Medicare supplemental policy as defined by Section 1882(g)(1), 
Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. Section 1395ss), as amended;
(4) a workers' compensation insurance policy;
(5) medical payment insurance coverage provided under a motor 
vehicle insurance policy; or
(6) a long-term care insurance policy, including a nursing home 
fixed indemnity policy, unless the commissioner determines that the policy 
provides benefit coverage so comprehensive that the policy is a health benefit 
plan as described by Section 1369.052;
(6) the child health plan program under Chapter 62, Health and Safety 
Code, or the health benefits plan for children under Chapter 63, Health and Safety 
Code; or
(7) a Medicaid managed care program operated under Chapter 533, 
Government Code, or a Medicaid program operated under Chapter 32, Human 
Resources Code.

SECTION 4. Section 1369.054, Insurance Code, is amended to read as 
follows:

Sec. 1369.054. NOTICE AND DISCLOSURE OF CERTAIN 
INFORMATION REQUIRED. An issuer of a group health benefit plan that 
covers prescription drugs and uses one or more drug formularies to specify the 
pharmacy's covered under the plan shall:

(1) provide in plain language in the coverage documentation provided 
to each enrollee:
   (A) notice that the plan uses one or more drug formularies;
   (B) an explanation of what a drug formulary is;
   (C) a statement regarding the method the issuer uses to determine 
the prescription drugs to be included in or excluded from a drug formulary;
   (D) a statement of how often the issuer reviews the contents of 
each drug formulary; and
   (E) notice that an enrollee may contact the issuer to determine 
whether a specific drug is included in a particular drug formulary;
(2) disclose to an individual on request, not later than the third business 
day after the date of the request, whether a specific drug is included in a particular 
drug formulary; and
(3) notify an enrollee and any other individual who requests 
information under this section that the inclusion of a drug in a drug formulary 
does not guarantee that an enrollee’s health care provider will prescribe that drug 
for a particular medical condition or mental illness.

SECTION 5. Subchapter B, Chapter 1369, Insurance Code, is amended by 
adding Section 1369.0541 to read as follows:

Sec. 1369.0541. MODIFICATION OF DRUG COVERAGE UNDER 
PLAN. (a) A health benefit plan issuer may modify drug coverage provided 
under a health benefit plan if:
(1) the modification occurs at the time of coverage renewal;
(2) the modification is effective uniformly among all group health
benefit plan sponsors covered by identical or substantially identical health benefit
plans or all individuals covered by identical or substantially identical individual
health benefit plans, as applicable; and
(3) not later than the 60th day before the date the modification is
effective, the issuer provides written notice of the modification to the
commissioner, each affected group health benefit plan sponsor, each affected
enrollee in an affected group health benefit plan, and each affected individual
health benefit plan holder.

(b) Modifications affecting drug coverage that require notice under
Subsection (a) include:
(1) removing a drug from a formulary;
(2) adding a requirement that an enrollee receive prior authorization for
a drug;
(3) imposing or altering a quantity limit for a drug;
(4) imposing a step-therapy restriction for a drug; and
(5) moving a drug to a higher cost-sharing tier unless a generic drug
alternative to the drug is available.

(c) A health benefit plan issuer may elect to offer an enrollee in the plan the
option of receiving notifications required by this section by e-mail.

SECTION 6. Section 1369.055, Insurance Code, is amended to read as
follows:

Sec. 1369.055. CONTINUATION OF COVERAGE REQUIRED; OTHER
DRUGS NOT PRECLUDED. (a) An issuer of a [group] health benefit plan that
covers prescription drugs shall offer to each enrollee at the contracted benefit
level and until the enrollee's plan renewal date any prescription drug that was
approved or covered under the plan for a medical condition or mental illness,
regardless of whether the drug has been removed from the health benefit plan's
drug formulary before the plan renewal date.

(b) This section does not prohibit a physician or other health professional
who is authorized to prescribe a drug from prescribing a drug that is an
alternative to a drug for which continuation of coverage is required under
Subsection (a) if the alternative drug is:
(1) covered under the [group] health benefit plan; and
(2) medically appropriate for the enrollee.

SECTION 7. Section 1369.056(a), Insurance Code, is amended to read as
follows:

(a) The refusal of a [group] health benefit plan issuer to provide benefits to
an enrollee for a prescription drug is an adverse determination for purposes of
Section 4201.002 if:
(1) the drug is not included in a drug formulary used by the [group]
health benefit plan; and
(2) the enrollee's physician has determined that the drug is medically
necessary.
SECTION 8. Section 1501.108(d), Insurance Code, is amended to read as follows:

(d) Notwithstanding Subsection (a), a small or large employer health benefit plan issuer may modify a small or large employer health benefit plan in accordance with Section 1369.0541 or if:

1. the modification occurs at the time of coverage renewal;
2. the modification is effective uniformly among all small or large employers covered by that health benefit plan; and
3. the issuer notifies the commissioner and each affected covered small or large employer of the modification not later than the 60th day before the date the modification is effective.

SECTION 9. The change in law made by this Act applies only to a health benefit plan delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed on or after January 1, 2012. A health benefit plan delivered, issued for delivery, or renewed before January 1, 2012, is governed by the law in effect immediately before the effective date of this Act, and that law is continued in effect for that purpose.

SECTION 10. This Act takes effect September 1, 2011.

HB 2360 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

TEXT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

Representative Schwertner called up with senate amendments for consideration at this time.

HB 2360, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the creation of the Corn Hill Regional Water Authority; providing authority to issue bonds.

Representative Schwertner moved to concur in the senate amendments to HB 2360.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to HB 2360 prevailed by (Record 1121): 131 Yea, 2 Nays, 1 Present, not voting.

Nays — Hochberg; Zedler.
Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker(C).
Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.
Absent — Allen; Callegari; Coleman; Deshotel; Frullo; Howard, C.;
Naishat; Oliveira; Peña; Rodriguez; Taylor, V.; Torres.

STATEMENT OF VOTE

When Record No. 1121 was taken, I was in the house but away from my
desk. I would have voted yes.

Torres

Senate Amendment No. 1 (Senate Floor Amendment No. 1)

Amend HB 2360 (senate committee printing) as follows:
(1) In SECTION 1 of the bill, in added Section 8364.102, Special District
Local Laws Code (page 2, line 40), strike "the powers and duties necessary to
accomplish the purposes" and substitute "only the powers and duties necessary to
accomplish the purposes stated under Section 8364.004".
(2) In SECTION 1 of the bill, strike added Section 8364.103, Special
District Local Laws Code (page 2, lines 42-46), and substitute the following:
Sec. 8364.103. MUNICIPAL UTILITY DISTRICT POWERS AND
DUTIES; LIMITATIONS. (a) Except as provided by Subsections (b) and (c), the
authority has the powers and duties provided by the general law of this state,
including Chapters 49 and 54, Water Code, applicable to municipal utility
districts created under Section 59, Article XVI, Texas Constitution.
(b) The authority may not provide wastewater, drainage, solid waste
disposal, or road facilities or services.
(c) The authority does not have any power that the member entities do not have.

HB 1061 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

Representative Otto called up with senate amendments for consideration at
this time,

HB 1061, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the expiration of certain
investment authority of the Teacher Retirement System of Texas.

Representative Otto moved to concur in the senate amendments to HB 1061.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to HB 1061 prevailed by
(Record 1122): 141 Yeas, 0 Nays, 2 Present, not voting.

Yeas — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Aycock;
Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Burnam; Button; Cain;
Callegari; Carter; Castro; Chisum; Coleman; Cook; Craddick; Creighton;
Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Driver; Dukes;
Dutton; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Farias; Farrar; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Gallego;
Garza; Geren; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gooden; Guillon;
Senate Amendment No. 1 (Senate Floor Amendment No. 1)

Amend HB 1061 (Senate committee printing) by adding the following appropriately numbered SECTION to the bill and renumbering subsequent SECTIONS accordingly:

SECTION ___. Section 825.3012, Government Code, is amended by adding Subsection (b-1) to read as follows:

(b-1) Notwithstanding Subsection (b) of this section and any provision of Section 825.301, before September 1, 2019, not more than 10 percent of the value of the total investment portfolio of the retirement system may be invested in hedge funds. This subsection expires September 1, 2019.

HB 563 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS

TEXT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

Representative Pickett called up with Senate amendments for consideration at this time,

HB 563, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the purposes and designation of a transportation reinvestment zone.

Representative Pickett moved to concur in the Senate amendments to HB 563.

The motion to concur in the Senate amendments to HB 563 prevailed by (Record 1123): 143 Yeas, 0 Nays, 2 Present, not voting.

Yeas — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Burnam; Button; Cain; Callegari; Castro; Chisum; Christian; Coleman; Cook; Craddick; Creighton;
Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Driver; Dukes; Dutton; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Farias; Farrar; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Gallego; Garza; Geren; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gooden; Guillen; Gutierrez; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown; Hartnett; Hernandez Luna; Hilderbran; Hochberg; Hopson; Howard, C.; Howard, D.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Johnson; Keffer; King, P.; King, S.; King, T.; Kleinschmidt; Kolkhorst; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lewis; Lozano; Lucio; Lyne; Madden; Mallory Caraway; Margo; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Morrison; Murphy; Naïshtat; Nash; Oliveira; Orr; Otto; Parker; Patrick; Paxton; Peña; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Riddle; Ritter; Rodriguez; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomon; Strama; Taylor, L.; Taylor, V.; Thompson; Truitt; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker(C); Carter.

Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.

Absent — Torres.

STATEMENT OF VOTE

When Record No. 1123 was taken, I was in the house but away from my desk. I would have voted yes.

Torres

Senate Committee Substitute

CSHB 563. A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the purposes and designation of a transportation reinvestment zone.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 222.105, Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 222.105. PURPOSES. The purposes of Sections 222.106 and 222.107 are to:

1. promote public safety;
2. facilitate the improvement, development, or redevelopment of property;
3. facilitate the movement of traffic; and
4. enhance a local entity’s ability to sponsor a transportation project authorized under Section 222.104.

SECTION 2. Section 222.106, Transportation Code, is amended by amending Subsections (b), (c), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) and adding Subsections (i-1) and (i-2) to read as follows:

(b) This section applies only to a municipality in which a transportation project is to be developed [the governing body of which intends to enter into an agreement with the department] under Section 222.104.
(c) If the governing body determines an area to be unproductive and underdeveloped and that action under this section will further the purposes stated in Section 222.105, the governing body of the municipality by ordinance may designate a contiguous geographic area in the jurisdiction of the municipality to be a transportation reinvestment zone to promote a transportation project [described by Section 222.104 that cultivates development or redevelopment of the area].

(g) The ordinance designating an area as a transportation reinvestment zone must:

(1) describe the boundaries of the zone with sufficient definiteness to identify with ordinary and reasonable certainty the territory included in the zone;

(2) provide that the zone takes effect immediately on passage of the ordinance and that the base year shall be the year of passage of the ordinance or some year in the future;

(3) assign a name to the zone for identification, with the first zone designated by a municipality designated as "Transportation Reinvestment Zone Number One, (City or Town, as applicable) of (name of municipality)," and subsequently designated zones assigned names in the same form, numbered consecutively in the order of their designation;

(4) designate the base year for purposes of establishing the tax increment base of the municipality;

(5) establish a [an ad valorem] tax increment account for the zone; and

(6) contain findings that promotion of the transportation project will cultivate the improvement, development, or redevelopment of the zone.

(h) From taxes collected on property in a zone, the municipality shall pay into the tax increment account for the zone the tax increment produced by the municipality, less any amount allocated under previous agreements, including agreements under Chapter 380, Local Government Code, or Chapter 311, Tax Code.

(i) All or the portion specified by the municipality of the money deposited to a tax increment account must be used to fund the transportation project for which the zone was designated, as well as aesthetic improvements within the zone. Any remaining money deposited to the tax increment account may be used for other purposes as determined by the municipality [Money deposited to a tax increment account must be used to fund projects authorized under Section 222.104, including the repayment of amounts owed under an agreement entered into under that section].

(i-1) The governing body of a municipality may contract with a public or private entity to develop, redevelop, or improve a transportation project in a transportation reinvestment zone and may pledge and assign all or a specified amount of money in the tax increment account to that entity. After a pledge or assignment is made, if the entity that received the pledge or assignment has itself pledged or assigned that amount to secure bonds or other obligations issued to obtain funding for the transportation project, the governing body of the municipality may not rescind its pledge or assignment until the bonds or other obligations secured by the pledge or assignment have been paid or discharged.
(i-2) To accommodate changes in the limits of the project for which a reinvestment zone was designated, the boundaries of a zone may be amended at any time, except that property may not be removed or excluded from a designated zone if any part of the tax increment account has been assigned or pledged directly by the municipality or through another entity to secure bonds or other obligations issued to obtain funding of the project, and property may not be added to a designated zone unless the governing body of the municipality complies with Subsections (e) and (g).

(j) Except as provided by Subsections (i-1) and [Subsection] (k), a transportation reinvestment zone terminates on December 31 of the year in which the municipality complies with a contractual requirement, if any, that included the pledge or assignment of all or a portion of money deposited to a tax increment account or the repayment of money owed under an agreement for development, redevelopment, or improvement of the project for which the zone was designated.

(k) A transportation reinvestment zone terminates on December 31 of the 10th year after the year the zone was designated, if before that date the municipality has not entered into a contract described in Subsection (i-1) or otherwise not used the zone for the purpose for which it was designated.

(l) Any surplus remaining in a tax increment account on termination of a zone may be used for other purposes as determined by the municipality.

SECTION 3. The heading to Section 222.107, Transportation Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 222.107. COUNTY TRANSPORTATION REINVESTMENT ZONES [TAX ABATEMENTS; ROAD UTILITY DISTRICTS].

SECTION 4. Section 222.107, Transportation Code, is amended by amending Subsections (b), (c), (e), (f), (h), (i), (k), and (l) and adding Subsections (h-1) and (k-1) to read as follows:

(b) This section applies only to a county in which a transportation project is to be developed by the commissioners court of which intends to enter into a pass-through toll agreement with the department under Section 222.104.

(c) The commissioners court of the county, after determining that an area is unproductive and underdeveloped and that action under this section would further the purposes described by Section 222.105, by order or resolution may designate a contiguous geographic area in the jurisdiction of the county to be a transportation reinvestment zone to promote a transportation project described by Section 222.104 that cultivates development or redevelopment of the area and for the purpose of abating ad valorem taxes or granting other relief from taxes imposed by the county on real property located in the zone.

(e) Not later than the 30th day before the date the commissioners court proposes to designate an area as a transportation reinvestment zone under this section, the commissioners court must hold a public hearing on the creation of the zone, its benefits to the county and to property in the proposed zone, and the abatement of ad valorem taxes or the grant of other relief from ad valorem taxes imposed by the county on real property located in the zone. At the hearing an
interested person may speak for or against the designation of the zone, its boundaries, or the abatement of or the relief from county taxes on real property in the zone. Not later than the seventh day before the date of the hearing, notice of the hearing and the intent to create a zone must be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the county.

(i) The order or resolution designating an area as a transportation reinvestment zone must:

1. describe the boundaries of the zone with sufficient definiteness to identify with ordinary and reasonable certainty the territory included in the zone;
2. provide that the zone takes effect immediately on adoption of the order or resolution and that the base year shall be the year of passage of the order or resolution or some year in the future; [and]
3. assign a name to the zone for identification, with the first zone designated by a county designated as "Transportation Reinvestment Zone Number One, County of (name of county)," and subsequently designated zones assigned names in the same form numbered consecutively in the order of their designation; and
4. designate the base year for purposes of establishing the tax increment base of the county.

(h) The commissioners court by order or resolution may enter into an agreement with the owner of any real property located in the transportation reinvestment zone to abate all or a portion of the ad valorem taxes or to grant other relief from the taxes imposed by the county on the owner's property in an amount not to exceed the amount calculated under Subsection (a)(1) for that year. All abatements or other relief granted by the commissioners court in a transportation reinvestment zone must be equal in rate. In the alternative, the commissioners court by order or resolution may elect to abate a portion of the ad valorem taxes or otherwise grant relief from the taxes imposed by the county on all real property located in the zone. In any ad valorem tax year, the total amount of the taxes abated or the total amount of relief granted under this section may not exceed the amount calculated under Subsection (a)(1) for that year, less any amounts allocated under previous agreements, including agreements under Chapter 381, Local Government Code, or Chapter 312, Tax Code.

(h-1) To further the development of the transportation project for which the transportation reinvestment zone was designated, a county may assess all or part of the cost of the transportation project against property within the zone. The assessment against each property in the zone may be levied and payable in installments in the same manner as provided by Sections 372.016-372.018, Local Government Code, provided that the installments do not exceed the total amount of the tax abatement or other relief granted under Subsection (h). The county may elect to adopt and apply the provisions of Sections 372.015-372.020 and 372.023, Local Government Code, to the assessment of costs and Sections 372.024-372.030, Local Government Code, to the issuance of bonds by the county to pay the cost of a transportation project. The commissioners court of the county may contract with a public or private entity to develop, redevelop, or improve a transportation project in the transportation reinvestment zone.
including aesthetic improvements, and may pledge and assign to that entity all or a specified amount of the revenue the county receives from installment payments of the assessments for the payment of the costs of that transportation project. After a pledge or assignment is made, if the entity that received the pledge or assignment has itself pledged or assigned that amount to secure bonds or other obligations issued to obtain funding for the transportation project, the commissioners court of the county may not rescind its pledge or assignment until the bonds or other obligations secured by the pledge or assignment have been paid or discharged. Any amount received from installment payments of the assessments not pledged or assigned in connection with the transportation project may be used for other purposes associated with the transportation project or in the zone.

(i) In the alternative, to assist the county in developing a transportation project [authorized under Section 222.104], if authorized by the commission under Chapter 441, a road utility district may be formed under that chapter that has the same boundaries as a transportation reinvestment zone created under this section.

(k) A road utility district formed as provided by Subsection (i) may enter into an agreement with the county to assume the obligation, if any, of the county to fund development of a project [under Section 222.104] or to repay funds owed to the department [under Section 222.104]. Any amount paid for this purpose is considered to be an operating expense of the district. Any taxes collected by the district that are not paid for this purpose may be used for any district purpose.

(k-1) To accommodate changes in the limits of the project for which a reinvestment zone was designated, the boundaries of a zone may be amended at any time, except that property may not be removed or excluded from a designated zone if any part of the assessment has been assigned or pledged directly by the county or through another entity to secure bonds or other obligations issued to obtain funding of the project, and property may not be added to a designated zone unless the commissioners court of the county complies with Subsections (e) and (f).

(l) Except as provided by Subsection (m), a tax abatement agreement entered into under Subsection (h), or an order or resolution on the abatement of taxes or the grant of relief from taxes under that subsection, terminates on December 31 of the year in which the county completes any contractual requirement that included the pledge or assignment of assessments [of money] collected under this section.

SECTION 5. Subchapter E, Chapter 222, Transportation Code, is amended by adding Sections 222.108, 222.109, and 222.110 to read as follows:

Sec. 222.108. TRANSPORTATION REINVESTMENT ZONES FOR OTHER TRANSPORTATION PROJECTS. (a) Notwithstanding the requirement in Sections 222.106(b) and 222.107(b) that a transportation reinvestment zone be established in connection with a project under Section 222.104, a municipality or county may establish a transportation reinvestment zone for any transportation project. If all or part of the transportation project is subject to oversight by the department, at the option of the governing body of the municipality or county, the
department, to the extent permitted by law, shall delegate full responsibility for the development, design, letting of bids, and construction of the project, including project inspection, to the municipality or county. After assuming responsibility for a project under this subsection, a municipality or county shall enter into an agreement with the department that prescribes:

1. the development process;
2. the roles and responsibilities of the parties; and
3. the timelines for any required reviews or approvals.

(b) Any portion of a transportation project developed under Subsection (a) that is on the state highway system or is located in the state highway right-of-way must comply with applicable state and federal requirements and criteria for project development, design, and construction, unless the department grants an exception to the municipality or county.

(c) The development, design, and construction plans and specifications for the portions of a project described by Subsection (b) must be reviewed and approved by the department under the agreement entered into under Subsection (a).

(d) In this section, "transportation project" has the meaning assigned by Section 370.003.

Sec. 222.109. REDUCTION PROHIBITED. (a) A municipality or county may not be penalized with a reduction in traditional transportation funding because of the designation and use of a transportation reinvestment zone under this chapter. Any funding from the department committed to a project before the date that a transportation reinvestment zone is designated may not be reduced because the transportation reinvestment zone is designated in connection with that project.

(b) The department may not reduce any allocation of traditional transportation funding to any of its districts because a district contains a municipality or county that contains a transportation reinvestment zone designated under this chapter.

Sec. 222.110. SALES TAX INCREMENT. (a) In this section, "sales tax base" for a transportation reinvestment zone means the amount of sales and use taxes imposed by a municipality under Section 321.101(a), Tax Code, or by a county under Chapter 323, Tax Code, as applicable, attributable to the zone for the year in which the zone was designated under this chapter.

(b) The governing body of a municipality or county may determine, in an ordinance or order designating an area as a transportation reinvestment zone or in an ordinance or order adopted subsequent to the designation of a zone, the portion or amount of tax increment generated from the sales and use taxes imposed by a municipality under Section 321.101(a), Tax Code, or by a county under Chapter 323, Tax Code, attributable to the zone, above the sales tax base, to be used as provided by Subsection (e). Nothing in this section requires a municipality or county to contribute sales tax increment under this subsection.
(c) A county that designates a portion or amount of sales tax increment under Subsection (b) must establish a tax increment account. A municipality or county shall deposit the designated portion or amount of tax increment under Subsection (b) to the entity's respective tax increment account.

(d) Before pledging or otherwise committing money in the tax increment account under Subsection (c), the governing body of a municipality or county may enter into an agreement, under Subchapter E, Chapter 271, Local Government Code, to authorize and direct the comptroller to:

1. Withhold from any payment to which the municipality or county may be entitled the amount of the payment into the tax increment account under Subsection (b);
2. Deposit that amount into the tax increment account; and
3. Continue withholding and making additional payments into the tax increment account until an amount sufficient to satisfy the amount due has been met.

(e) The sales and use taxes to be deposited into the tax increment account under this section may be disbursed from the account only to:

1. Pay for projects authorized under Section 222.104, including the repayment of amounts owed under an agreement entered into under that section; and
2. Notwithstanding Sections 321.506 and 323.505, Tax Code, satisfy claims of holders of tax increment bonds, notes, or other obligations issued or incurred for projects authorized under Section 222.104.

(f) The amount deposited by a county to a tax increment account under this section is not considered to be sales and use tax revenue for the purpose of property tax reduction and computation of the county tax rate under Section 26.041, Tax Code.

SECTION 6. Sections 222.106(h), (i), (j), (k), and (l) and 222.107(h), (i), (k), and (l), Transportation Code, as amended by this Act, and Sections 222.106(i-1) and (i-2), 222.107(h-1) and (k-1), 222.108, and 222.109, Transportation Code, as added by this Act, apply to a transportation reinvestment zone that is governed by those sections designated before the effective date of this Act.

SECTION 7. This Act takes effect September 1, 2011.

Senate Amendment No. 1 (Senate Floor Amendment No. 1)

Amend CSHB 563 (senate committee report) in SECTION 5 of the bill, after added Section 222.110(f), Transportation Code (page 5, between lines 63 and 64), by adding the following:

(g) Not later than the 30th day before the date the governing body of a municipality or county proposes to designate a portion or amount of sales tax increment under Subsection (b), the governing body shall hold a public hearing on the designation of the sales tax increment. At the hearing an interested person may speak for or against the designation of the sales tax increment. Not later than the seventh day before the date of the hearing, notice of the hearing must be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the county or municipality, as appropriate.
The hearing required under Subsection (g) may be held in conjunction with a hearing held under Section 222.106(c) or 222.107(c) if the ordinance or order designating an area as a transportation reinvestment zone under Section 222.106 or 222.107 also designates a sales tax increment under Subsection (b).

**HB 1829 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS**

**TEXT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS**

Representative Naishtat called up with senate amendments for consideration at this time,

**HB 1829**, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to the transfer to a mental hospital of a person admitted to a facility for emergency detention.

Representative Naishtat moved to concur in the senate amendments to **HB 1829**.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to **HB 1829** prevailed by (Record 1124): 141 Yeas, 0 Nays, 1 Present, not voting.

Yeas — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Burnam; Button; Cain; Callegari; Carter; Castro; Chisum; Coleman; Cook; Craddick; Creighton; Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Driver; Dukes; Dutton; Eiland; Eissler; Farias; Farrar; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Gallego; Garza; Geren; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gooden; Guille; Gutierrez; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown; Hartnett; Hernandez Luna; Hilderbran; Hochberg; Hopson; Howard, C.; Howard, D.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Johnson; Keffer; King, P.; King, S.; King, T.; Kleinschmidt; Kolkhorst; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lewis; Lozano; Lucio; Lyne; Madden; Mallory Caraway; Margo; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Murphy; Naishtat; Nash; Oliveira; Orr; Otto; Parker; Patrick; Paxton; Peña; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Riddle; Ritter; Rodriguez; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Strama; Taylor, V.; Thompson; Torres; Truitt; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker(C).

Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.

Absent — Christian; Elkins; Morrison; Taylor, L.

**STATEMENT OF VOTE**

When Record No. 1124 was taken, I was in the house but away from my desk. I would have voted yes.

L. Taylor
Senate Committee Substitute

CSHB 1829, A bill entitled to be An Act relating to an application for emergency detention and to the transfer to a mental hospital of a person admitted for emergency detention.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 573.012, Health and Safety Code, is amended by adding Subsection (h-1) to read as follows:

(h-1) After the presentation of an application under Subsection (h), the judge or magistrate may transmit a warrant to the applicant electronically, if a digital signature, as defined by Article 2.26, Code of Criminal Procedure, is transmitted with the document.

SECTION 2. Section 573.022, Health and Safety Code, is amended by adding Subsection (c) to read as follows:

(c) A facility that has admitted a person for emergency detention under Subsection (a) or to which a person has been transported under Subsection (b) may transfer the person to an appropriate mental hospital with the written consent of the hospital administrator.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2011.

Senate Amendment No. 1 (Senate Floor Amendment No. 1)

Amend CSHB 1829 (senate committee printing) by striking SECTION 1 of the bill and substituting the following:

SECTION 1. Section 573.012, Health and Safety Code, is amended by amending Subsection (h) and adding Subsection (h-1) to read as follows:

(h) A judge or magistrate may permit an applicant who is a physician to present an application by:

(1) e-mail with the application attached as a secure document in a portable document format (PDF); or

(2) secure electronic means, including:

(A) satellite transmission;

(B) [●] closed-circuit television transmission;[●] or

(C) any other method of two-way electronic communication that:

(i) [●] is secure;

(ii) [●] is available to the judge or magistrate; and

(iii) [●] provides for a simultaneous, compressed full-motion video and interactive communication of image and sound between the judge or magistrate and the applicant.

(h-1) After the presentation of an application under Subsection (h), the judge or magistrate may transmit a warrant to the applicant:

(1) electronically, if a digital signature, as defined by Article 2.26, Code of Criminal Procedure, is transmitted with the document; or

(2) by e-mail with the warrant attached as a secure document in a portable document format (PDF), if the identifiable legal signature of the judge or magistrate is transmitted with the document.
HB 3487 - HOUSE CONCURS IN SENATE AMENDMENTS
TEXT OF SENATE AMENDMENTS

Representative V. Taylor called up with senate amendments for consideration at this time,

HB 3487, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to regulations concerning certain service animals; providing a criminal penalty.

Representative V. Taylor moved to concur in the senate amendments to HB 3487.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to HB 3487 prevailed by (Record 1125): 143 Yeas, 0 Nays, 1 Present, not voting.

Yeas — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Burnam; Button; Cain; Callegari; Carter; Castro; Chisum; Coleman; Cook; Craddick; Creighton; Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Driver; Dukes; Dutton; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Farias; Farrar; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Gallego; Garza; Geren; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gooden; Guillen; Gutierrez; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown; Hartnett; Hernandez Luna; Hilderbran; Hochberg; Hopson; Howard, C.; Howard, D.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Johnson; Keffer; King, P.; King, S.; King, T.; Kleinschmidt; Kolkhorst; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lewis; Lozano; Lucio; Lyne; Madden; Mallory Caraway; Margo; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Morrison; Murphy; Naishtat; Nash; Oliveira; Orr; Otto; Parker; Patrick; Paxton; Peña; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Riddle; Ritter; Rodriguez; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Strama; Taylor, L.; Taylor, V.; Thompson; Truett; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker(C).

Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.

Absent — Christian; Torres.

STATEMENT OF VOTE

When Record No. 1125 was taken, I was in the house but away from my desk. I would have voted yes.

Torres

Senate Amendment No. 1 (Senate Floor Amendment No. 1)

Amend HB 3487 (senate committee printing) in SECTION 1 of the bill by striking added Section 106.004, Business & Commerce Code (page 2, lines 3-7), and substituting the following:

Sec. 106.004. CIVIL PENALTY. The owner or operator of a commercial lodging establishment or restaurant that violates Section 106.002 is liable for a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed $200 for each violation.
Representative Guillen called up with senate amendments for consideration at this time,

HB 848, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to an agreement authorizing certain persons to make decisions regarding a child during an investigation of child abuse or neglect.

Representative Guillen moved to concur in the senate amendments to HB 848.

The motion to concur in the senate amendments to HB 848 prevailed by (Record 1126): 143 Yea, 0 Nays, 2 Present, not voting.

Yea — Aliseda; Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Burnam; Button; Cain; Callegari; Carter; Castro; Chisum; Coleman; Cook; Craddock; Creighton; Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Driver; Dukes; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Farias; Farrar; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Gallego; Garza; Geren; Giddings; Gonzales, L.; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gooden; Guillen; Gutierrez; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown; Hartnett; Hernandez Luna; Hilderbrand; Hochberg; Hopson; Howard, C.; Howard, D.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Johnson; Keiffer; King, P.; King, S.; King, T.; Kleinschmidt; Kolkhorst; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lewis; Lozano; Lucio; Lyne; Madden; Mallory Caraway; Margo; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Morrison; Murphy; Naishat; Nash; Oliveira; Orr; Otto; Parker; Patrick; Paxton; Peña; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Riddle; Ritter; Rodriguez; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Strama; Taylor, L.; Taylor, V.; Thompson; Torres; Truitt; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Present, not voting — Mr Speaker(C); Dutton.

Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.

Absent — Christian.

Senate Committee Substitute

CSHB 848, A bill to be entitled An Act relating to an agreement authorizing certain persons to make decisions regarding a child during an investigation of child abuse or neglect.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 34.001, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 34.001. APPLICABILITY. This chapter applies only to:

(1) an authorization agreement between a parent of a child and a person who is the child’s:

(A) [✓] grandparent;

(B) [✓] adult sibling; or
(C) adult aunt or uncle; and
(2) an authorization agreement between a parent of a child and the person with whom the child is placed under a parental child safety placement agreement.

SECTION 2. Chapter 34, Family Code, is amended by adding Section 34.0021 to read as follows:

Sec. 34.0021. AUTHORIZATION AGREEMENT BY PARENT IN CHILD PROTECTIVE SERVICES CASE. A parent may enter into an authorization agreement with a relative or other person with whom a child is placed under a parental child safety placement agreement approved by the Department of Family and Protective Services to allow the person to perform the acts described by Section 34.002(a) with regard to the child:

(1) during an investigation of abuse or neglect; or
(2) while the department is providing services to the parent.

SECTION 3. This Act takes effect September 1, 2011.

Senate Amendment No. 1 (Senate Floor Amendment No. 1)

Amend CSHB 848 (senate committee printing) by adding new SECTION 2 (page one, between lines 24 and 25) to read as follows and renumbering subsequent SECTIONS appropriately:

SECTION 2. Subsection (c), Section 34.002, Family Code, is amended to read as follows:

(c) An authorization agreement under this chapter does not confer on a relative of the child listed in Section 34.001 or a relative or other person with whom the child is placed under a child safety placement agreement the right to authorize the performance of an abortion on the child or the administration of emergency contraception to the child.

HR 2020 - ADOPTED
(by Harless)

The following privileged resolution was laid before the house:

HR 2020

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the State of Texas, 82nd Legislature, Regular Session, 2011, That House Rule 13, Section 9(a), be suspended in part as provided by House Rule 13, Section 9(f), to enable the conference committee appointed to resolve the differences on SB 14 (requirements to vote, including presenting proof of identification; providing criminal penalties), to consider and take action on the following matters:

(1) House Rule 13, Section 9(a)(1), is suspended to permit the committee to change text not in disagreement in proposed SECTION 11 of the bill, in added Section 63.0012(a), Election Code, to read as follows:

(a) An election officer shall distribute written notice of the identification that will be required for voting beginning with elections held after January 1, 2012, and information on obtaining identification without a fee under Chapter
521A, Transportation Code, to each voter who, when offering to vote, presents a form of identification that will not be sufficient for acceptance as a voter under this chapter beginning with those elections.

Explanation: This change is necessary to update the cross-reference to reflect the addition of Chapter 521A, Transportation Code.

(2) House Rule 13, Section 9(a)(1), is suspended to permit the committee to change text not in disagreement in proposed SECTION 14 of the bill, in amended Section 63.0101(1), Election Code, to read as follows:

(1) a driver’s license, election identification certificate, or personal identification card issued to the person by the Department of Public Safety that has not [or a similar document issued to the person by an agency of another state, regardless of whether the license or card has] expired or that expired no earlier than 60 days before the date of presentation;

Explanation: This change is necessary to update the list of acceptable forms of identification to reflect the addition of election identification certificates in Chapter 521A, Transportation Code.

(3) House Rule 13, Section 9(a)(1), is suspended to permit the committee to change text not in disagreement in proposed SECTION 17 of the bill, in added Section 65.054(b)(2)(B), Election Code, to read as follows:

(B) notwithstanding Chapter 110, Civil Practice and Remedies Code, executes an affidavit under penalty of perjury that states the voter has a religious objection to being photographed and the voter has consistently refused to be photographed for any governmental purpose from the time the voter has held this belief; or

Explanation: This change is necessary to clarify the religious objection exception to the requirement that a voter have photo identification to vote.

(4) House Rule 13, Section 9(a)(1), is suspended to permit the committee to change text not in disagreement in proposed SECTION 18 of the bill, in added Section 65.0541(a), Election Code, to read as follows:

(a) A voter who is accepted for provisional voting under Section 63.011 because the voter does not meet the identification requirements of Section 63.001(b) may, not later than the sixth day after the date of the election:

(1) present a form of identification described by Section 63.0101 to the voter registrar for examination; or

(2) execute an affidavit described by Section 65.054(b)(2)(B) or (C) in the presence of the voter registrar.

Explanation: This change is necessary to update the cross-reference to reflect the addition of Section 65.054(b)(2)(C), Election Code.

(5) House Rule 13, Section 9(a)(4), is suspended to permit the committee to add text on a matter not included in either version of the bill by adding the following new SECTION to the bill:

SECTION 20. Subtitle B, Title 7, Transportation Code, is amended by adding Chapter 521A to read as follows:
CHAPTER 521A. ELECTION IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE

Sec. 521A.001. ELECTION IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE. (a) The department shall issue an election identification certificate to a person who states that the person is obtaining the certificate for the purpose of satisfying Section 63.001(b), Election Code, and does not have another form of identification described by Section 63.0101, Election Code, and:

(1) who is a registered voter in this state and presents a valid voter registration certificate; or

(2) who is eligible for registration under Section 13.001, Election Code, and submits a registration application to the department.

(b) The department may not collect a fee for an election identification certificate or a duplicate election identification certificate issued under this section.

(c) An election identification certificate may not be used or accepted as a personal identification certificate.

(d) An election officer may not deny the holder of an election identification certificate the ability to vote because the holder has an election identification certificate rather than a driver’s license or personal identification certificate issued under this subtitle.

(e) An election identification certificate must be similar in form to, but distinguishable in color from, a driver’s license and a personal identification certificate. The department may cooperate with the secretary of state in developing the form and appearance of an election identification certificate.

(f) The department may require each applicant for an original or renewal election identification certificate to furnish to the department the information required by Section 521.142.

(g) The department may cancel and require surrender of an election identification certificate after determining that the holder was not entitled to the certificate or gave incorrect or incomplete information in the application for the certificate.

(h) A certificate expires on a date specified by the department, except that a certificate issued to a person 70 years of age or older does not expire.

Explanation: This addition is necessary to provide election identification certificates to certain voters without charge to enable those voters to meet the photo identification requirements for voting.

HR 2020 - STATEMENT OF LEGISLATIVE INTENT

REPRESENTATIVE HARLESS: This is a resolution to allow the voter ID conference committee to go outside the bounds to make clarifying corrections. The conference committee report creates a separate free photo ID for voting purposes called an election identification certificate. The election identification certificate mirrors existing law and is essentially the same as a DPS personal ID card, except that an election ID may only be used for voting purposes. Election IDs issued to voters 70 or older do not expire. The added language ensures that the free ID issued by the DPS for voting will not impact the Texas Mobility Fund. Although TxDOT stated that the original language in SB 14 would have not materially or significantly reduced the revenue to the mobility fund, the
conference committee made this clarification to eliminate any concerns. The conference committee report also clarified that a voter claiming religious exemption to show photo ID must have consistently refused to be photographed for any governmental purpose. This is to ensure those claiming this exemption are doing so for a legitimate reason.

REPRESENTATIVE BURNAM: Is this the privileged resolution that was placed on our desk first thing this morning?

HARLESS: Yes, sir.

BURNAM: And did you just give a thorough reading of what it does?

HARLESS: Yes, sir.

BURNAM: May I ask you a few questions about it for clarification?

HARLESS: Yes.

BURNAM: On line 15, you make reference to identification without a fee. Can you tell me how you are going to assure that there will be no fees and how it will be funded?

HARLESS: Okay, line 15, on page 1 of the resolution?

BURNAM: Correct.

HARLESS: Okay. DPS has said that there would be no fee in the bill itself in the conference committee report. Representative Anchia offered an amendment—which we have kept the provisions of in the bill—saying that any replacement card would be free of charge. Any original or replacement.

BURNAM: And where did you say it's funded now?

HARLESS: It’s not funded now because it’s a new form of ID. It’s a new form of ID, it’s not something that has been in the Transportation Code in the past.

BURNAM: Okay, so how's it going to be funded?

HARLESS: There’s no fee for it.

BURNAM: No, no, how is DPS—I have legislative oversight on that committee. How is DPS going to pay for this?

HARLESS: I'm not advised to that.

BURNAM: So, are there maybe tens of thousands of new IDs that DPS is going to be required to provide, and we have not identified the funding for us to do that?

HARLESS: All the testimony and the 12 hours of communication we had on the floor on this bill stated that the thought process is, this population is very, very small. This only applies to the people that don't have one of the proof forms of identification which is the driver's license and ID card, a passport, a citizen certificate with a photo ID.
BURNAM: Could we move on now to line 16? I realize because this is a privileged resolution that I can't offer an amendment, but I was perplexed by your word choice on line 16 when you refer to the would-be, want-to-be, potential voter as someone who is—when offering to vote, don't you mean to say they are "attempting" to vote?

HARLESS: This wording was done by the LBB, and I think that's what they mean—offering, attempt to vote.

BURNAM: Well, I would suggest a more accurate portrayal, although maybe this is acceptable to the author, would be that "when voters are attempting to vote and are on the verge of being declined the opportunity to vote." On line 17, "presents a form of identification that will not be sufficient," would you describe what will not be sufficient that has in the past been sufficient?

HARLESS: It's my understanding that if they don't have one of the forms, the approved forms of identification that I mentioned previously—your driver's license, ID card, concealed hand gun, passport, citizenship paper with a picture, and a military ID.

BURNAM: Then moving right along, thank you very much, on page 2, line 2, is the first reference to election identification certification. There is an entire chapter on that beginning on page 3, line 18. Once again, I assume that you mean, on line 20, that "the department shall," you're referring to DPS?

HARLESS: Yes.

BURNAM: And, while you maintain that the fiscal note is minimal, there is nothing available attached to this privileged resolution. Why is that?

HARLESS: I guess they assume there's not going to be a significant cost to the department.

REMARKS ORDERED PRINTED

Representative Burnam moved to print remarks between Representative Harless and Representative Burnam.

The motion prevailed.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the senate was received at this time (see the addendum to the daily journal, Messages from the Senate, Message No. 2).

HR 2020 - (consideration continued)

HR 2020 - POINT OF ORDER

Representative Walle raised a point of order against further consideration of HB 2020 under Rule 13, Section 9(g)(5) of the House Rules on the grounds that a fiscal note was not included.

The speaker overruled the point of order.

HR 2020 was adopted by (Record 1127): 99 Yea, 45 Nays, 1 Present, not voting.
State of Texas
House of Representatives
82nd LEGISLATURE — REGULAR SESSION

Yeas — Aliseda; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Button; Cain; Callegari; Carter; Chisum; Christian; Cook; Craddick; Creighton; Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Driver; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Garza; Geren; Gonzales, L.; Gooden; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown; Hartnett; Hilderbrand; Hopson; Howard, C.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Keiffer; King, P.; King, S.; Kleinschmidt; Kolkhorst; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lewis; Lyne; Madden; Margo; McClendon; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Morrison; Murphy; Nash; Orr; Otto; Parker; Patrick; Paxton; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Riddle; Ritter; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Taylor, L.; Taylor, V.; Torres; Truitt; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Nays — Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Burnam; Castro; Coleman; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Dukes; Dutton; Farias; Farrar; Gallego; Giddings; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Gutierrez; Hernandez Luna; Hochberg; Howard, D.; Johnson; King, T.; Lozano; Lucio; Mallory Caraway; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; Menendez; Miles; Naishtat; Oliveira; Peña; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Rodriguez; Strama; Thompson; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker(C).

Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.

Absent — Guillen.

STATEMENT OF VOTE

When Record No. 1127 was taken, I was excused because of important business in the district. I would have voted no.

Muñoz

SB 14 - ADOPTION OF CONFERENCE COMMITTEE REPORT

Representative Harless submitted the conference committee report on SB 14.

Representative Harless moved to adopt the conference committee report on SB 14.

The motion to adopt the conference committee report on SB 14 prevailed by (Record 1128): 98 Yeas, 46 Nays, 1 Present, not voting.

Yeas — Aliseda; Anderson, R.; Aycock; Beck; Berman; Bohac; Bonnen; Branch; Brown; Burkett; Button; Cain; Callegari; Carter; Chisum; Christian; Cook; Craddick; Creighton; Crownover; Darby; Davis, J.; Davis, S.; Driver; Eiland; Eissler; Elkins; Fletcher; Flynn; Frullo; Garza; Geren; Gonzales, L.; Gooden; Hamilton; Hancock; Hardcastle; Harless; Harper-Brown; Hartnett; Hilderbrand; Hopson; Howard, C.; Hughes; Hunter; Isaac; Jackson; Keiffer; King, P.; King, S.; Kleinschmidt; Kolkhorst; Kuempel; Landtroop; Larson; Laubenberg; Lavender; Legler; Lewis; Madden; Margo; Miller, D.; Miller, S.; Morrison; Murphy; Nash; Orr; Otto; Parker; Patrick; Paxton; Peña; Perry; Phillips; Pickett; Pitts; Price; Riddle; Ritter; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Taylor, L.; Taylor, V.; Torres; Truitt; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

TX_00003180
JA_003091

TX_00003180
Pitts; Price; Riddle; Ritter; Schwertner; Scott; Sheets; Sheffield; Shelton; Simpson; Smith, T.; Smith, W.; Solomons; Taylor, L.; Taylor, V.; Torres; Truitt; Weber; White; Woolley; Workman; Zedler; Zerwas.

Nays — Allen; Alonzo; Alvarado; Anchia; Burnam; Castro; Coleman; Davis, Y.; Deshotel; Dukes; Dutton; Farias; Farrar; Gallego; Giddings; Gonzales, V.; Gonzalez; Guillen; Gutierrez; Hernandez Luna; Hochberg; Howard, D.; Johnson; King, T.; Lozano; Lucio; Mallory Caraway; Marquez; Martinez; Martinez Fischer; McClendon; Menendez; Miles; Naishtat; Oliveira; Quintanilla; Raymond; Reynolds; Rodriguez; Strama; Thompson; Turner; Veasey; Villarreal; Vo; Walle.

Present, not voting — Mr. Speaker(C).
Absent, Excused — Anderson, C.; Huberty; Muñoz; Smithee.
Absent — Lyne.

**STATEMENTS OF VOTE**

When Record No. 1128 was taken, I was excused because of important business. I would have voted yes.

Huberty

When Record No. 1128 was taken, I was absent because of important business in the district. I would have voted no.

Muñoz

**COMMITTEES GRANTED PERMISSION TO MEET**

Representative Hunter requested permission for the Committee on Calendars to meet while the house is in session, during bill referral today, in 3W.9, to set a calendar.

Permission to meet was granted.

Representative Branch requested permission for the Committee on Higher Education to meet while the house is in session, during bill referral today, in 3W.15, to consider pending business.

Permission to meet was granted.

**COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS**

The following committee meetings were announced:

Calendars, during bill referral today, 3W.9, for a formal meeting, to set a calendar.

Higher Education, during bill referral today, 3W.15, for a formal meeting, to consider pending business.
COMMITTEES GRANTED PERMISSION TO MEET

Representative Deshotel requested permission for the Committees on Business and Industry and Pensions, Investments, and Financial Services to meet while the house is in session, during bill referral today, in E2.026, to consider pending business.

Permission to meet was granted.

PROVIDING FOR ADJOURNMENT

Representative Otto moved that, at the conclusion of the reading of bills and resolutions on first reading and referral to committees, the house adjourn until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

The motion prevailed.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS ON FIRST READING
AND REFERRAL TO COMMITTEES
RESOLUTIONS REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

Bills and joint resolutions were at this time laid before the house, read first time, and referred to committees. Resolutions were at this time laid before the house and referred to committees. (See the addendum to the daily journal, Referred to Committees, List No. 1.)

(Flynn in the chair)

ADJOURNMENT

In accordance with a previous motion, the house, at 5:22 p.m., adjourned until 10 a.m. tomorrow.

ADDENDUM

REFERRED TO COMMITTEES

The following bills and joint resolutions were today laid before the house, read first time, and referred to committees, and the following resolutions were today laid before the house and referred to committees. If indicated, the chair today corrected the referral of the following measures:

List No. 1

HCR 160 (By Hughes), In memory of former state representative Dr. Bob Glaze.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HCR 162 (By J. Davis), Congratulating the Space Center Intermediate Band in Houston on its receipt of a 2010 Sudler Cup.
   To Rules and Resolutions.
HCR 164 (By Smithee), Honoring Jean Hilfiger of Saint-Nabord, France, for his courageous actions in assisting U.S. military forces in France during World War II.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1958 (By Muñoz), Encouraging school districts to employ certified librarians in elementary schools.
   To Public Education.

HR 1959 (By Muñoz), In memory of Border Patrol agent Eduardo Lee "Eddie" Vela of Mission.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1960 (By V. Gonzales), Congratulating Omar Ochoa of Austin on his graduation from The University of Texas School of Law.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1961 (By V. Gonzales), Congratulating Rolando Castaneda on his appointment as chief of the Edinburg Police Department.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1962 (By Castro), Commending Vice Admiral William H. McRaven for his distinguished service to the United States of America and congratulating him on his nomination to lead U.S. Special Operations Command.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1964 (By D. Miller), Congratulating Amanda Miller on her graduation from Texas A&M University.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1965 (By Menendez), Congratulating Eric Cooper, president and CEO of the San Antonio Food Bank, on his selection as the 2011 Executive Director of the Year by Feeding America.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1966 (By Flynn), In memory of the Reverend David Wilkerson of Lindale, the founding pastor of Times Square Church in New York City and best-selling author.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1967 (By Perry), Congratulating Dr. Patrick J. Hanford on the occasion of his installation as president of the Texas Osteopathic Medical Association.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1968 (By Gooden), Commemorating the dedication of the Terrell Veterans Memorial on Memorial Day 2011.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1969 (By Gooden), Congratulating Billie Sue Squires of Terrell on her retirement from American National Bank.
   To Rules and Resolutions.
HR 1970 (By Huberty), Congratulating Richard and Maureen Huberty on their 50th wedding anniversary.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1971 (By Kolkhorst), Urging the nation’s commander in chief, the executive branch of the federal government, and the United States Congress to assign top priority to alleviating the backlog of disability claims by U.S. veterans.
To Defense and Veterans' Affairs.

HR 1972 (By Craddick), Honoring Baylor University women’s golf coach Sylvia Ferdon on her retirement.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1973 (By D. Miller), Commemorating the Gillespie County Fair and Festivals Association Barbecue Cook-off.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1974 (By Pitts), In memory of U.S. Army Private First Class Joel Ramirez of Waxahachie.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1975 (By Branch), Recognizing May 20, 2011, as GenTX Day.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1976 (By Branch), Congratulating James B. Bonham Elementary School in Dallas on its selection as a Blue Ribbon School.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1977 (By Button), Commemorating the 51st Biennial Chinese American Citizens Alliance National Convention to be held in Houston on July 27-30, 2011.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1978 (By Zerwas), Requesting the lieutenant governor and the speaker to create a joint interim committee to study the overall economic and systemic impact of Alzheimer's disease through 2017, including an inventory of public and private infrastructure and capacity and funds and systems to support and expand statewide planning and the activities of the Texas Alzheimer's Research Consortium.
To Public Health.

HR 1980 (By Legler), Honoring country music star Mickey Gilley.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1982 (By Sheets), Congratulating Sarah Mason Thomas, Ashley Stallard, Nicole Johnson, and Savannah Still of Faith Academy in Marble Falls on winning titles at the 2010 and 2011 TAPPS Tennis State Championships.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1983 (By V. Gonzales), Congratulating Rosendo Hinojosa on his appointment as senior executive chief patrol agent of the U.S. Border Patrol Rio Grande Valley Sector.
To Rules and Resolutions.
HR 1984 (By Reynolds), Congratulating Constable Ruben Davis, who is celebrating 15 years of service with Fort Bend County.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1985 (By Bonnen), Congratulating Mike and Dorothy Kight on their 50th wedding anniversary.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1987 (By Truitt), Honoring the boys' soccer team of Carroll High School in Southlake on winning the 2010-2011 UIL 5A state championship.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1988 (By Eissler), In memory of U.S. Army Private First Class Kyle Matthew Holder of The Woodlands.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1989 (By Eissler), In memory of U.S. Marine Corps Corporal Jeffrey Warren Johnson of Tomball.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1990 (By L. Gonzales), Honoring the buddies and volunteers of the Miracle League of Austin.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1991 (By Hilderbran), Congratulating Kerrville Municipal/Louis Schreiner Field Airport on being named the 2011 General Aviation Airport of the Year by the Texas Department of Transportation aviation division.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1992 (By Margo), Congratulating Michelle Holguin, Diana Pahman, and Jarisma Rodriguez of El Paso Community College for having their scientific experiment selected for the final mission of the space shuttle Endeavour.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1993 (By Flynn), Congratulating country star and native Texan Miranda Lambert on her latest awards.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1994 (By Kleinschmidt), Congratulating the Round Top-Carmine Cubettes volleyball team on winning the 2010-2011 UIL 1A state championship.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1995 (By Hilderbran), Congratulating Clifton Fifer, Jr., on his receipt of an Outstanding Educator Award from the George Bush Presidential Library and Museum.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1996 (By Hochberg), Honoring Beckie Driver of Houston for her longtime service in the field of adult education.
   To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1997 (By McClendon), Honoring Delores Ray Littlejohn George of San Antonio on her 75th birthday.
   To Rules and Resolutions.
HR 1998 (By S. King), Commemorating the dedication of the William G. and Shirley Swenson Home in Abilene as a Recorded Texas Historic Landmark.
To Rules and Resolutions.

HR 1999 (By Callegari), Congratulating Michael Callegari on his graduation from Strake Jesuit College Preparatory.
To Rules and Resolutions.

SB 270 to Public Health.
SB 516 to Ways and Means.
SB 578 to Criminal Jurisprudence.
SB 1164 to Pensions, Investments, and Financial Services.
SB 1175 to Economic and Small Business Development.
SB 1402 to Transportation.
SB 1424 to Public Health.
SB 1441 to Ways and Means.
SB 1572 to Homeland Security and Public Safety.
SB 1643 to Judiciary and Civil Jurisprudence.
SB 1652 to State Affairs.
SB 1658 to Homeland Security and Public Safety.
SB 1826 to State Affairs.
SB 1843 to Criminal Jurisprudence.
SB 1926 to Public Health.
SJR 14 to Ways and Means.

SIGNED BY THE SPEAKER

The following bills and resolutions were today signed in the presence of the house by the speaker:

House List No. 30

   HB 205, HB 328, HB 1254, HB 1450, HB 1789, HB 1936, HB 2002, HB 2067, HB 2403, HB 2468, HB 2936, HCR 127, HCR 135, HCR 154, HCR 155

Senate List No. 27

   SB 198, SB 250, SB 279, SB 529, SB 551, SB 748, SB 758, SB 1024, SB 1107, SB 1478, SB 1505, SCR 45, SCR 46, SCR 52, SJR 28

MESSAGES FROM THE SENATE

The following messages from the senate were today received by the house:
Message No. 1

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE
SENATE CHAMBER
Austin, Texas
Monday, May 16, 2011

The Honorable Speaker of the House
House Chamber
Austin, Texas

Mr. Speaker:

I am directed by the senate to inform the house that the senate has taken the following action:

THE SENATE HAS PASSED THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:

HB 27  Guillen  SPONSOR: Ellis
Relating to the payment of fines and costs by defendants who are unable to pay the fines and costs in misdemeanor cases.

HB 34  Branch  SPONSOR: Shapiro
Relating to including in the public high school curriculum instruction in methods of paying for postsecondary education and training.
(Amended)

HB 275  Pitts  SPONSOR: Ogden
Relating to making an appropriation of money from the economic stabilization fund for expenditure during the current state fiscal biennium.
(Committee Substitute)

HB 413  Aycock  SPONSOR: Hegar
Relating to the confidentiality of certain information held by a veterinarian.
(Amended)

HB 1028  Phillips  SPONSOR: Estes
Relating to certain contact between a criminal defendant and the victim of the offense of which the defendant is convicted or a member of the victim’s family.

HB 1106  Johnson  SPONSOR: West
Relating to providing certain information to a criminal defendant at the time the defendant is placed on deferred adjudication community supervision and at the time of the dismissal of certain proceedings against the defendant.

HB 1123  Dutton  SPONSOR: West
Relating to the regulation of athlete agents; providing administrative and criminal penalties.
(Amended)

HB 1146  Kuempel  SPONSOR: Carona
Relating to the registration and regulation of appraisal management companies; providing penalties.
(Committee Substitute)

HB 1390  Deshotel  SPONSOR: Estes
Relating to retainage under certain construction contracts.

HB 2229  Coleman   SPONSOR: Ellis
Relating to the creation of the Texas HIV Medication Advisory Committee.

HB 2277  Eiland   SPONSOR: Williams
Relating to the sale, exchange, or replacement of life insurance and annuity contracts.
(Amended)

HB 2457  Davis, John   SPONSOR: Jackson
Relating to the Texas Enterprise Fund and the Texas emerging technology fund.
(Committee Substitute/Amended)

HCR 100  Branch   SPONSOR: Zaffirini
Commemorating the 100th anniversary of the founding of the Texas State University System.

SB 1574  Watson
Relating to the use of money in a tax increment fund to pay costs related to public improvements used for social services programs that promote the development or redevelopment of a reinvestment zone.

Respectfully,
Patsy Spaw
Secretary of the Senate

Message No. 2

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE
SENATE CHAMBER
Austin, Texas
Monday, May 16, 2011 - 2

The Honorable Speaker of the House
House Chamber
Austin, Texas

Mr. Speaker:

I am directed by the senate to inform the house that the senate has taken the following action:

THE SENATE HAS PASSED THE FOLLOWING MEASURES:

SB 555  Watson
Relating to the regulation of propane gas distribution retailers.

Respectfully,
Patsy Spaw
Secretary of the Senate

APPENDIX

TX_00003188
JA_003099
STANDING COMMITTEE REPORTS

Favorable reports have been filed by committees as follows:

May 13

Border and Intergovernmental Affairs - HCR 146

Corrections - SB 1489

County Affairs - SB 373, SB 954, SB 955, SB 1014, SB 1243, SB 1687, SB 1692

Criminal Jurisprudence - SB 377, SB 480, SB 519, SB 1010, SB 1103, SB 1331

Culture, Recreation, and Tourism - HCR 144, SCR 11, SCR 16, SCR 18, SCR 39

Economic and Small Business Development - SB 1736

Environmental Regulation - SB 615, SB 694

Government Efficiency and Reform - SB 1618

Higher Education - SB 36, SB 794, SB 1662, SB 1734

Human Services - SB 63

Insurance - SB 1054, SB 1213

Land and Resource Management - SB 1922

Natural Resources - HB 3866, SB 1895

Ways and Means - SB 267, SB 520, SB 540

ENGROSSED

May 13 - HB 9, HB 142, HB 278, HB 359, HB 550, HB 882, HB 1119, HB 1241, HB 1745, HB 1897, HB 2093, HB 2104, HB 2169, HB 2338, HB 2369, HB 2594, HB 3199, HB 3352, HB 3371, HB 3423, HB 3486, HB 3488, HB 3578, HB 3579, HB 3580, HB 3813, HB 3829, HB 3837, HB 3840, HB 3843, HB 3844, HB 3849, HB 3852, HB 3856, HB 3858, HB 3859, HB 3862, HCR 84

HB 3237, HB 3268, HB 3275, HB 3320, HB 3324, HB 3390, HB 3410, HB 3422, HB 3439, HB 3453, HB 3461, HB 3462, HB 3474, HB 3542, HB 3589, HB 3597, HB 3611, HB 3624, HB 3691, HB 3696, HB 3746, HB 3747, HB 3754, HB 3812, HB 3833, HB 3841, HB 3842, HB 3845, HB 3861

ENROLLED

May 13 - HCR 161
May 15 - HB 1450, HB 2403, HB 2468, HCR 135, HCR 154
Chapter 123  

S.B. No. 14

AN ACT

relating to requirements to vote, including presenting proof of
identification; providing criminal penalties.

BE IT ENacted BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF TEXAS:

SECTION 1. Section 13.002, Election Code, is amended by
adding Subsection (i) to read as follows:

(i) An applicant who wishes to receive an exemption from the
requirements of Section 63.001(b) on the basis of disability must
include with the person's application:

(1) written documentation:

(A) from the United States Social Security
Administration evidencing the applicant has been determined to have
a disability; or

(B) from the United States Department of Veterans
Affairs evidencing the applicant has a disability rating of at
least 50 percent; and

(2) a statement in a form prescribed by the secretary
of state that the applicant does not have a form of identification
acceptable under Section 63.0101.

SECTION 2. Section 15.001, Election Code, is amended by
adding Subsection (c) to read as follows:

(c) A certificate issued to a voter who meets the
certification requirements of Section 13.002(i) must contain an
indication that the voter is exempt from the requirement to present
S.B. No. 14

identification other than the registration certificate before
being accepted for voting.

SECTION 3. Effective September 1, 2011, Subchapter A,
Chapter 15, Election Code, is amended by adding Section 15.005 to
read as follows:

Sec. 15.005. NOTICE OF IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS.
(a) The voter registrar of each county shall provide notice of the
identification requirements for voting prescribed by Chapter 63 and
a detailed description of those requirements with each voter
registration certificate issued under Section 13.142 or renewal
registration certificate issued under Section 14.001.

(b) The secretary of state shall prescribe the wording of
the notice to be included on the certificate under this section.

SECTION 4. Subsection (a), Section 15.022, Election Code,
is amended to read as follows:

(a) The registrar shall make the appropriate corrections in
the registration records, including, if necessary, deleting a
voter's name from the suspense list:

(1) after receipt of a notice of a change in
registration information under Section 15.021;

(2) after receipt of a voter's reply to a notice of
investigation given under Section 16.033;

(3) after receipt of a registration omissions list and
any affidavits executed under Section 63.006 [63.007], following an
election;

(4) after receipt of a voter's statement of residence
executed under Section 63.0011;
(5) before the effective date of the abolishment of a county election precinct or a change in its boundary;

(6) after receipt of United States Postal Service information indicating an address reclassification;

(7) after receipt of a voter's response under Section 15.053; or

(8) after receipt of a registration application or change of address under Chapter 20.

SECTION 5. Effective September 1, 2011, Subchapter A, Chapter 31, Election Code, is amended by adding Section 31.012 to read as follows:

Sec. 31.012. VOTER IDENTIFICATION EDUCATION. (a) The secretary of state and the voter registrar of each county that maintains a website shall provide notice of the identification requirements for voting prescribed by Chapter 63 on each entity's respective website in each language in which voter registration materials are available. The secretary of state shall prescribe the wording of the notice to be included on the websites.

(b) The secretary of state shall conduct a statewide effort to educate voters regarding the identification requirements for voting prescribed by Chapter 63.

(c) The county clerk of each county shall post in a prominent location at the clerk's office a physical copy of the notice prescribed under Subsection (a) in each language in which voter registration materials are available.

SECTION 6. Effective September 1, 2011, Section 32.111, Election Code, is amended by adding Subsection (c) to read as
S.B. No. 14

follows:

(c) The training standards adopted under Subsection (a) must include provisions on the acceptance and handling of the identification presented by a voter to an election officer under Section 63.001.

SECTION 7. Effective September 1, 2011, Subsection (a), Section 32.114, Election Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) The county clerk shall provide one or more sessions of training using the standardized training program and materials developed and provided by the secretary of state under Section 32.111 for the election judges and clerks appointed to serve in elections ordered by the governor or a county authority. Each election judge shall complete the training program. Each election clerk shall complete the part of the training program relating to the acceptance and handling of the identification presented by a voter to an election officer under Section 63.001.

SECTION 8. Chapter 62, Election Code, is amended by adding Section 62.016 to read as follows:

Sec. 62.016. NOTICE OF ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION OUTSIDE POLLING PLACES. The presiding judge shall post in a prominent place on the outside of each polling location a list of the acceptable forms of identification. The list must be printed using a font that is at least 24-point. The notice required under this section must be posted separately from any other notice required by state or federal law.

SECTION 9. Section 63.001, Election Code, is amended by amending Subsections (b), (c), (d), and (f) and adding Subsections
(g) and (h) to read as follows:

(b) Except as provided by Subsection (h), on [on] offering to vote, a voter must present to an election officer at the polling place one form of identification described by Section 63.0101 [the voter's voter registration certificate to an election officer at the polling place].

(c) On presentation of the documentation required under Subsection (b) [a registration certificate], an election officer shall determine whether the voter's name on the documentation [registration certificate] is on the list of registered voters for the precinct. If in making a determination under this subsection the election officer determines under standards adopted by the secretary of state that the voter's name on the documentation is substantially similar to but does not match exactly with the name on the list, the voter shall be accepted for voting under Subsection (d) if the voter submits an affidavit stating that the voter is the person on the list of registered voters.

(d) If, as determined under Subsection (c), the voter's name is on the precinct list of registered voters and the voter's identity can be verified from the documentation presented under Subsection (b), the voter shall be accepted for voting.

(f) After determining whether to accept a voter, an election officer shall return the voter's documentation [registration certificate] to the voter.

(g) If the requirements for identification prescribed by Subsection (b) are not met, the voter may be accepted for provisional voting only under Section 63.011. For a voter who is
S.B. No. 14

not accepted for voting under this section, an election officer shall:

(1) inform the voter of the voter's right to cast a provisional ballot under Section 63.011; and

(2) provide the voter with written information, in a form prescribed by the secretary of state, that:

(A) lists the requirements for identification;

(B) states the procedure for presenting identification under Section 65.0541;

(C) includes a map showing the location where identification must be presented; and

(D) includes notice that if all procedures are followed and the voter is found to be eligible to vote and is voting in the correct precinct, the voter's provisional ballot will be accepted.

(h) The requirements for identification prescribed by Subsection (b) do not apply to a voter who is disabled and presents the voter's voter registration certificate containing the indication described by Section 15.001(c) on offering to vote.

SECTION 10. Subsection (a), Section 63.0011, Election Code, is amended to read as follows:

(a) Before a voter may be accepted for voting, an election officer shall ask the voter if the voter's residence address on the precinct list of registered voters is current and whether the voter has changed residence within the county. If the voter's address is omitted from the precinct list under Section 18.005(c), the officer shall ask the voter if the voter's residence, if [as] listed, on
identification presented by the voter under Section 63.001(b) [the voter's voter registration certificate] is current and whether the voter has changed residence within the county.

SECTION 11. Effective September 1, 2011, Chapter 63, Election Code, is amended by adding Section 63.0012 to read as follows:

Sec. 63.0012. NOTICE OF IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS TO CERTAIN VOTERS. (a) An election officer shall distribute written notice of the identification that will be required for voting beginning with elections held after January 1, 2012, and information on obtaining identification without a fee under Chapter 521A, Transportation Code, to each voter who, when offering to vote, presents a form of identification that will not be sufficient for acceptance as a voter under this chapter beginning with those elections.

(b) The secretary of state shall prescribe the wording of the notice and establish guidelines for distributing the notice.

(c) This section expires September 1, 2017.

SECTION 12. Section 63.006, Election Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 63.006. VOTER WITH REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION [CORRECT CERTIFICATE] WHO IS NOT ON LIST. (a) A voter who, when offering to vote, presents the documentation required under Section 63.001(b) [a voter registration certificate indicating that the voter is currently registered in the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote] but whose name is not on the precinct list of registered voters[7] shall be accepted for voting if the voter also presents a
Case 2:13-cv-00193   Document 725-20   Filed in TXSD on 11/17/14   Page 55 of 173

S.B. No. 14

voter registration certificate indicating that the voter is currently registered:

1. in the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote; or
2. in a different precinct in the same county as the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote and the voter executes an affidavit stating that the voter:
   (a) is a resident of the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote or is otherwise entitled by law to vote in that precinct;
   (b) was a resident of the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote at the time the information on the voter's residence address was last provided to the voter registrar;
   (c) did not deliberately provide false information to secure registration in a precinct in which the voter does not reside; and
   (d) is voting only once in the election.

(b) After the voter is accepted, an election officer shall:
1. indicate beside the voter's name on the poll list that the voter was accepted under this section; and
2. enter the voter's name on the registration omissions list.

SECTION 13. Section 63.009, Election Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 63.009. VOTER WITHOUT CERTIFICATE WHO IS NOT ON LIST. A voter who does not present a voter registration certificate when offering to vote, and
whose name is not on the list of registered voters for the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote, shall be accepted for provisional voting if the voter executes an affidavit in accordance with Section 63.011.

(b) If an election officer can determine from the voter registrar that the person is a registered voter of the county and the person presents proof of identification, the affidavits required by Sections 63.007 and 63.008 are substituted for the affidavit required by Section 63.011 in complying with that section. After the voter is accepted under this subsection, an election officer shall also indicate beside the voter’s name on the poll list that the voter was accepted under this section.

SECTION 14. Section 63.0101, Election Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 63.0101. DOCUMENTATION OF PROOF OF IDENTIFICATION. The following documentation is an acceptable form of photo identification under this chapter:

(1) a driver's license, election identification certificate, or personal identification card issued to the person by the Department of Public Safety that has not expired or that expired no earlier than 60 days before the date of presentation;

(2) a United States military identification card that contains the person’s photograph that has not expired or that expired no earlier than 60 days before the date of presentation
establishes the person's identity; 

(3) a [birth certificate or other document confirming
birth that is admissible in a court of law and establishes the
person's identity;

[44] United States citizenship certificate [papers]
issued to the person that contains the person's photograph;

(4) [45] a United States passport issued to the
person that has not expired or that expired no earlier than 60 days
before the date of presentation; or

(5) a license to carry a concealed handgun issued to
the person by the Department of Public Safety that has not expired
or that expired no earlier than 60 days before the date of
presentation

[46] official mail addressed to the person by name
from a governmental entity;

[47] a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement,
government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows
the name and address of the voter, or

[48] any other form of identification prescribed by
the secretary of state].

SECTION 15. Section 63.011, Election Code, is amended by
amending Subsections (a) and (b) and adding Subsection (b-1) to
read as follows:

(a) A person to whom Section 63.001(g) [63.008(b)] or 63.009
[63.009(a)] applies may cast a provisional ballot if the person
executes an affidavit stating that the person:

(1) is a registered voter in the precinct in which the
person seeks to vote; and

(2) is eligible to vote in the election.

(b) A form for an affidavit required by this section must (shall) be printed on an envelope in which the provisional ballot voted by the person may be placed and must include:

(1) a space for entering the identification number of the provisional ballot voted by the person; and

(2) a space for an election officer to indicate whether the person presented a form of identification described by Section 63.0101.

(b-1) The affidavit form may include space for disclosure of any necessary information to enable the person to register to vote under Chapter 13. The secretary of state shall prescribe the form of the affidavit under this section.

SECTION 16. Subsection (b), Section 64.012, Election Code, is amended to read as follows:

(b) An offense under this section is a felony of the second [third] degree unless the person is convicted of an attempt. In that case, the offense is a state jail felony [Class A misdemeanor].

SECTION 17. Subsection (b), Section 65.054, Election Code, is amended to read as follows:

(b) A provisional ballot shall [may] be accepted [only] if the board determines that:

(1) [r] from the information in the affidavit or contained in public records, the person is eligible to vote in the election and has not previously voted in that election;

(2) the person:
S.B. No. 14

(A) meets the identification requirements of Section 63.001(b) at the time the ballot was cast or in the period prescribed under Section 65.0541;

(B) notwithstanding Chapter 110, Civil Practice and Remedies Code, executes an affidavit under penalty of perjury that states the voter has a religious objection to being photographed and the voter has consistently refused to be photographed for any governmental purpose from the time the voter has held this belief; or

(C) executes an affidavit under penalty of perjury that states the voter does not have any identification meeting the requirements of Section 63.001(b) as a result of a natural disaster that was declared by the president of the United States or the governor, occurred not earlier than 45 days before the date the ballot was cast, and caused the destruction of or inability to access the voter's identification; and

(3) the voter has not been challenged and voted a provisional ballot solely because the voter did not meet the requirements for identification prescribed by Section 63.001(b).

SECTION 18. Subchapter B, Chapter 65, Election Code, is amended by adding Section 65.0541 to read as follows:

Sec. 65.0541. PRESENTATION OF IDENTIFICATION FOR CERTAIN PROVISIONAL BALLOTS. (a) A voter who is accepted for provisional voting under Section 63.011 because the voter does not meet the identification requirements of Section 63.001(b) may, not later than the sixth day after the date of the election:

(1) present a form of identification described by
S.B. No. 14

Section 63.0101 to the voter registrar for examination; or

(2) execute an affidavit described by Section 65.054(b)(2)(B) or (C) in the presence of the voter registrar.

(b) The secretary of state shall prescribe procedures as necessary to implement this section.

SECTION 19. Section 66.0241, Election Code, is amended to read as follows:

Sec. 66.0241. CONTENTS OF ENVELOPE NO. 4. Envelope no. 4 must contain:

(1) the precinct list of registered voters;
(2) the registration correction list;
(3) the registration omissions list;
(4) any statements of residence executed under Section 63.0011; and
(5) any affidavits executed under Section 63.006 [63.007] or 63.011.

SECTION 20. Subtitle B, Title 7, Transportation Code, is amended by adding Chapter 521A to read as follows:

CHAPTER 521A. ELECTION IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE

Sec. 521A.001. ELECTION IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE.

(a) The department shall issue an election identification certificate to a person who states that the person is obtaining the certificate for the purpose of satisfying Section 63.001(b), Election Code, and does not have another form of identification described by Section 63.0101, Election Code, and:

(1) who is a registered voter in this state and presents a valid voter registration certificate; or
S.B. No. 14

(2) who is eligible for registration under Section 

13.001, Election Code, and submits a registration application to 

the department.

(b) The department may not collect a fee for an election 

identification certificate or a duplicate election identification 

certificate issued under this section.

(c) An election identification certificate may not be used 

or accepted as a personal identification certificate.

(d) An election officer may not deny the holder of an 

election identification certificate the ability to vote because the 

holder has an election identification certificate rather than a 

driver's license or personal identification certificate issued 

under this subtitle.

(e) An election identification certificate must be similar 

in form to, but distinguishable in color from, a driver's license 

and a personal identification certificate. The department may 

cooperate with the secretary of state in developing the form and 

appearance of an election identification certificate.

(f) The department may require each applicant for an 

original or renewal election identification certificate to furnish 

to the department the information required by Section 521.142.

(g) The department may cancel and require surrender of an 

election identification certificate after determining that the 

holder was not entitled to the certificate or gave incorrect or 

incomplete information in the application for the certificate.

(h) A certificate expires on a date specified by the 

department, except that a certificate issued to a person 70 years of
S.B. No. 14

SECTION 21. Sections 63.007 and 63.008, Election Code, are repealed.

SECTION 22. Effective September 1, 2011:

(1) as soon as practicable, the secretary of state shall adopt the training standards and develop the training materials required to implement the change in law made by this Act to Section 32.111, Election Code; and

(2) as soon as practicable, the county clerk of each county shall provide a session of training under Section 32.114, Election Code, using the standards adopted and materials developed to implement the change in law made by this Act to Section 32.111, Election Code.

SECTION 23. The change in law made by this Act in amending Subsection (b), Section 64.012, Election Code, applies only to an offense committed on or after January 1, 2012. An offense committed before January 1, 2012, is covered by the law in effect when the offense was committed, and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose. For purposes of this section, an offense is committed before January 1, 2012, if any element of the offense occurs before that date.

SECTION 24. Effective September 1, 2011, state funds disbursed under Chapter 19, Election Code, for the purpose of defraying expenses of the voter registrar's office in connection with voter registration may also be used for additional expenses related to coordinating voter registration drives or other activities designed to expand voter registration. This section
S.B. No. 14

1 expires January 1, 2013.
2 SECTION 25. Every provision in this Act and every
3 application of the provisions in this Act are severable from each
4 other. If any application of any provision in this Act to any
5 person or group of persons or circumstances is found by a court to
6 be invalid, the remainder of this Act and the application of the
7 Act's provisions to all other persons and circumstances may not be
8 affected. All constitutionally valid applications of this Act
9 shall be severed from any applications that a court finds to be
10 invalid, leaving the valid applications in force, because it is the
11 legislature's intent and priority that the valid applications be
12 allowed to stand alone. Even if a reviewing court finds a provision
13 of this Act invalid in a large or substantial fraction of relevant
14 cases, the remaining valid applications shall be severed and
15 allowed to remain in force.
16 SECTION 26. Except as otherwise provided by this Act, this
17 Act takes effect January 1, 2012.
S.B. No. 14

President of the Senate

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 14 passed the Senate on January 26, 2011, by the following vote: Yeas 19, Nays 11; April 5, 2011, Senate refused to concur in House amendments and requested appointment of Conference Committee; April 11, 2011, House granted request of the Senate; May 9, 2011, Senate adopted Conference Committee Report by the following vote: Yeas 19, Nays 12.

Speaker of the House

I hereby certify that S.B. No. 14 passed the House, with amendments, on March 24, 2011, by the following vote: Yeas 101, Nays 48, one present not voting; April 11, 2011, House granted request of the Senate for appointment of Conference Committee; May 16, 2011, House adopted Conference Committee Report by the following vote: Yeas 98, Nays 46, one present not voting.

Secretary of the Senate

Chief Clerk of the House

Approved:

27 May '11

Rick Perry
Governor

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE
MAY 27 2011

Secretary of State
BILL ANALYSIS

Senate Research Center

By Fraser et al.  
Committee of the Whole  
8/3/2011  
Enrolled

AUTHOR'S / SPONSOR'S STATEMENT OF INTENT

Under current law, to vote a regular ballot, voters are only required to present a voter registration certificate to a poll worker. While this practice attempts to ensure that only registered voters receive a regular ballot on Election Day, it leaves a potential loophole for fraud. With the current process, no statutory standards exist to verify the identity of individuals at the polling place when they present a voter registration certificate. On Election Day, an election judge must accept a voter if a voter registration certificate is valid, even if the judge suspects that the voter is not the person listed on the certificate.

S.B. 14 amends current law relating to requirements to vote, including presenting proof of identification, and provides criminal penalties.

RULEMAKING AUTHORITY

This bill does not expressly grant any additional rulemaking authority to a state officer, institution, or agency.

SECTION BY SECTION ANALYSIS

SECTION 1. Amends Section 13.002, Election Code, by adding Subsection (i), to require an applicant who wishes to receive an exemption from the requirements of Section 63.001(b) on the basis of disability to include with the person's application written documentation from the United States Social Security Administration evidencing the applicant has been determined to have a disability, or from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs evidencing the applicant has a disability rating of at least 50 percent, and a statement in a form prescribed by the secretary of state (SOS) that the applicant does not have a form of identification acceptable under Section 63.0101.

SECTION 2. Amends Section 15.001, Election Code, by adding Subsection (c), to require that a certificate issued to a voter who meets the certification requirements of Section 13.002 contain an indication that the voter is exempt from the requirement to present identification other than the registration certificate before being accepted for voting.

SECTION 3. Amends Subchapter A, Chapter 15, Election Code, effective September 1, 2011, by adding Section 15.005, as follows:

Sec. 15.005. NOTICE OF IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS. (a) Requires the voter registrar of each county (registrar) to provide notice of the identification requirements for voting prescribed by Chapter 63 (Accepting Voter) and a detailed description of those requirements with each voter registration certificate issued under Section 13.142 (Initial Registration Certificate) or renewal registration certificate issued under Section 14.001 (Renewal Registration Certificate).

(b) Requires SOS to prescribe the wording of the notice to be included on the certificate under this section.

SECTION 4. Amends Section 15.022(a), Election Code, as follows:
(a) Requires the registrar to make the appropriate corrections in the registration records, including, if necessary, deleting a voter’s name from the suspense list:

(1)-(2) Makes no changes to these subdivisions;

(3) after receipt of a registration omissions list and any affidavits executed under Section 63.006 (Voter With Correct Certificate Who Is Not On List), rather than Section 63.007 (Voter With Incorrect Certificate Who Is Not On List), following an election; or

(4)-(8) Makes no changes to these subdivisions.

SECTION 5  Amends Subchapter A, Chapter 31, Election Code, effective September 1, 2011, by adding Section 31.012, as follows:

Sec. 31.012. VOTER IDENTIFICATION EDUCATION. (a) Requires SOS and the registrar of each county that maintains a website to provide notice of the identification requirements for voting prescribed by Chapter 63 on each entity’s respective website in each language in which voter registration materials are available. Requires SOS to prescribe the wording of the notice to be included on the websites.

(b) Requires SOS to conduct a statewide effort to educate voters regarding the identification requirements for voting prescribed by Chapter 63.

(c) Requires the county clerk of each county to post in a prominent location at the clerk’s office a physical copy of the notice prescribed under Subsection (a) in each language in which voter registration materials are available.

SECTION 6  Amends Section 32.111, Election Code, effective September 1, 2011, by adding Subsection (c), to require that the training standards adopted under Subsection (a) (relating to a requirement that SOS adopt standards of training in election law and procedure for presiding or alternate election judges, develop materials for a standardized curriculum for that training, and distribute the materials to certain entities that hold certain elections) include provisions on the acceptance and handling of the identification presented by a voter to an election officer under Section 63.001 (Regular Procedure For Accepting Voter).

SECTION 7  Amends Section 32.114(a), Election Code, effective September 1, 2011, to require each election clerk to complete the part of the training program relating to the acceptance and handling of the identification presented by a voter to an election officer under Section 63.001.

SECTION 8  Amends Chapter 62, Election Code, by adding Section 62.016, as follows:

Sec. 62.016. NOTICE OF ACCEPTABLE IDENTIFICATION OUTSIDE POLLING PLACES. Requires the presiding judge to post in a prominent place on the outside of each polling location a list of the acceptable forms of identification. Requires that the list be printed using a font that is at least 24-point. Requires that the notice required under this section be posted separately from any other notice required by state or federal law.

SECTION 9  Amends Section 63.001, Election Code, by amending Subsections (b), (c), (d), and (f) and adding Subsections (g) and (h), as follows:

(b) Requires a voter, except as provided by Subsection (h), on offering to vote, to present to an election officer at the polling place one form of identification described by Section 63.0101 (Documentation Of Proof Of Identification), rather than the voter’s voter registration certificate.

(c) Requires an election officer, on presentation of the documentation required under Subsection (b), rather than on presentation of a registration certificate, to determine whether the voter’s name on the documentation, rather than on the registration certificate, is on the list of registered voters for the precinct. Requires the voter, if in making a
determination under this subsection the election officer determines under standards adopted by SOS that the voter's name on the documentation is substantially similar to but does not match exactly with the name on the list, to be accepted for voting under Subsection (d) if the voter submits an affidavit stating that the voter is the person on the list of registered voters.

(d) Requires that the voter be accepted for voting, if, as determined under Subsection (c), the voter's name is on the precinct list of registered voters and the voter's identification can be verified from the documentation presented under Subsection (b).

(f) Requires an election officer, after determining whether to accept a voter, to return the voter's documentation, rather than the voter's registration certificate, to the voter.

(g) Provides that if the requirements for identification prescribed by Subsection (b) are not met, the voter may be accepted for provisional voting only under Section 63.011 (Provisional Voting). Requires an election officer, for a voter who is not accepted for voting under this section, to:

1. inform the voter of the voter's right to cast a provisional ballot under Section 63.011, and
2. provide the voter with written information, in a form prescribed by SOS, that:
   (A) lists the requirements for identification;
   (B) states the procedure for presenting identification under Section 65.0541;
   (C) includes a map showing the location where identification must be presented; and
   (D) includes notice that if all procedures are followed and the voter is found to be eligible to vote and is voting in the correct precinct, the voter's provisional ballot will be accepted.

(h) Provides that the requirements for identification prescribed by Subsection (b) do not apply to a voter who is disabled and presents the voter's registration certificate containing the indication described by Section 15.001(c) on offering to vote.

SECTION 10. Amends Section 63.0011(a), Election Code, to require the election officer, if the voter's address is omitted from the precinct list under Section 18.005(c) (relating to the exclusion, under certain conditions, from the original or supplemental list of registered voters the residence address of a voter who is a federal judge, a state judge, or the spouse of a federal judge or state judge), to ask the voter if the voter's address, if listed on identification presented by the voter under Section 63.001(b), rather than as listed on the voter's voter registration certificate, is current and whether the voter has changed residence within the county.

SECTION 11. Amends Chapter 63, Election Code, effective September 1, 2011, by adding Section 63.0012, as follows:

Sec. 63.0012. NOTICE OF IDENTIFICATION REQUIREMENTS TO CERTAIN VOTERS. (a) Requires an election officer to distribute written notice of the identification that will be required for voting beginning with elections held after January 1, 2012, and information on obtaining identification without a fee under Chapter 521A, Transportation Code, to each voter who, when offering to vote, presents a form of identification that will not be sufficient for acceptance as a voter under this chapter beginning with those elections.

(b) Requires SOS to prescribe the wording of the notice and establish guidelines for distributing the notice.
(c) Provides that this section expires on September 1, 2017.

SECTION 12. Amends Section 63.006, Election Code, as follows:

Sec 63.006 New heading: VOTER WITH REQUIRED DOCUMENTATION WHO IS NOT ON LIST. (a) Requires a voter who, when offering to vote, presents the documentation required under Section 63.001(b), rather than presents a voter registration certificate indicating that the voter is currently registered in the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote, but whose name is not on the precinct list of registered voters, to be accepted for voting if the voter also presents a voter registration certificate indicating that the voter is currently registered in the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote, or in a different precinct in the same county as the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote and the voter executes an affidavit stating that the voter is a resident of the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote or is otherwise entitled by law to vote in that precinct, was a resident of the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote at the time the information on the voter's residence address was last provided to the voter registrar, did not deliberately provide false information to secure registration in a precinct in which the voter does not reside, and is voting only once in the election.

(b) Requires an election officer, after the voter is accepted, to indicate beside the voter's name on the poll list that the voter was accepted under this section, and enter the voter's name on the registration omissions list.

SECTION 13. Amends Section 63.009, Election Code, as follows:

Sec 63.009 VOTER WITHOUT CERTIFICATE WHO IS NOT ON LIST. Deletes existing Subsection (a) designation. Requires a voter who does not present a voter registration certificate when offering to vote and whose name is not on the list of registered voters for the precinct in which the voter is offering to vote, to be accepted for provisional voting if the voter executes an affidavit in accordance with Section 63.011, and deletes an exception under existing Subsection (b). Deletes existing Subsection (b) providing that, if an election officer can determine from the voter registrar that the person is a registered voter of the county and the person presents proof of identification, the affidavits required by Sections 63.007 and 63.008 are substituted for the affidavit required by Section 63.011 in complying with that section, and requiring an election officer, after the voter is accepted under this subsection, to also indicate beside the voter's name on the poll list that the voter was accepted under this section.

SECTION 14. Amends Section 63.0101, Election Code, as follows:

Sec 63.0101. DOCUMENTATION OF PROOF OF IDENTIFICATION. Provides that the following documentation is an acceptable form of photo identification under this chapter: a driver's license, election identification certificate, or personal identification card issued to the person by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) that has not expired or that expired no earlier than 60 days before the date of presentation; a United States military identification card that contains the person's photograph that has not expired or that expired no earlier than 60 days before the date of presentation; a United States citizenship certificate issued to the person that contains the person's photograph; a United States passport issued to the person that has not expired or that expired no earlier than 60 days before the date of presentation; or a license to carry a concealed handgun issued to the person by DPS that has not expired or that expired no earlier than 60 days before the date of presentation. Deletes existing text providing that the following documentation is acceptable as proof of identification under this chapter: a driver's license or personal identification card issued to the person by DPS or a similar document issued to the person by an agency of another state, regardless of whether the license or card has expired; a form of identification containing the person's photograph that establishes the person's identity; a birth certificate or other document confirming birth that is admissible in a court of law and establishes the person's identity; United States citizenship papers issued to the person; a United States passport issued to the person; official mail addressed to the...
person by name from a governmental entity; a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, paycheck, or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter; or any other form of identification prescribed by SOS.

SECTION 15. Amends Section 63.011, Election Code, by amending Subsections (a) and (b) and adding Subsection (b-1), as follows:

(a) Authorizes a person to whom Section 63.001(g) or 63.009, rather than Section 63.008(b) or 63.009(a), applies to cast a provisional ballot if the person executes an affidavit stating that the person is a registered voter in the precinct in which the person seeks to vote and is eligible to vote in the election.

(b) Requires that a form for an affidavit required by this section be printed on an envelope in which the provisional ballot voted by the person may be placed and include a space for entering the identification number of the provisional ballot voted by the person and a space for an election officer to indicate whether the person presented a form of identification described by Section 63.0101.

(b-1) Creates this subsection from existing text. Makes no further changes to this subsection.

SECTION 16. Amends Section 64.012(b), Election Code, to provide that an offense under this section is a felony of the second, rather than third, degree unless the person is convicted of an attempt, and in that case, the offense is a state jail felony, rather than a Class A misdemeanor.

SECTION 17. Amends Section 65.054(b), Election Code, to require, rather than authorize, that a provisional ballot be accepted if the early voting ballot board (board) determines, rather than only if the board determines, that from the information in the affidavit or contained in public records, the person is eligible to vote in the election and has not previously voted in that election; the person meets the identification requirements of Section 63.001(b) at the time the ballot was cast or in the period prescribed under Section 65.0541; notwithstanding Chapter 110, Civil Practice and Remedies Code, executes an affidavit under penalty of perjury that states the voter has a religious objection to being photographed and the voter has consistently refused to be photographed for any governmental purpose from the time the voter has held this belief; or executes an affidavit under penalty of perjury that states the voter does not have any identification meeting the requirements of Section 63.001(b) as a result of a natural disaster that was declared by the president of the United States or the governor occurred not earlier than 45 days before the date the ballot was cast and caused the destruction of or inability to access the voter’s identification; and the voter has not been challenged and voted a provisional ballot solely because the voter did not meet the requirements for identification prescribed by Section 63.001(b).

SECTION 18. Amends Subchapter B, Chapter 65, Election Code, by adding Section 65.0541, as follows:

Sec. 65.0541. PRESENTATION OF IDENTIFICATION FOR CERTAIN PROVISIONAL BALLOTS. (a) Authorizes a voter who is accepted for provisional voting under Section 63.011 because the voter does not meet the identification requirements of Section 63.001(b) to, not later than the sixth day after the date of the election, present a form of identification described by Section 63.0101 to the voter registrar for examination, or execute an affidavit described by Section 65.054(b)(2)(B) or (C) in the presence of the voter registrar.

(b) Requires SOS to prescribe procedures as necessary to implement this section.

SECTION 19. Amends Section 66.0241, Election Code, to require that Envelope no. 4 contain the precinct list of registered voters, the registration correction list, the registration omissions list, any statements of residence executed under Section 63.0011, and any affidavits executed under Section 63.006 or 63.011, rather than Section 63.007 or 63.011.
SECTION 20. Amends Subtitle B, Title 7, Transportation Code, by adding Chapter 521A, as follows:

CHAPTER 521A. ELECTION IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE

Sec. 521A.001. ELECTION IDENTIFICATION CERTIFICATE. (a) Requires DPS to issue an election identification certificate to a person who states that the person is obtaining the certificate for the purpose of satisfying Section 63.001(b), Election Code, and does not have another form of identification described by Section 63.0101, Election Code, and who is a registered voter in this state and presents a valid voter registration certificate or who is eligible for registration under Section 13.001, Election Code, and submits a registration application to DPS.

(b) Prohibits DPS from collecting a fee for an election identification certificate or a duplicate election identification certificate issued under this section.

(c) Prohibits an election identification certificate from being used or accepted as a personal identification certificate.

(d) Prohibits an election officer from denying the holder of an election identification certificate the ability to vote because the holder has an election identification certificate rather than a driver’s license or personal identification certificate issued under this subtitle.

(e) Requires that an election identification certificate be similar in form to, but distinguishable in color from, a driver’s license and a personal identification certificate. Authorizes DPS to cooperate with the secretary of state in developing the form and appearance of an election identification certificate.

(f) Authorizes DPS to require each applicant for an original or renewal election identification certificate to furnish to DPS the information required by Section 521.142.

(g) Authorizes DPS to cancel and require surrender of an election identification certificate after determining that the holder was not entitled to the certificate or gave incorrect or incomplete information in the application for the certificate.

(h) Provides that a certificate expires on a date specified by DPS, except that a certificate issued to a person 70 years of age or older does not expire.


SECTION 22. Provides that, effective September 1, 2011:

1. as soon as practicable, SOS is required to adopt the training standards and develop the training materials required to implement the change in law made by this Act to Section 32.111 (Training Standards For Election Judges), Election Code, and

2. as soon as practicable, the county clerk of each county is required to provide a session of training under Section 32.114 (Public County Training Program), Election Code, using the standards adopted and materials developed to implement the change in law made by this Act to Section 32.111, Election Code.

SECTION 23. Provides that the change in law made by this Act in amending Section 64.012(b), Election Code, applies only to an offense committed on or after January 1, 2012. Provides that an offense committed before January 1, 2012, is covered by the law in effect when the offense was committed and the former law is continued in effect for that purpose. Provides that for purposes of this section, an offense is committed before January 1, 2012, if any element of the offense occurs before that date.
SECTION 24. Authorizes state funds disbursed under Chapter 19 (Financing Voter Registration), Election Code, for the purpose of defraying expenses of the voter registrar’s office in connection with voter registration, effective September 1, 2011, to also be used for additional expenses related to coordinating voter registration drives or other activities designed to expand voter registration. Provides that this section expires January 1, 2013.

SECTION 25. Severability clause.

SECTION 26. Effective date, except as otherwise provided by this Act: January 1, 2012.
TO: Honorable David Dewhurst, Lieutenant Governor, Senate

FROM: John S O'Brien, Director, Legislative Budget Board

IN RE: SB14 by Fraser (Relating to requirements to vote, including presenting proof of identification; providing criminal penalties.) As Passed 2nd House

Estimated Two-year Net Impact to General Revenue Related Funds for SB14, As Passed 2nd House: a negative impact of ($2,024,000) through the biennium ending August 31, 2013.

The bill would make no appropriation but could provide the legal basis for an appropriation of funds to implement the provisions of the bill.

General Revenue-Related Funds, Five-Year Impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Probable Net Positive/(Negative) Impact to General Revenue Related Funds</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>($2,024,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

All Funds, Five-Year Impact:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Fiscal Year</th>
<th>Probable Savings/(Cost) from General Revenue Fund</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>($2,024,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>$0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Fiscal Analysis

The bill would exempt certain disabled voters from presenting additional identification for voting, other than the voter registration certificate, if the voter submits written document from the United States Social Security Administration evidencing the applicant has a disability or the Department of Veterans Affairs evidencing the applicant has a disability rating of at least 50 percent along with a statement that the applicant does not have an acceptable form of identification. The bill would also require voter registration certificates to contain an indication that the disabled voter is exempted from presenting additional identification, other than the voter registration certificate, before being accepted for voting.

The bill would require the voter registrar of each county to provide a notice of identification requirements for voting with each initial voter registration certificate or renewal registration certificate.
issued. The Secretary of State (SOS) and the voter registrar of each county that maintains a website would be required to post on their websites, in each language in which voter registration materials are available, a notice of the identification requirements, and county clerks would be required to post a physical copy in each language voter registration materials are available. SOS would be required to prescribe the wording of these notices. SOS would also be required to establish a statewide effort to educate voters regarding the identification requirements for voting and would be required to include education targets at low-income and minority voters.

The bill would require training standards to include instructions on the acceptance and handling of the identification presented by a voter to an election officer and each election clerk would be required to complete this training.

The presiding judge at each polling place would be required to post in a prominent location outside of the location a list of the acceptable forms of identification and the list would have to be separate from any other notices.

The Secretary of State would be required to develop standards for accepting voters when determining whether the voter’s name on the voter’s form of identification is substantially similar when the name does not match exactly with the name on the list of registered voters and the voter submits an affidavit stating that the voter is the person on the list of registered voters.

The Secretary of State would be required to prescribe the wording for written notifications of the identification requirements for voting beginning with elections held after January 1, 2012 and election officers would be required to provide this written notification of voting identification requirements to voters who do not meet identification requirements. This section would expire September 1, 2017.

The Secretary of State would be required to prescribe procedures for voters who provisionally vote without proper identification to present proof of identification to the voter registrar not later than the sixth day after the date of the election.

The bill would require a temporary license issued by the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to include the photograph of the person to whom the license is issued and would require the temporary license to be issued on the day of application if all application requirements are met. If the applicant is out of state or a member of the armed forces of the United States, DPS would be allowed to issue a temporary license without a photograph of the license holder until the applicant has time to appear and be photographed and a license with a photograph is issued.

The Department of Public Safety (DPS) would be prohibited from collecting a fee for a personal identification certificate or a duplicate personal identification certificate issued to a person who states that they are obtaining the personal identification certificate to meet voting identification requirements and does not have another form of acceptable identification and that person meets certain other voter registration criteria.

The bill would repeal Sections 63.007 and 63.008 of the Election Code related to voters with incorrect certificates who are not on the voter list and voters without certificates who are not on the voter list.

The Secretary of State (SOS) would be required to adopt the training standards and to develop training materials as soon as practicable after September 1, 2011. Each county clerk would be required to provide a session of training using the standards adopted by and the materials developed by SOS as soon as practicable as well.

The bill would change an offense under this section after January 1, 2012 to a second degree felony from a third degree felony unless the person is convicted of an attempt, in which case, the offense would be a state jail felony instead of a Class A misdemeanor.

The bill would expand the uses of state funds disbursed under Chapter 19 of the Election Code to include additional expenses related to coordinating voter registration drives or other activities designed to expand voter registration. This section would expire January 1, 2013.
The bill would state that if any provision in the bill is found by a court to be invalid, the remainder of the bill would be allowed to stand alone.

Sections pertaining to providing notice of voter identification requirements, providing voter identification training, providing voter education to the public, and expanding the uses of voter registration funds would be effective September 1, 2011. The remainder of the bill would be effective January 1, 2012.

**Methodology**

The fiscal impact of the bill excluding technology costs is estimated to be $2,000,000 million for fiscal year 2012 out of the General Revenue Fund. The estimate includes $0.5 million to research and develop ways to inform the public of the new identification requirements. Additional costs are estimated to be $1.5 million for media advertisements: television ($750,000), radio ($300,000), print ($300,000), and internet ($150,000). The Secretary of State indicates that federal funds associated with the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) may be available for use but the agency would first need to verify this with the federal government.

The Secretary of State would also be required to prescribe the wording for voter identification requirement notifications in each language voter registration materials are available, develop training materials on voter identification requirements, and develop standards for accepting voters when determining whether the voter’s name on the voter’s form of identification is substantially similar to the name on the list of registered voters. It is assumed that any fiscal implication associated with these responsibilities could be absorbed within existing resources.

The fiscal impact of expanding the uses of funds disbursed under Chapter 19 of the Election Code to include coordinating voter registration drives or other activities designed to expand voter registration is unknown because it is not known how many voter registration drives or other activities designed to expand voter registration would occur.

The fiscal impact of the costs and revenue loss from the prohibition of DPS to collect a fee for a personal identification certificate and duplicate personal identification certificate issued to a person seeking the certificate for the purpose of voting is unknown because it is not known how many people would make a request for a personal identification certificate for voting.

**Technology**

The technology fiscal impact of the bill is estimated to be $24,000 for programming costs associated with creating an indicator on voter registration certificates for voters with certain disabilities. The notification would inform election officers at polling places that voters with certain disabilities are exempted from presenting additional identification other than the voter registration certificate. The Secretary of State indicates that federal funds associated with the Help America Vote Act (HAVA) may be available for use but the agency would first need to verify this with the federal government.

It is assumed that the state’s online portal would need to be modified to allow the Department of Public Safety (DPS) to transmit photographs to be printed on duplicate personal identification certificates. If the DPS and the state’s online portal systems are compatible for transmission, it is assumed that the fiscal impact of this could be absorbed within existing resources. If the systems are not compatible, it is assumed there would be additional costs.

**Local Government Impact**

The bill would require counties to notify registered voters of changes online if the county maintains a website, at polling locations, and included with voter registration certificates. Election clerks would be required to undergo training regarding accepted forms of voter identification. The bill would also require an applicant who wishes to receive an exemption from certain voter identification requirements on the basis of disability to include with the person’s application documentation that the applicant has been determined to have a disability.
Texas Association of Counties (TAC) gathered the following information from counties:

Bexar County stated that due to limited space on current registration certificates, larger cards would be necessary resulting in additional costs of $381,256 for cards, printing and postage. Bexar County also reported costs of $1,500 for providing voter ID informational posters in Spanish and English in 24-point font, and $2,500 in new costs per election regarding printing new forms and provisional envelopes for information for voters not accepted for voting because of failure to present the required identification. Bexar County also anticipates $50,000 in new costs associated with scanning disability affidavits and another $50,000 associated with being required to validate provisional envelopes.

Brazoria County estimated that the county clerk would be responsible $1,500 in new costs to reprint provisional envelopes. The Brazoria County Tax Assessor-Collector anticipates $40,159 in new costs associated with printing provisional envelopes, in addition to the costs of printing new voter information (Brazoria County reported that these costs would vary depending on the specific requirements of the information to be provided).

Tarrant County anticipated a one-time cost of $8,000 to reprint provisional balloting materials and provide new notices.

Comal County anticipated approximately $30,000 in new costs per election for staff at voting precincts and the early voting ballot board. The Comal County Tax Office reported costs of $2,860 to print identification requirements, $22,700 for envelopes, and $19,880 for postage to comply with the provisions of the bill.

Source Agencies: 307 Secretary of State, 313 Department of Information Resources, 405 Department of Public Safety

LBB Staff: JOB, SD, MS, BTA, KKR
COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS MEETING 6/14/10
SB 14 - VOTER ID NUMBER 1233.
CHAIRMAN: Committee on Elections will now come to order. Will the Clerk please call the role?

THE CLERK: Smith.

REP. SMITH: Here.


REP. ALLEN: Here.

THE CLERK: Anchia.

REP. ANCHIA: Here.

THE CLERK: Bohac.

REP. BOHAC: Here.


REP. HARPER-BROWN: Here.

THE CLERK: Heflin.

REP. HEFLIN: Here.

CHAIRMAN: All right. Good morning.

Fresh from the season of political party traditions, where we are in the habit of saying really nice things about each other, we've decided to have a hearing on voter ID and give us the opportunity to continue that trend.

We have a charge this interim, which is different in language but almost identical in substance to the charge that was before this committee under its
prior chairman during the last interim, and I noted that
the three items that are -- that we are asked to look at
this time were all in the charge the last time this
committee met during the interim under the leadership of
Leo Berman, and those would be the prevalence of fraud,
studying new laws in other states regarding voter
identification and recommended statutory changes.

So I see this proceeding as primarily
being an opportunity on our part to find out what is new
in the world and add that to the work that has already
been done, and so along --

Anybody have any comments to make or
questions of any kind before we get started, members?
No, okay.

At this time, the Chair will call Jay
Dyer, with the Office of the Attorney General, to
testify. Welcome. Good morning.

MR. DYER: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Good
morning. My name is Jay Dyer, for the record, and I'm
here on behalf of the Office of the Attorney General,
and I'm here this morning briefly to give a quick recap
and a reminder of some background information on our
office's election code enforcement efforts and how we're
involved in that process and give you all an update as
to where things are now as to where things were 13, 14
months ago, the last time we appeared before this 
committee.

As a quick housekeeping matter and just 
to let you all know, Eric Nichols, who many of you all 
have met and know and who was our Deputy Attorney 
General for Criminal Justice is sorry that he could not 
be here. He is in West Texas. He is in the middle of 
trial. Obviously that's the kind of thing that's been 
set a long time in advance, so he is sorry that he could 
not be here this morning.

As our office has testified to this 
committee before, as well as others, our office has two 
divisions within the Office of the Attorney General that 
is primarily responsible for election code enforcement.

Number one is our Criminal Investigations 
Division. This is the division that handles and 
investigates the referrals that come into our office. 
The second is the Criminal Prosecutions Division. This 
is the division that, after an investigation is worked, 
if the facts and law warrant presentation to the grand 
jury, this is the division that will take it to a grand 
jury, and if a grand jury decides to return an 
indictment, this is the division that will prosecute it.

Now, as always, there are three important 
things to keep in mind when discussing or considering
the Attorney General's Office role in election code violations. First, it is of paramount importance to recognize and remember that our efforts are 100 percent referral based, and the referrals come to our office from three primary sources.

The first is the Secretary of State's office. The second is, under some circumstances, if some provisions of the election code are complied with, registered voters can submit complaints to our office. And third and finally, local officials, local law enforcement officials, local election officials, can refer cases to our office as well.

It's important to note that we do not now nor have we ever stationed police officers, peace officers, investigators or prosecutors at polling places, either during early voting or on election day.

Our efforts are entirely dependent upon third parties to let us know what is going on in the field as far as election code violations are concerned.

CHAIRMAN: Can I interrupt you at this point to make sure we're clear?

MR. DYER: Yes, sir.

CHAIRMAN: Before you continue.

MR. DYER: Absolutely.

CHAIRMAN: I don't want to do that any
more than I have to. But when you say you can be referred information from local officials, does that mean that there could be a universe of prosecution out there that you are not prepared to talk about that is prosecuted locally that has not been referred to you?

MR. DYER: Absolutely. And that's my second point. Actually we have direct and original jurisdiction to prosecute election code violations but our jurisdiction is by no means exclusive, and what we can testify to is our experience with the election code enforcement process, but our experience is one piece of a much larger puzzle, and in order to get a real handle on whether it, to what extent there may be violations that are occurring, you would have to do some sort of a, have some sort of a dialogue with, for example, local officials, local DA's, local county attorneys that have criminal jurisdiction to prosecute cases. These are cases that can be prosecuted at the local level.

CHAIRMAN: So the purpose is to examine the prevalence of fraud, which I think is the extent of fraud in Texas elections, you're not really in a position to be able to allow us to get our hands fully around that?

MR. DYER: Our office can not do that, no, sir. We can only talk about the things that have
been referred to our office from outside.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Thank you.

MR. DYER: Absolutely. Third and finally, we obviously have criminal investigations that are pending and that are ongoing, and that, for the sake of the integrity of those elections, as well as the rights and the privacy interests of the accused, it's important to recognize that we really can't discuss ongoing investigations. That's something that's always important to keep in mind.

Having said that, according to information that has been compiled by our criminal investigation and our criminal prosecution divisions, by my count, we have received about 267 referrals since August of 2002. Not all of those referrals, because of either the facts or the law or both, will warrant a full fledged prosecution. I'm here to tell you that over the course of time, we have --

CHAIRMAN: What does a referral mean? What does that mean, just someone is making a complaint?

MR. DYER: It can mean any number of things. That's a good question. For example, what can happen is the Secretary of state, if an individual, and they can talk about their process, I believe they're up
next, if some sort of an allegation of voter fraud or an
election code violation comes into the Secretary of
State's office from a voter, they will look at it and
then make whatever determination they make as to whether
it rises to the level of an election code violation, a
criminal one at that. If so, they will refer it to our
office, and they can talk about their process, but once
we got it --

CHAIRMAN: So there's been some level of
scrutiny employed to the complaint before it gets to
you? If it's just a boldface sort of frivolous,
baseless, completely outside of any legitimate area
complaint, then it -- there is some kind of screening
process before it gets to you, so the fact that it is a
referral says something about it, in terms of the
potential legitimacy of the complaint, is that correct?

MR. DYER: Potentially. Let me be real
clear about that. I guess what I'm talking about is
that's it that comes from the Secretary of State's
Office, and I think that there is some level of a review
that goes on at that office, which I'll let them talk
about.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. DYER: But, for example, if the DA in
some county, or a sheriff in some county or a Texas
Ranger or a law enforcement officer will refer it to us, I would imagine that the same level of analysis applies. I even, these are professional law enforcement officers who are in the field, and I would imagine they would refer something to our office only if they felt that the facts or the law as they see them or understand them, we think that it can rise to that kind of a level.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. DYER: And so of the referrals that we have received, 35 of them have been resolved. They have resulted in prosecutions that have been resolved.

CHAIRMAN: What does resolved mean?

MR. DYER: It can mean one of three things. Of the 35, my understanding is they've either been pled out, they've led to jury trials, or they've been dismissed. I don't know, I don't think, although I can run this down, that there's been an actual acquittal after a jury trial, but I think --

CHAIRMAN: What is the equivalent of a finding of no fraud?

MR. DYER: That would be a dismissal. I mean, there's been some instances, I think there's been a handful of them have been dismissed after they've gone through the indictment process, I believe that that's right. 35 of the total number of prosecutions that have
been resolved. Maybe not I'm saying that right.

CHAIRMAN: I'm confused. When you say resolved, I'm still not sure what you mean. You mean they have been found to have been guilty of some degree of fraud?

MR. DYER: Or the prosecution, after the indictment phase, has been dismissed. Either someone has been found guilty or someone has pled to some sort of violation.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. DYER: Or has been dismissed after the indictment.

CHAIRMAN: So in terms of the instances of fraud, we're down to 35?

MR. DYER: That have been successfully, because it's not always successfully, so successfully resolved is a little bit of a misnomer. Taken to their conclusion to the prosecutorial phase.

CHAIRMAN: Are you saying that the difference between 267 and 35 may also involve additional instances of fraud?

MR. DYER: Out of the 267 referrals, some of them have resulted in prosecutions which are currently pending. Some of them, for whatever reason, either the facts or the law, has indicated that this is
not worthy of an investigation, either because we can't substantiate the facts, even if we could substantiate the facts, we couldn't prove them beyond a reasonable doubt so we don't take them to grand jury, or upon further review, we just decided that based on our analysis, a crime hasn't been committed.

CHAIRMAN: So we got three different categories of that 267. We got sort of an indication of fraud by either some sort of a deal or a conviction or we have a segment of them that have been found not to have any validity and then we've got some that are still pending, is that sort of fair, in general, to say there are three categories in which you could put the 267?

My question is apparently we've found that 35 of them may have been fraud, is that correct? And that there's others that are still pending?

MR. DYER: Okay, let me set this straight. We've got 267 referrals.

CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. DYER: Which I guess you could describe allegations.

CHAIRMAN: Right.

MR. DYER: These allegations have been investigated.

CHAIRMAN: Right.
MR. DYER: Of those investigations, we have a handful that have resulted in prosecutions that are pending. These are people who have been indicted, but we're not --

CHAIRMAN: So that 35 is pending?

MR. DYER: No, sir.

CHAIRMAN: Go ahead, I'm sorry.

MR. DYER: Two separate phases.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

REP. HELFIN: Mr. Chairman, can you define what you mean by a handful? What is a handful?

MR. DYER: I think a handful, I'll call it 9.

CHAIRMAN: On a what?

MR. DYER: 12. All of our prosecutions that are pending, meaning that these are things that have gone through at least the indictment phase.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. Is that in addition to the 35?

MR. DYER: That is in addition to the 35, yes. Those that have gone to indictment but they haven't been resolved.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. DYER: Either with a finding of guilt --
CHAIRMAN: So some are in the category that are or may still be fraud, is it 35 and 12? 35 in the original category and then 12 pending?

MR. DYER: There are 12 that are pending.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. DYER: By my count, there are 12 that are pending, meaning that they've at least been indicted but they're waiting some level of resolution.

CHAIRMAN: So is that the universe of these cases that are or may be fraud?

MR. DYER: Subject to either a jury trial or some level of agreement between the defendant and the prosecutor. There are 12 that have been indicted. There's been enough evidence that a grand jury has decided to return the indictment and that's where those 12 are sitting right now. We are waiting some level of resolution. Apart from that, there are the 35 that have been resolved, either through a plea agreement, a jury trial or a dismissal.

CHAIRMAN: Resolved, if it's a jury trial, means they were found guilty?

MR. DYER: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: (Inaudible).
MR. DYER: I can get that answer for you. I don't have an answer to that.

CHAIRMAN: And some of them were just settlements out of court?

MR. DYER: Some of them pled, yes, sir, or some sort of I agree to plead to this violation.

CHAIRMAN: Representative Anchia?

REP. ANCHIA: What time frame are we looking at, Jay?

MR. DYER: We're looking at from August 2002 until now.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay. So almost eight years?

MR. DYER: Give or take, yes, sir.

REP. ANCHIA: Almost eight years. And just to be clear, these are the ones that your office has been dealing with?

MR. DYER: Absolutely.

REP. ANCHIA: This is potentially exclusive of cases that other DA's, that local DAs, just your office.

MR. DYER: That's correct. Yes, sir.

REP. ANCHIA: Part of the initiatives that the AG's office undertook to deal with voter fraud in the state.
MR. DYER: They are referrals that our office received and that led to the efforts that we've took on.

REP. ANCHIA: You may not know this, you may want to ask the Secretary of State's Office this, but do you know how many votes have been cast in the intervening eight years in the state of Texas?

MR. DYER: I don't know.

REP. ANCHIA: Sorry about that. I'll ask the Secretary of State's office.

CHAIRMAN: So what I'm trying to do is isolate from the 267 or eliminate from the 267 the ones that we have some finding that there is no fraud, so in terms of the ones that are or may be fraud, we have the 35 that you mentioned and the 12 that are pending. That's 47. Is that of the 267?

MR. DYER: Yes, those are the ones that have been through at least some part of the formal process. We do have some investigations. The reason I guess I'm getting hung up on the "Are" or "May be" is that we do have ongoing investigations into some of these referrals. Some of these referrals we've looked at and we've decided, either for the facts or the law or the passage of time, or what have you, these cases we're not going to take to a grand jury.
There are currently investigations that are pending and ongoing. Those may result in findings of fraud, and that's why I don't want to limit that to 47, because if we're investigating a case in U-name-it county, will that result in evidence that can be admitted at trial that will show that election code violations happened? Possibly. So I guess that's why I'm getting hung up on the "Are" or "May be."

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MR. DYER: Because just to say there's 47 that are done --

CHAIRMAN: So there's 47 plus. Would you characterize it as a few cases above and beyond that are still being investigated and may be referred to a grand jury?

MR. DYER: There are cases that are being investigated and that may result in a presentation to a grand jury, I think that's fair.

CHAIRMAN: All right.

MR. DYER: They may not but they certainly may be, depending on what the evidence will show.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

REP. HELFIN: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN: Yes.
REP. HELFIN: Okay, now I'm confused. So you had 35 cases resolved in the prosecution process.

MR. DYER: Yes, sir.

REP. HELFIN: But you said there were some of those that were dismissed for lack of evidence. How many of the 35 were dismissed?

MR. DYER: They were dismissed for any number reasons. I don't know

REP. HELFIN: However many, for whatever reasons.

MR. DYER: I can get that. I can get that in terms of the dismissals.

REP. HELFIN: Do you think it was like a third of half of them? Do you have any recall at all?

MR. DYER: No, sir. I think it was probably -- I mean, I'm guessing, and I can confirm this, I think of the 35, I recall 5.

REP. HELFIN: Okay. So instead of 47, we're at 42. 12 in the indictment and then you had 35 of these, 30 that either pled or have gone to trial. Would that be fair?

MR. DYER: Yes, sir, and they could have been dismissed for any number of reasons.

REP. HELFIN: Okay. Thank you.

MR. DYER: Yes, sir.
CHAIRMAN: Continue.

MR. DYER: As the snapshot, of the 35, 18 have been, for the sake of completeness, 18 of them involved some level of allegation under 86006 of the election code, which deals with mail-in ballot, returning a mail-in ballot.

Two involved 84.0041, which involves an application for a mail-in ballot. So of those 35, there's been 9 of them involving illegal voting, which is an offense that's delineated by 64.012 of the election code, and the other 6 are what I will -- it's any kind of a sampling of other offenses, electioneering, releasing poll results before the poll is closed, things of that nature.

CHAIRMAN: Do you have the ability to talk, to tell us how many are impersonation fraud?

MR. DYER: That's a difficult question, and just so we're clear, this is kind of one of the things that we've been talking about, the concept of voter impersonation, that is a sub-category of the offense which is in 16012, which is illegal voting.

Voting impersonation has a stand-alone offense. It's really not something that exists under the penal code. The offense is called illegal voting, which has, I think, four different sub-sections and it
can encapsulate several different kinds of what could be called fraud at a polling place on election day.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. And there are nine of those.

MR. DYER: There are nine of those that have been resolved.

CHAIRMAN: So you can't tell us of the nine how many involved impersonation? You said there's several sub-categories within illegal voting.

MR. DYER: Right.

CHAIRMAN: Do you have the ability to tell us how many of the nine involved impersonation?

MR. DYER: I have not had a chance to review the facts of those nine cases. What I can tell you is that in at least one of those cases, and I think this is out of Port Lavaca, and there was testimony about this in front of this committee last April, and in the Senate in March, there was an officer-holder that was registering, I believe, resident aliens to vote, and that those resident aliens subsequently voted. I don't know what kinds -- I don't know what happened in the polling places but apparently these people did vote, and that there was some testimony that was adduced at trial that these votes may have had some sort of an effect on the leaks. There's one instance.
CHAIRMAN: Okay.

REP. ANCHIA: Mr. Chairman?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, Representative Anchia.

REP. ANCHIA: Thanks, Jay. And I think Mr. Nichols testified before this committee on those cases.

MR. DYER: Yes, sir, I think so.

REP. ANCHIA: And if I recall correctly, there was a question as to mens rea with respect to the actual voters. The voters were told by -- these are legal permanent residents.

MR. DYER: I think that's right.

REP. ANCHIA: Correct?

MR. DYER: I think that's right.

REP. ANCHIA: These were not undocumented persons. They were told by the candidate that they were eligible as legal permanent residents to vote, is that correct?

MR. DYER: That's my understanding.

REP. ANCHIA: I'm remembering probably the same testimony from Mr. Nichols that you were, that these legal permanent residents, in fact, had ID, they had ID. They had state driver's licenses or state ID's, and that they, in fact, voted not being citizens but under the mistaken belief, based on the information
given to them by the candidate, that they were eligible
to vote as legal permanent residents. Is that roughly
the facts?

MR. DYER: That's roughly my
understanding of that case.

REP. ANCHIA: We're talking about the
same one.

MR. DYER: I think that you probably know
more about this than I do. I don't think that those
voters were charged.

REP. ANCHIA: That's right. That's what
Mr. Nichols testified to the fact that they were not
charged.

MR. DYER: If they have been, I do not
know about it.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Mr. Chairman.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, Representative Harper-
Brown.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: When we talk about
these cases, it's not just an individual that went in
and voted, they're not all necessarily just one
individual that went in and voted illegally, it could
involve hundreds or thousands of people that they took
in, or tens of people that they took in, or took their
ballots and fraudulently voted those ballots or had some
irregularity with the voting process. So it could be a number.

In other words, I was going back to Representative Anchia asked how many votes had been cast over those years, as if, you know, to say well, there's only 35 cases, that would be only 35 people that had done something wrong, but there may have been 35 people but it could have involved more votes than just one, is that correct?

MR. DYER: It could have involved more votes than just one, yes, and kind of just to follow up on that point, the 35 cases that have been resolved, and again, just so that everyone is really clear, that's just our office's experience on that, on that process, and I think maybe to your point a little bit further, I mean, I know for a fact that there were -- I say I know for a fact, some of these cases, certainly on the mail-in context, involved more than one ballot.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Right.

MR. DYER: I mean, it's not necessarily just 35 votes. What exactly the universe of votes that these 35 or the 12 or 267 involved is just not something we can -- obviously we can't talk about local law enforcement.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Right.
CHAIRMAN: Can you tell us anything about the extent to which voter fraud tends to find its way to your office? I mean, is there something about this particular crime that is more likely to find its way to your office than other sorts of crime?

I mean, do you have any sense of whether or not a preponderance of the evidence relating to fraud, voter fraud in our state, is going to be relating to matters before your agency or whether it is more likely to be prosecuted locally?

MR. DYER: I don't know that anyone in our office would really have a good answer to that. I think to get a full picture of the landscape again of voter fraud in the state, I think you would probably have to have some conversations with several DA's and local officials. As to why complaints come to our office, it may very well be because of the original jurisdiction that our office does have.

Our office does have original jurisdiction to prosecute an election fraud case, whereas something like a robbery or burglary requires a
little bit more interaction with the local DA, but if an
election code violation comes to our office and we
investigate it and we find that it warrants prosecution,
our office can just handle it directly. In terms of
what the exact numbers are that never make it to our
office because someone in Travis County refers it to the
county DA, I don't know.

CHAIRMAN: Just to make clear, if the
purpose of this committee is to establish the extent of
voter fraud, what we know in terms of the evidence in
our state, you're going to be able to tell us what you
know in your agency but you don't have any idea whether
that is a tiny part of the whole or whether it is the
whole?

MR. DYER: That's correct.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, all right.

Representative Anchia?

REP. ANCHIA: Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Jay, I appreciate your testimony today.

MR. DYER: Absolutely.

REP. ANCHIA: You've always been really
helpful to help contextualize some of the issues that
we're dealing with. Write that down. It's another
favorite word of mine. Representative Bohac is writing
down my favorite words.
Your office was nice enough to send us a list of the matters that you have investigated and/or prosecuted since 2002, and if you could just indulge me for a second with some questions here about those matters, and I don't think there's any disagreement with anybody on this committee that voter fraud exists in the state of Texas, and I'm sure you share that conclusion, correct?

MR. DYER: Our office has seen evidence of voter fraud, yes, sir.

REP. ANCHIA: And I would affirmatively say that there is voter fraud in the state of Texas. And one of the things that we're trying to get our hands around, as Mr. Chairman discussed, was the extent of it, and I think the charge also discusses a photo identification. We do have a voter ID standard in the state of Texas currently and it discusses how a voter photo identification standard might address some of the fraud that we see in the state, and it's been my contention over time that most of the fraud that we do see in the state, and I think it's borne out by the matters that you articulated for us, that you described for us today, is in mail-in ballot fraud. That is, a bulk of what you see in the referrals and your prosecution, successful prosecutions, correct?
MR. DYER: We do see a significant number of mail-in allegations, yes, sir.

REP. ANCHIA: And that's consistent with what we see as well, and on the list that you gave me, we saw, in terms of illegal voting -- Can you describe --

We saw incidents of illegal voting. Can you describe some of the fact patterns that you see under illegal voting based on the complaints and the prosecutions? Are there some typical fact patterns that stand out?

MR. DYER: To be honest with you, I'd have to refer you to someone who just kind of handles the prosecutions and the investigations more on a day-to-day basis than I do, and we can certainly see if we can set that kind of a discussion up.

I mean, 64012 talks about 3 or 4 different categories of illegal voting. I do this from memory. One of them is voting in an election you're not supposed to, or you're not registered in; voting in an election you're not eligible to vote in; impersonating a voter. I think voting twice, and there's three or four sub-sections, I think, under 64012.

REP. ANCHIA: And in the list that you all sent over, under the allegation of illegal voting,
there were also charges related to providing false
information on an application for an early ballot.

I'm just looking at the cases here. It
says, "Allegation of illegal voting, forgery," and then
the charges that were brought were seven counts, for
example, of knowingly providing false information on an
application for early voting ballot.

Do you categorize that as a, as an illegal
voting offense or a mail-in ballot, or voter
registration fraud event?

MR. DYER: It's hard to say.

REP. ANCHIA: It may be both.

MR. DYER: It certainly could be. I
believe that's up to the prosecutor to decide what he or
she feels he could prove beyond a reasonable doubt.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay.

MR. DYER: When presenting that
information to a grand jury or to a jury.

REP. ANCHIA: So on the list that you all
were nice enough to send over, we had allegations of
convicted felons registering and casting ballots. We
had official oppression.

What does that mean, official
oppression? Because under the charges, it says, "Two
counts of official oppression."
I'm not sure exactly what that is.

MR. DYER: I don't know that I'm really versed enough to talk about that specific offense.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay.

MR. DYER: I can look it up and get back to you.

REP. ANCHIA: No worries. Forgery, we had folks who made false reports to police, possessing a ballot without the voter's consent, mail-in ballot violations, we see that throughout.

Anyway, so there are any number of instances of illegal voting. There was one case, and you might want to talk about this, of voting, one kind of illegal voting, voter impersonation at a polling place that was in Harris County and it's the case of Jack Carol Crowder, right?

MR. DYER: Yes.

REP. ANCHIA: I was interested to see this, because up until this case, in looking through the list that your office had provided, I hadn't really found a case that would have been prevented if any of the bills had passed related to photo identification during the 2005, 2007 and 2009 sessions. I was trying to figure out which of these cases might have been prevented by the passage of any of those pieces of
All three of those pieces of legislation are slightly different, but let's just --

MR. DYER: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: But let's just stipulate that they are materially similar, if that's okay, to where there would be a preference stated for a photo identification standard.

So I look at this Harris County case because I was very interested in it. It occurred in the Democratic primary, 2008 Democratic primary, and correct me if I'm wrong, but the fact pattern was that Jack Carol Crowder went to vote in a Democrat primary. He, in fact, showed up, did not have his voter registration certificate because he was not registered to vote at that particular location.

His father, however, was, so that would be Jack Carol Crowder, Jr. -- was, in fact, registered to vote but had deceased about a year earlier, deceased in 2007.

Jack Carol Crowder, III went ahead and voted in that election, signed his name in the poll book and apparently gave some form of ID. It's unclear what he provided, but in order to sign in the poll book, you have to furnish some sort of ID. And their names were...
the same. Their addresses were the same, and the only
thing that was different was the date of birth. That
was like the one piece of data in the poll book that
might have led the person to conclude that -- that Jack
Carol Crowder, III was not eligible to vote in that
election, but nonetheless, he voted. He was charged
with a felony, as the record stated, and then I guess
pled down to a misdemeanor. Are those facts generally
correct in your mind?

MR. DYER: Generally speaking, yes. I
mean, I don't know what kind of information he showed,
and, I mean, you may have referenced he showed some
level of a voter registration card, and I don't know
that.

REP. ANCHIA: No, I said he did not show
a voter registration card, right.

MR. DYER: From what I know from the
information I sent to your office, it looks like he was
not registered to vote and he voted, and so he was
charged under 64012, and from what I can tell, it looks
like he did plead it down to some sort of misdemeanor.

REP. ANCHIA: Right. And I did see in
the affidavit that was provided by the officer who
investigated the case that Jack Carol Crowder, III said
he wasn't sure if he was registered to vote, he thought
he might be. It turns out he wasn't. He had checked, when he got his driver's license, he had checked that he did not want to register to vote. I guess was motivated to go in and vote, showed some form of voter ID, that's why they would have asked him to sign the poll book, right, which is what he did. We're trying to figure out what that is, whether it was a state ID or a driver's license or some other form of ID.

MR. DYER: Right, and from my side, I don't know that if that information is available. If it is, I can --

REP. ANCHIA: We're looking for it too, we're looking for it too, but that's the one case that we've been able to see of voter impersonation, and if, in fact, Jack Carol Crowder, III had furnished a state ID or a driver's license, that fact pattern would have been prevented by the photo ID bills that we've seen introduced in the legislature. Is that your understanding based on, again, if we can stipulate that the three bills were substantially similar.

MR. DYER: Is my time up?

REP. ANCHIA: That may be my time up. I felt a buzz in my seat.

MR. DYER: I'm sorry, if you could ask that again.
REP. ANCHIA: No, that's okay. So based on your general understanding of the terms included in the statute, in the -- excuse me -- in the proposed bills during the 2005, 2007, 2009 sessions, if Jack Carol Crowder, III had, in fact, presented his state ID or his driver's license, would that type of voter impersonation fraud been prevented by any of the bills that were proposed?

MR. DYER: It's hard to say with any kind of definitiveness. I mean, I guess the question is if the law requires him to show his driver's license.

REP. ANCHIA: Uh-huh.

MR. DYER: And he walks in with his driver's license.

REP. ANCHIA: Uh-huh.

MR. DYER: Based on that fact alone, it seems he may have complied with that provision of the law. With that being said --

REP. ANCHIA: Clearly there was illegal voting, right?

MR. DYER: Clearly.

REP. ANCHIA: You know, and I looked at the mens rea, right, and he pled at the fact that he was not eligible to vote and he voted, but I mean, it was the same name, same address, same gender in the poll
book. The one thing that the poll workers did not catch in that situation was date of birth.

MR. DYER: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: You know, the father was significantly older than the son, and that might have, that might have stopped him from voting, but otherwise, he signed the poll book using his name.

I just -- I'm always trying to figure out instances or fact patterns that would give rise or that would support the need for photo ID in terms of the voter fraud that we see here, so I was just really curious about this case. I mean, I said, "Okay, here's a case of in-person voter impersonation, we're going to really take a look at it." And then when I looked at it, I said, "This might not be the smoking gun that I thought it might be." This, in fact, might be someone who presented a state ID or driver's license and signed the poll book, and it was a poll worker. Two things I think happened here. One, the deceased father was still on the rolls.

MR. DYER: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: Well, yes, he was still on the rolls. I pulled the poll book. And then, two, the poll worker didn't notice that the date of birth was materially, that this person could not have been, even
though they had the same name, same address, same
gender, were not the exact same person.

It's a clearly mistake that someone could
make in haste or something like that, but not the
situation that I thought would really be the smoking gun
that we would be looking for, you know, to justify them,
the photo identification.

MR. DYER: And whether it is or it is
not, I'll obviously leave to others, but whether that
justifies any kind of given piece of legislation or not
is obviously --

REP. ANCHIA: That's not your purview,
yes, right.

MR. DYER: I think that a prosecutor
would tell you that any kind of a tool that might help
him to identify someone who is committing some sort of
an illegal act and it can, in turn, lead to admissible
evidence at a criminal trial is a tool that they could
use. Always and in every instance, probably help in
some cases more than others, certainly possible.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay.

CHAIRMAN: I wasn't clear on this. Is
the case that he's talking about one of the nine illegal
voting cases that you earlier referred to?

MR. DYER: One of the nine that's been,
I'll say resolved, taken to resolution, yes, sir, one of the nine.

CHAIRMAN: All right. Representative Harper-Brown.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, but in that instance, if we had a system that was similar to the system they have in Mexico, where not only do they have a voter ID but they have the photograph at the polling location of the person to vote, then he probably wouldn't have been able to vote if the worker could have pulled up his photo at the same time he was verifying his registration, since he didn't have his voter ID or his voter registration card.

MR. DYER: If that's how they do it, that certainly might make it easier, but I don't know how -- I'm not familiar with their system. I'm just not prepared to elaborate.

CHAIRMAN: Continue. Are you done?

MR. DYER: No, sir, I'm just here answering questions.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. All right. Any other questions, members, of this witness?

All right. Thank you.

MR. DYER: Thank you all.

CHAIRMAN: At this time, the Chair calls
Ann McGeehan with the Secretary of State's office. Good morning.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Good morning. I'm Ann McGeehan, with the Secretary of State's office. I thought that first I would address the part of the charge that talks about the study of the new laws in other states.

Ken Beall, one of our staff attorneys, has prepared a 50 state chart survey. It's in your packet, and so I won't go through that entire survey, of course, but out of the 50 states, 27 states, including Texas, require some form of identification in order to vote. Twenty-three states do not require a voter to present ID before voting.

Out of the 27 states that require some form of identification, 11 states require photo ID, and within those 11, some of those states will give an option for a voter to sign an affidavit if they do not have the photo ID present with them when they're presenting themselves to vote.

REP. ANCHIA: Repeat that again, that last figure.

MS. MCGEEHAN: The last figure is 11 states require photo ID.

REP. ANCHIA: And how many allow for the
affidavit as a form of ID?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I did not count that up. They're all a little bit different. It's in the charts though. One of the columns in the charts talks about affidavits. I could go back --

Let me go back and get you the specifics in that.

REP. ANCHIA: If it's in the chart, thanks.

CHAIRMAN: And Ann, just to the clear, the affidavits, how does that work? Sign something that says, "I don't have a photo ID but I am Todd Smith?"

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right. And they're all -- I mean, each state is a little bit different. Some of them you sign an affidavit, then you have to present evidence within five days, you know, proof of identification. You go back to an election official within five days.

CHAIRMAN: So the general rule is you have to show up with the photo ID within a certain period of time; you still have to have a photo ID after you sign the affidavit?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, this is only within those states that require photo ID.

CHAIRMAN: Exactly, I understand.
MS. MCGEEHAN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, I understand. Of those 11 states, there's a certain number that have an affidavit option.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN: In those states that have that affidavit option, is it just -- What do you have to present within a cure period?

MS. MCGEEHAN: It's very different from state to state. New Mexico, I think it's very simple. You just sign a statement stating your name, date of birth and residence. Florida --

CHAIRMAN: And then you don't have to cure at all --

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN: In New Mexico?

MS. MCGEEHAN: And I think it's the same in Michigan. You know, they're very, very different. You know, each state has kind of addressed this in a very different way.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MS. MCGEEHAN: In some states, Georgia, you have to have photo ID; Florida, you have to have the photo ID.
CHAIRMAN: And they do have a cure period, if you happen to show up without one.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN: You have a certain number of days to be able to come back with one.

MS. MCGEEHAN: And then you have to show that --

CHAIRMAN: Photo ID.

MS. MCGEEHAN: -- appropriate government issued ID.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MS. MCGEEHAN: I know you're all very familiar with the law in Texas. Of course, we require identification but it doesn't have to be photo ID. The law assumes that the voter is going to present their voter registration certificate, but if they don't have the certificate, then they can present one of about, oh, let's see, seven or so items that are allowed for in state law. That includes driver's license, any form of identification, including the person's photo, a birth certificate, citizenship papers, passport, official mail addressed to the person by a governmental entity, a copy of a current utility bill, bank statement, government check, pay check or other government document that shows the name and address of the voter, and then the law also
allows the Secretary of State to prescribe other permissible forms of identification, but we have not at this time.

Since the 81st legislative session, two states have passed new laws which require ID for voting, and again, it kind of reflects just the variety that's out there.

Idaho, effective July 1st, will require photo ID but they allow for same day registration at the polls if the voter presents a valid photo ID and proof of residence at the polls.

Utah passed a law that became effective last May, which requires a photo ID or two other kinds of ID, but Utah gives the voter a five day period to present proof of ID to an election official if they don't have it on election day.

On the litigation front --

CHAIRMAN: So that would be one photo, two non-photos, with a five day cure, where you can present either the photo or the two non-photos?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's right.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MS. MCGEEHAN: On the litigation front, of course, in April of 2008, before you last met in regular session, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled, in the
Crawford vs. Marion County case, that the Indiana voter ID law was constitutional and that the state's interest were sufficiently weighty to justify any limitation imposed on voters.

However, in 2009, there was a state court challenge in Indiana on the same law, and an Indiana court of appeals struck the law down on the grounds that the ID law regulates voters in a manner that is not uniform and impartial because voters that vote by mail aren't require to present proof of identity but a voter that votes in person must present proof of identity. That case is on appeal and it's pending before the Indiana Supreme Court, but it's our understanding that the state is still enforcing and requires photo ID before a voter is permitted to vote.

That's the overview on the, kind of the big overview on the 50 states, and I would be happy to give any more detail, or if you want specific copies of the state law, I would be happy to get that for you. Of course --

Yes?

CHAIRMAN: In terms of states that have what we would characterize as hard photo ID's, in other words, you have to present a photo ID, you may be able to present it five days after the election if you don't
have it on election day, but you have to present one.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN: Do you know, off the top of your head, what states we're talking about -- Indiana, Georgia, Florida?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Anybody else that's joined that party?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes. There are 11 states now that are in that group.

CHAIRMAN: Well, I don't consider a state that says you just sign an affidavit that says I'm Todd Smith and you don't have to do anything else.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN: If you don't have a photo ID, to be a hard photo ID. I'm talking about a state where you have to present a photo ID in order for your vote to count either at the polls or within a few days after the polls. Do you know?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, I think even Georgia, and they're, you know, pretty strict law, they do allow the voter to come in up to two days after the election and present ID.

CHAIRMAN: A photo ID?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.
CHAIRMAN: That's what I'm talking about. I'm trying, if possible, to determine what the universe of states where there is not any voter whose vote does not count, whose vote counts unless they present a photo ID. In other words, you have to have one or your vote does not count, and you can present it at the polls or you can present it within five days if you forget it on election day, but you have to have one or your vote doesn't count.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, I think clearly Florida, Georgia, Idaho now.

CHAIRMAN: And I guess even that's not even true really of Indiana, because they had exceptions in Indiana, religious objectors. I don't remember all the exemptions, but that's correct, isn't it? That really even Indiana wouldn't fit into that category?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes. To be honest, I'm not familiar with the exceptions in the Indiana law.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. Well, let's just -- I know from past experience that Indiana and Georgia and Florida are the states that sort of tend to come up. We will leave aside what's happened since then or which other states may be similar to that now.

I mean, what I was trying to determine, and I don't know if you're the one or maybe Jay is still
here from the Attorney General. Did he sneak out?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. Is whether there are any states that have what would generally be characterized as a hard photo ID that are voting rights states that obtained approval of their hard photo ID bill through either the Obama justice department or the district court in Washington, D.C.

In other words, if we passed a photo ID bill in Texas this session, it has to go through one of those two places.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN: Indiana is not a voting rights state, didn't have to have pre-clearance. I believe, and I'm still from the process of trying to get this confirmation, Georgia and Florida are.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes. Well, Georgia definitely is. Florida, I think, not the state isn't but some of the jurisdictions are covered, but the state as a whole is not covered.

CHAIRMAN: Georgia was pre-cleared through the Bush justice administration, I know that, and I'm not sure about Florida. Do you know?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, Florida's law was in place for the '09, for your session because you had the
state election director come. I don't know how old it is though. It may be the fourth, George Bush justice department, may be earlier.

CHAIRMAN: Well, the last information I saw said that Florida -- I don't know if you know the answer to this, Steven, but was a partial voting rights, and I don't know what that means in term of how they got or whether they had to get pre-cleared.

MS. MCGEEHAN: It means their state laws don't need to be pre-cleared, but if the jurisdiction makes any change, like a county makes a change, certain counties are covered.

CHAIRMAN: So Florida is a partial voting rights state and they passed a state voting act law, then you -- they don't have to be pre-cleared at all.

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's my understanding.

CHAIRMAN: So the three that we typically refer to, the only one who has had to be pre-cleared, that was pre-cleared, went through the Bush justice department, is that correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: In Georgia, yes.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. Thank you.

MS. MCGEEHAN: All right. Okay. Okay, the other part of the charge, of course, directs the committee to examine prevalence of fraud in Texas. And
I'll share the data that we have, but just as Jay Dyer noted, I need to similarly note that it's not necessarily indicative of the entire set of data on election fraud. We only get what's reported to our office, and, of course, a lot is reported locally and probably some of it goes unreported as well.

Citizens can either file a criminal complaint with their local district attorneys to registered voters, file a complaint, they have that option under the election code, or they can file a complaint with the Secretary of State's office. We review it and if, on its face, and it has to be in writing, but if it represents facts which establish criminal violations of the election code, then we will make a referral to the Attorney General's Office.

Since the last legislative session, we have made -- we made 14 referrals to the office of the Attorney General in 2009 and 10 referrals so far in 2010. And of the 24 referrals, two of them involve -- at least two of them involve allegations of voter impersonation.

We also receive many complaints through our toll free line, but not all of those --

We try to track all complaints and try to make, have an effort in place to write down all
complaints, but sometimes some complaints may come through, and in these informal complaints that come through, we've had some potential voter impersonation complaints as well.

Since the last session, I thought I'd highlight two changes that our office has made in the areas of trying to combat fraud.

CHAIRMAN: Before you move on real quick and do that --

MS. MCGEEHAN: Sure.

CHAIRMAN: I want to ask you just about what you just said. Of the two allegations that involved voter impersonation, was there some level of scrutiny that your office engaged in before you referred them on? And if so, to what extent?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, we require that a -- In order to make a referral to the Attorney General, we must receive a written complaint, it must be signed, and they must present some factual evidence of a crime. They can't just say, "We think the primary was wrong." They need to have specific facts.

We encourage folks to send us as much detail as possible, and I think the two instances that involve voter impersonation, we had a fair amount of accompanied material, you know, sign-in sheets, things
of that nature that was sent along with the complaint, forwarded to the AG's office.

CHAIRMAN: So if there's a poll worker that says I saw some guy walk in, you know, same guy, same clothes, same person on the same day, and they're just saying this and they're swearing to it, is that the kind of complaint you're talking about? Is that typical?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Although typically they probably don't come from the poll workers, typically they probably come from, you know, maybe a --

REP ANCHIA: Campaign?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Campaign. Or we've had a couple recently from the press, where the press has been doing some investigations.

REP ANCHIA: Are they sworn complaints?

MS. MCGEEHAN: No. Some of them are but we don't require that they be sworn.

REP. ANCHIA: Do you know if either of the impersonation cases you referred to were sworn?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I don't know.

REP. ANCHIA: And you referred both of them?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REP. ANCHIA: And what was the vintage of
those cases?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, one of them was the Harris County case that you and Jay Dyer just discussed, and the other one involved the city of Progresso.

REP. ANCHIA: The Progresso cases?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Uh-huh.

REP. ANCHIA: And it's my understanding that those have been successfully prosecuted but not on voter impersonation. I wish we had Jay back here, but they were illegal voting but -- I think they were selling votings, is what I recall.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, once we made that referral, we don't get any formal communication back, so I don't know how those were resolved.

CHAIRMAN: While I've got you, is it fair to say most of the referrals you make involve absentee ballots?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I would say maybe about half. It's a fair number but it's not the only thing that's referred.

CHAIRMAN: And so obviously the other half that's made up of impersonation fraud, what would be the second largest category?

MS. MCGEEHAN: It's really assorted. I mean, bribery of the voter, electioneering, voting more
than once.

REP. ANCHIA: Can you rank those in terms of incidences, mail-in ballot, fraud being obviously 50 percent?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes; several of them, the subject matter is just illegal voting, so there could be a lot included in that. Voter intimidation. I have two briberies.

CHAIRMAN: Is there something about mail-in ballot fraud that is easier to detect, more likely to be caught, than impersonation fraud?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's a tough question, I mean, because early voting by mail, you have less safeguards because it's in the privacy of a voter's home so you don't have election officials present. There have been recent changes to the law though which require more documentation so that everybody that -- you know, any person that helps the voter complete their application for ballot by mail or helps them vote a ballot has to, you know, document it, so that is helping, I think, in prosecution in finding kind of that chain of custody.

CHAIRMAN: So sort of some information that weighs both ways? More documentation required, and therefore, perhaps greater potential for some sort of
discovery of fraud? On the other hand, it occurs in the privacy of your home rather than in the presence of officials and so that might actually weigh the other way?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right, but voter impersonation, that would probably be something tough for election officials to detect.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, but in terms of determining the relative toughness, the only have strong feelings about whether you're more likely to get caught if you attempt absentee ballot fraud versus impersonation fraud.

MS. MCGEEHAN: I'm not sure how to answer that one right.

CHAIRMAN: Clearly the preponderance of the prosecution relates to absentee ballot as against impersonation fraud. I'm trying to determine what that means.

Is that an indication of that the greater preponderance of the actual fraud is absentee ballot fraud or is there an indication of being some sort of difference in the likelihood of being caught versus engaging in one sort of fraud versus the other sort of fraud.

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's a hard one to
answer. I would be calling for an opinion and I don't feel comfortable giving that.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Mr. Chairman.


REP. HARPER-BROWN: Thank you,

Mr. Chairman. Could you define impersonation for me?

Does impersonation include someone voting that is not a voter or is it when they are using some other person's ID to vote?

MS. MCGEEHAN: The way it's defined in the election code is when a person is impersonating another registered voter. They themselves are not registered but they are impersonating an eligible registered voter. That's under the offense of illegal voting.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: And so when the rolls are set, the election rolls, voting rolls, do you verify that these people legally have the right to vote when a person registers?

MS. MCGEEHAN: There are several validations that are done when a person registered, but they don't -- it does not determine all eligibility requirements, so what happens is the county reviews the application first, makes sure the resident is in the
county. Then that is sent to the Secretary's of State's office.

We validate whether that driver's license really is the driver's license of that person. If the voter applicant hasn't submitted a driver's license but they've submitted a Social Security number instead, we validate that that's the right Social Security number for that voter.

That's what we do up front to get, as far as getting a person registered. Now once a person is registered in the data base, there are other things we do periodically, so weekly we get information on finally convicted felons from DPS. We run that against a statewide list. We get information on deaths from the Bureau of Vital Statistics. We run that against the data base. We don't have any systematic way to verify citizenship status, but the district clerks do on a monthly basis provide lists to the voter registrars of persons who were excused for jury service because they weren't U.S. citizens.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: But if they haven't been excused, then we're not verifying -- there's really not away to verify citizenship?

MS. MCGEEHAN: No.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Okay. So how would
you know that someone was impersonating another voter?
How easy would it be for that poll worker or for someone
to know that they were impersonated?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I think it would be very hard unless the poll worker knew everybody in his precinct, some tiny community, but in most cases, it would be difficult.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: So then it would be difficult to quantify whether there is excessive voter fraud or impersonation or whether there is minor. I mean, you really can't prove it either way because there's not a way to know, unless like you said, they know every person coming in.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right. Right.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: And then -- and you only investigate on complaints?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Correct. And we don't investigate, to make that clear. We just sort of get the facts and then refer it.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Now one of the other questions, because one of the things that was mentioned in some of the problems that's been happening in Dallas County was about the mail-in ballot itself.

The mail-in ballot, does it contain all the information for that election and for which election
they're voting in? Do you know that?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, it's specific to the election.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Okay, that's what I thought, but one of the complaint was that they could use think that there was any way that they could do that.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, there's one exception, and that's for the primary, so the complaints were out of the primary, if the person requests the ballot in the primary, they can also request to automatically receive a ballot by mail for the run-off. So that might by what was discussed.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Okay.

MS. MCGEEHAN: One application was requested for both elections.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Okay.

MS. MCGEEHAN: But the ballot itself --

REP. HARPER-BROWN: The ballot itself is very specific to that election?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Okay, that's what I thought. All right. Thank you.

CHAIRMAN: So I want to just, to kind of make sure I'm as far as we can get on this kind of
question to the extent to which there is a difference, if at all, between the likelihood of getting caught, committing absentee ballot fraud versus impersonation fraud, and what Representative Harper-Brown just indicated was that basically somebody has to turn you in if you walk up to the polls and say I am John when you are really Ted, or you, John, you say you're John when you're really Ted, and then after you vote, John shows up, or before you have voted, John has already voted, I guess those are two ways I can imagine off the top of my head to be caught, and impersonation fraud is you have somebody else know about it, turn you in, or the person you're impersonating actually votes before or after you do.

REP. ANCHIA: Mr. Chairman, there's one other thing, just to clarify that, in the case of Jack Crowder, he voted for someone who was deceased at the time, and when there was an audit of the rolls, they saw hey, well, this person that voted is deceased, they did a little more investigation and that's how they found it.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. And that's what you just referred to, where you compare the rolls periodically to determine who was deceased?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.
CHAIRMAN: What would prompt -- I guess in that case where he was deceased, what would prompt somebody to question? Would it be because you do this automatic comparison of the rolls and somehow somebody noticed that somebody had voted before the person was taken off the rolls as being deceased but yet after the date which they were deceased?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Excuse me. I mean, I guess the public records would certainly allow somebody to do that kind of investigation. In that specific case, the process that we received -- you know, obviously the father's name stayed on the rolls past time, you know, he died in '07 apparently and he's still on the rolls in the spring of '08. And so there are some limitations on getting that information from the Bureau of Vital Statistics. It can be up to six months old, for one thing, and we have to be matched based on Social Security numbers, so unless we have a good match, we are very hesitant to label someone has possibly deceased. You know, you don't want to cancel someone who's very much alive and eligible to register to vote, so unfortunately, the two data bases that the Bureau of Vital Statistics database is not so easy to compare against the statewide list of registered voters because
some of the matching criteria is not the same. We don't have driver's license numbers in the Bureau of Vital Statistics data base.

REP. ANCHIA: And Mr. Chairman, I think that the audit didn't occur at the Secretary of State's level but at the local level. I think the county did the match, if I'm not mistaken.

MS. MCGEEHAN: It could be. The county can also receive information locally, which may be quicker than getting it from Bureau of Vital Statistics.

REP. CHAIRMAN: So if granddad dies, I have his voter registration card. I'm really, you know, interested in election so I'd rather vote twice rather than once. The only way that's going to be caught, on that issue anyway, is if there's some kind of independent effort on the part of the local government to do some sort of audit?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That and the fact, I guess, that they are public records, so generally what happens, the campaign scrutinizes all the records after a close election, but as far as a systematic audit, that would be up to locals to initiate that.

REP. CHAIRMAN: But even if I do vote for grand-dad because he's dead and I've got his voter registration card and there's some kind of subsequent
audit that determines that someone voted with grandad's
voter registration card, how are they going to tie it to
me?

MS. MCGEEHAN: It probably would be very
difficult to tie it to you.

CHAIRMAN: Yes, they can't find me.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, you signed as him and
there would be no way to track it back to you.

CHAIRMAN: So how do we catch people with
absentee ballot fraud? Is it the same thing? Do we
have person that turn them in that know about it? Do
you have a sense on that?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Sometimes folks are turned
in, sometimes voters themselves feel -- sometimes there
can be aggressive campaigns, come to a person's home,
and a lot of times the voters are elderly, they'll let
somebody in. Sometimes they get pressured into voting a
certain way. That campaign worker leaves and then the
campaign worker arrives and then the
campaign worker leaves and then the
voter thinks twice and like, "Well, I really didn't want
to vote for candidate X," and then they'll try to cancel
their ballot. Or like your similar example, they'll
show up to vote on election day but the poll list is
marked having that that person voted earlier, and the
voter says, "But I didn't vote early," and that's an
indication that something is going on.
CHAIRMAN: Okay. So a lot of times the voter themselves report absentee ballot fraud.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: On them?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, and in addition to campaigns. Campaigns will also have obviously a vested interest in wanting to research that.

CHAIRMAN: Representative Anchia?

REP. ANCHIA: I'll defer.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, Dr. Allen.

REP. ALLEN: An incident of inside voter fraud, what I consider inside the polling place, i.e., it's a slow day at the polling place so the precinct judge takes the liberty to vote for a few of my neighbors who did not show up at the polls, or I know will not show up. Have you ever had that kind of fraud before?

MS. MCGEEHAN: We have had that allegation before. I don't know that it was ever proved out, but no, not too often, but I can remember that allegation coming up in the past, at least several times.

REP. ALLEN: Several times. Was it Houston?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I think it was Houston.
CHAIRMAN: Representative Anchia?

REP. ANCHIA: I wanted to follow up on the Chairman's sort of line of questioning about trying to get at the incidence of one type of fraud versus the other, mail-in versus in-person, the type of impersonation that the photo ID bills of the last three sessions have tried to drive at, because none of those three bills, to your knowledge, has included a photo ID requirement for mail-in ballots, correct? 2005, 2007?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I don't recall that being

--

REP. ANCHIA: As far as you can remember?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: So we do have about 50 percent of your complaints have been mail-in ballot fraud, correct, that you testified to that before?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: Yet the photo identification bills of the last three sessions did not include any sort of photo identification for mail-in ballots, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's my memory.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay. That's my memory too.

When we talk about the difference in
deterring, potential deterrents for fraud, what is the penalty for a person showing up at the polls with someone else's voter registration certificate and trying to vote their ballot? It's two to ten in jail and $10,000 fine, is that right?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I know it's a felony. I don't know specifically what the punishment is on that. I could look it up.

REP. ANCHIA: And the person would be showing up in front of, in front of whom typically?

MS. MCGEEHAN: In front of the poll worker, the election judge or election clerk at the polls.

REP. ANCHIA: Potentially witnesses there?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REP. ANCHIA: Would those deterrents, those witnesses be available in a mail-in ballot scenario?—

Is there a judge that oversees mail-in ballots; that is, goes to a person's home and witnesses that, witnesses a person signing?

MS. MCGEEHAN: No. I mean, you know, the early voting clerk, all that is either at the county or the city, so once the ballot is mailed, the only folks
that might be at the voter's home would be relatives or friends or something like that.

REP. ANCHIA: Or nobody?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: So it could be completely anonymous?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: In terms of the scaleability of a type of fraud, which is something that always interests me why anyone would subject themselves to two to ten in jail and $10,000 fine to change one vote, it is easier, you've probably gotten complaints about mail-in ballot fraud being on a large scale, correct, vis-a-vis voter impersonation?

Let me back up. I'll ask it in nuggets.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Okay.

REP. ANCHIA: Have you received complaints about large scale mail-in ballot fraud?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Large scale meaning more than just one or two?

REP. ANCHIA: More than five.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay, have you received complaints of large scale voter impersonation fraud, the type of voter impersonation that would be remedied by
the photo ID bills that we've seen in the legislature, more than five?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, I mean, based on the referrals that were made to the Attorney General, which again, is not the full picture of everything going on in the state, you know.

REP. ANCHIA: On a per-instance basis.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Out of the I guess 24 referrals that we've made in the last two years, two clearly involved allegations of voter impersonation.

REP. ANCHIA: And how many of those involve more than -- again, I'm trying to get at the scaleability.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right. I think that one of them did involve several voters. It wasn't just a single act.

REP. ANCHIA: Was it more than five voters?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I don't remember. We would have to pull that case. I'm pretty sure it was the City of Progresso.

REP. ANCHIA: Right, it was a Progresso case, right?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay. So I mean, we're
trying to get at the incidence of a particular type of voter fraud. I mean, a corollary question is what is the potential yield and what is the potential risk for a campaign for an individual, right, so you --

Would you agree with me that the potential yield versus risk, an anonymous process potentially done alone in one's home versus someone, versus an instance where you're showing up to change potentially one vote in front of witnesses, do you see a difference between the risk in yield in either of those situations? The question is, do you see a difference?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, there's differences in risk but I hesitate to say that that somehow means that there's more by mail fraud than voter impersonation fraud, because we're dealing with limited data, so I hate to make any kind of conclusion.

REP. ANCHIA: Right, we're dealing with limited data but that's the data, that's the only data we have, right? What else can we base our decisions off of? I mean, I could flip a coin.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes. I mean, I guess the local prosecuting authorities might have data. Election contests filed in the state may have data on some of the key issues as well. There might be other sources.

REP. ANCHIA: But there's probably no
better data? I mean, do you think? Who would have more data?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I think that's the problem. It's very decentralized. To the extent that we're the central authority for elections, we receive a lot of it, but I hate to say that that represents the universe.

REP. ANCHIA: How many votes have been cast since 2002?

MS. MCGEEHAN: You gave me a heads-up on that one.

REP. ANCHIA: Yes, I figured you texted someone and got the answer.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, I didn't text, but all I can tell you right now is over 20 million, and it's probably higher than that, but just going back --

REP. ANCHIA: That's state and local or just state?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That represents the November general.

REP. ANCHIA: That's just for November general.

MS. MCGEEHAN: November general.

CHAIRMAN: What was that, 20 million what?
MS. MCGEEHAN: Over 20 million votes cast in the November general elections held in '08, '06, '04 and '02, and I'm saying it's over 20 million. We can get you the specifics. It's all on our website.

CHAIRMAN: You're talking about the state of Texas?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, there were 8 million votes cast in 2008 for the presidential, and that was one of our high water years for turn-out. There was about 4 million, I think, in 2006.

CHAIRMAN: I thought you just told me there were 20 million votes cast.

MS. MCGEEHAN: During those four general elections, over 20 million votes cast.

CHAIRMAN: Okay, got you. Is that the total over four years?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. How many registered voters are we again? Remind me.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right at 13 million.

CHAIRMAN: 13, okay.

REP. ANCHIA: Just really quickly. In those 20 million, just again, we're going back to 2002, at least 20 million, and that's not local elections.

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's not local, that's
REP. ANCHIA: It's just general, it's not primary. How many complaints total, just complaints, unfounded, founded, referred, unreferred, how many complaints since 2002?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Including complaints that we have received, you know, on the phone, I can't remember.

REP. ANCHIA: Look, you know, "My crazy uncle, you know, doesn't have the mind to go vote and he went to go vote." I mean, just anything, everything.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, I'm really guesstimating here, but maybe between 500 to a thousand.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay. Let's take the big number, a thousand.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Okay.

REP. ANCHIA: Could it be a bigger number? Could it be 2000?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I don't think it would be that big, at least as far as what we've tracked.

REP. ANCHIA: And again, these are un -- you know, these are the ones that you may refer on, the ones you may screen.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: We don't have enough
information in 2000. Okay, let me ask you really
quickly about the states that have different systems
than Texas, because we have a voter ID standard
currently, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay. And when you do not
have -- let's talk about Texas first and I'll get to the
other states.

When you do not have your ID, your voter
ID, under the current standard, you can vote using an
affidavit, correct? You sign a poll book that contains
an affidavit in it, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right, a person can vote a
provisional ballot. It is an affidavit. We used to
call it the challenge affidavit, now it's called the
provisional ballot, but it is, in fact, an affidavit.

REP. ANCHIA: I'm asking you about
something slightly different, right, and I never have my
voter registration certificate on me.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Oh, I'm sorry, I know what
you're asking now.

REP. ANCHIA: So I do not satisfy the
voter ID standard in the state of Texas when I go vote
because I do not have my voter registration
certificate. And instead, I sign an affidavit, correct?
MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: And I can present my state ID or my driver's license, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: Anything else? Can I present anything else?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, there is a list of items that state law allows for, and it includes photo and non-photo ID, official mail, government mail.

REP. ANCHIA: What does the affidavit say that I sign?

MS. MCGEEHAN: The affidavit.

REP. ANCHIA: Well, you don't have to quote the language, but --

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, my general understanding is the affidavit is an affidavit just simply stating that the voter does not have their voter registration certificate with them.

REP. ANCHIA: And that they're eligible to vote in that election, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: And they hand over their identification, whatever it may be, photo identification from that long list. I usually just use my driver's license and I sign the affidavit.
What if I bust any of the provisions of the affidavit, what if they're not true, what happens?

What's the penalty for that?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, it could be illegal voting.

REP. ANCHIA: It could be a felony, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: It could be a felony.

REP. ANCHIA: 2 to 10, $10,000 fine, right?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay. So we have a penalty in place and we have an affidavit system currently in place, all right.

Do other states have a photo identification standard that allows for an affidavit to be signed if they're unable to meet the photo identification standard? You sign the affidavit, again, under significant penalties, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: Do other states have that?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I believe so.

REP. ANCHIA: Does Michigan have that?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, I know Michigan does because I think they have a pretty strict requirement
that it has to be driver's license or other government issued photo ID.

REP. ANCHIA: Right.

MS. MCGEEHAN: And so they have an affidavit to kind of fail over if the person doesn't have that photo ID.

REP. ANCHIA: So in Michigan, you're a Korean war veteran, senior, don't drive any more, don't have any form of photo ID, you can say, you know, under penalty of perjury, two to ten in jail, $10,000 fine, I am who I say I am, all right, I am eligible to vote in this election, and you sign something and you vote, right?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's my understanding.

REP. ANCHIA: Just kind of like in Texas but without -- but substituting our voter registration certificate ID standard for the photo ID standard they have in Michigan, right?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: And that person, and that person, I guess, would be subject to prosecution. They have left a piece of paper behind that is auditable, correct? I mean, that --

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: And could a vote be
invalidating at some point? Could a person be 
prosecuted based on that paper? That's two questions.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes, I don't know the 
Michigan law but I'm sure if they falsely swore an 
affidavit, that's going to violate the state penal code.

REP. ANCHIA: What's always gotten me is 
that I'm more worried about people not being able to 
exercise the franchising in this state than what I think 
is, are very few cases of voter impersonation. And I 
think it would be a horrible injustice, by way of 
example, if that senior was not allowed to vote just 
because they didn't have the piece of paper.

In my view, having an affidavit bypass 
standard would make a lot of sense if you were to adopt 
a strict photo ID standard, so people don't fall through 
the cracks, people who have fought for our country, 
people who are disabled or people who just can't do it, 
and we have had testimony. That's why I asked that line 
of questioning, because I'm very concerned about folks 
not being able to vote when they're legally entitled to 
do it, if we adopt a strict standard.

What does Idaho do? I was curious to see 
your write-up on Idaho. I mean, I see that they've gone 
-- what I didn't see in the write-up is any sort of 
affidavit, right?
MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: I like the fact that you can -- you know, if ID becomes the new standard, you know, and it is ostensibly or theoretically designed to provide more security, then you can use it to vote same day.

I think that's a very interesting feature, one that I've been a proponent for in the legislature.

What happens if you don't have it? I guess it's here at the bottom. I'm sorry, I missed it. Without the proper ID, have the option of signing an affidavit with their name and address. Do you know what the affidavit says?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I do not. We could, you know, we could definitely go back and do a little more research on the states that have the affidavit option and kind of spell that out, because they're each so different.

REP. ANCHIA: Okay.

MS. MCGEEHAN: We could do that. We would be happy to do that.

REP. ANCHIA: Some of these other states allow cure periods, two days, five days.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.
REP. ANCHIA: Do you have data on how many people come back to cure? I'd be interested to know that.

MS. MCGEEHAN: I don't know that question.

REP. ANCHIA: Some of these states, I'm sure, probably keep logs of folks.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: We turn them away and, you know, we get a two percent cure rate or a 20 percent cure rate. I'd be interested to know those numbers.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Okay.

REP. ANCHIA: Let's see what other questions I have here.

A majority of states -- I should say 27 states, you used the 27 number earlier in your survey of the states. Is it 27 states that have some form of voter identification standard?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REP. ANCHIA: That includes Texas, correct?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

REP. ANCHIA: So 23 states have nothing?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I'm not sure if that's the best way to say it.
REP. ANCHIA: Okay.

MS. MCGEEHAN: I think that they, kind of like probably the way our law used to be, I think, before 1997 in our state, it still required a voter registration certificate, but if you didn't have it, you could just simply sign the affidavit stating you didn't have it.

I think we characterize those states as not requiring ID because a person can vote without requiring it but it's not to say that they never -- We can re-phrase that on the chart a little better.

CHAIRMAN: What that means is in those states, you can vote without any documentation?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right.

CHAIRMAN: Whereas in the others, you have to have some form of documentation, right?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Right. I guess in these states where no ID is required, they have exceptions for folks that don't have ID.

REP. ANCHIA: So of the 27 states that do have a voter identification standard, a voter ID standard like we do in here Texas, how many are photo again, 11?

MS. MCGEEHAN: 11.
REP. ANCHIA: And then how many of those 11 have an affidavit bypass? I see Idaho has one.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes. That I would need to count up. I didn't look so I need to look through the chart and get you that number, so we'll get you that number too, out of the photo ID, how many allow an affidavit.

REP. ANCHIA: Uh-huh. And of those 11, how many do registration, same day registration either during early vote or on election day? Is North Carolina one of the 11?

MS. MCGEEHAN: No, they don't require photo ID.


MS. MCGEEHAN: Okay. You're welcome.

CHAIRMAN: I'd like to know also, while you're doing that, is, in other words, is it true that even among the 27, you cannot vote without providing some form of documentation?

In other words, if I understand the photo ID, I assume in New Mexico, where you mentioned they just signed an affidavit, I assume they have to present some kind of non-photo before they sign the affidavit in New Mexico, it's not just an affidavit, because if it's
just an affidavit, then I put them in the 23 category
rather than 27, because you can vote without any
documentation whatsoever. I don't care what they
technically require, if they allow you, if you don't
have it --

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: -- to just sign something and
go vote.

MS. MCGEEHAN: We can do a little more
research.

Apparently it looks like they sort of
modified their existing photo ID law to kind of give
this out for the statement that that doesn't require any
ID, but we'll --

CHAIRMAN: In my mind, if anybody can go
up and vote without documentation, you know, because
they say, "I don't have whatever ID you require," then
would that not, more than likely, more fairly be put in
the 23 category?

I'm interested in states where you cannot
vote without a piece of paper, and then somehow
distinguishing one state from the other in terms of what
piece of paper they require. And I'd also, while you're
at it, I want to know if there's any voting rights
states that has had a voter ID bill approved through
either the Obama justice department or the D.C. district
court, any. And if so, kind of what that, what that
legislation is.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Okay.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Mr. Chair?

CHAIRMAN: Yes, Representative Harper-Brown.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. A couple of things. I agree with
Representative Anchia, we certainly don't want to make
it more difficult for people to vote, but do you
remember last year -- that's why I was so impressed when
the gentleman from Georgia came to speak to us, and I
think he testified to the fact that they had had 19
elections since they finally got their voter ID law in
place, and they hadn't had any complaints. Do you
remember, isn't that what he testified to?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That sounds right.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: And I know that I
looked personally and saw where the voting numbers had
actually gone up, so it didn't seem to keep people from
going to the polls because the voters had increased.
And I believe that question, I asked him that question
too and he agreed that the numbers had gone up, so it
hadn't really hurt them.
The other thing is that I think there are a lot of things that we pass laws on down here that we don't have a hard, firm, fast number on. Children, uninsured children I think is a very good example of that.

We have some data, we have some cases of children going into hospitals without insurance but then we extrapolate a percentage of uninsured children compared to the number of children in the state based on some facts that we use, but not do see say that because five children went into the hospital without insurance, we only have five children in the state that don't have insurance. That's probably the case too, isn't it?

I mean, you at least said earlier it's hard to quantify whether people are voting illegally or not because somebody has to know that that person walking in there is impersonating someone else or has some really good fact behind it. So I mean, we extrapolate a lot of the numbers and pass a lot of laws based on per formas or on estimates, not on the hard facts.

Getting back to the mail-in ballot, because I think that's probably what they were talking about when they said ballots, is it possible --

Their claim is that it's possible for a
vote harvester to take a mail-in ballot and have someone
sign four or five of these applications at a time and
then they mark which election it's for and mail it back
in. Is that possible? Because there's not a hard firm
data on a request for a ballot for each election. You
could have someone in a nursing home sign one of these
four or five times and then just check and mail it in.
Is that possible?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I mean, it's possible, sure. I mean, a campaign could do that and have a voter
sign and leave it blank, and then when it came time for
a election, submit that ADDM on behalf of that voter.

REP. HARPER-BROWN: Okay, all right.

Thank you.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Uh-huh.

CHAIRMAN: Dr. Allen?

REP. ALLEN: Yes, my question is on
provisional ballots. What, if any, impact has
provisional ballots had on the election process? How
are they counted, when are they counted, are they
counted?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Let me see. I did get
some data. I figured that question might come up this
morning. In the November, 2009 constitutional amendment
election, this is based on what counties have reported
to us. There were 3903 provisionals cast, and out of
that, only 421 were counted. And that's generally what
we see. Most provisional ballots are not counted.

In the primaries, the March primaries,
there were, in both parties combined, there was 3110
provisional ballots cast and there were 1402 counted.

REP. ALLEN: When they are counted, do
they have an impact on the election?

MS. MCGEEHAN: They certainly can have an
impact. You know, in a close election, the provisionals
ballots are required to be reviewed and processed and
counted within seven days of the election.

REP. ALLEN: So if I have a contest that
I'm contesting, it may have an impact, but it's their
example, the election is today and the winner is
announced tonight at 7:00 or 8:00, provisional ballots
have no impact on the that election?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, they have to be
counted. I mean, I wanted to make sure, because a lot
of folks think that unless it's a close election, the
provisional ballots aren't qualified and counted, and
they have to be qualified and counted regardless of the,
you know, the margin of victory.

What's announced on election night is
unofficial election returns, so until the provisional
ballots and qualified and counted and until the overseas
ballots have come in, because they can come in up to
five days after the election, it's not official until
the canvas, because the canvas occurs after those two
events, after the provisional ballots and overseas
ballots have come back in.

So yes, I mean, the press likes to
announce on election night. It's a good indication but
it's not the official canvas totals until all the
ballots are qualified.

REP. ALLEN: Okay. When you say 3110
ballots were cast in the March election but only 1000
were counted, why might -- that's a large number of
people that say, "I want to vote. I'm at my wrong
polling place, let me vote here."

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

REP. ALLEN: And I vote provisionally,
what is kicking all of these out?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, for the November
general election, we do collect the data from the
counties on the reason why a provisional ballots weren't
counted, and so what our data has shown from '06 and '08
is the usually the reason a provisional ballot is not
cast is that the person is casting a vote, they're a
registered voter but not in that precinct, so they're
showing either in a different county or a different precinct from where they're registered to vote so it's not counted. It does serve, by voting provisionally, that serves to get them registered in that new precinct but their ballot is not counted.

REP. ALLEN: So it becomes a registration process too?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes. The affidavit serves as basically a voter registration application. So it will serve to get them registered for future elections but it does not cure it for that election.

REP. ALLEN: Okay.

CHAIRMAN: Just to be clear, that situation, even if I vote for president, if I'm in the wrong precinct, my vote for president doesn't count?

MS. MCGEEHAN: That's correct, it does not count.

CHAIRMAN: Earlier, you said when you registered to vote, you check to make sure that their driver's license matches the person who's registering or that their Social Security number matches the person who registered. If they don't have either of those things, are they registered anyway?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes. But in that situation, where they don't have either one of those
identification numbers, they are registered but they are marked as ID required, which means that when that voter votes, they have to produce evidence of their identity. And it's the same list that's authorized in state law for a voter who doesn't have their voter registration certificate, so whether they vote by mail or in person, they have --

CHAIRMAN: I'm trying to understand how that's different than just voting period.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Well, the difference is they can't show their voter registration certificate.

CHAIRMAN: Okay.

MS. MCGEEHAN: So they can't come in with that. It has to be something other than their voter registration.

CHAIRMAN: That's the only difference?

MS. MCGEEHAN: Yes.

CHAIRMAN: Okay. Yes, Representative.

REP. HEFLIN: Real quickly, and I should have asked this earlier. You know, the attorney general has jurisdiction of prosecuting these cases. Has there been any attempt to survey the 254 counties and all the little cities as to actual allegations of fraud that did not go to the Attorney General or that did not report to the Secretary of State things that either they blew off
or tried to prosecute locally, or anything like that, has there been a survey done as to what's happening out in the field?

MS. MCGEEHAN: I'm not aware of any survey like that.

REP. HEFLIN: Would that be beneficial? I mean, you know, if that's what we're looking at, maybe we need to survey our prosecutors out there, see if it's out there, why aren't they doing it.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Uh-huh. Okay, we can look into that.

REP. HEFLIN: Thank you.

MS. MCGEEHAN: Uh-huh. That's all I have.

REP. BOHAC: Members, are there any other questions? If not, Committee on Elections stands adjourned.

(End of recording.)
IN THE COUNTY OF TRAVIS
STATE OF TEXAS

I, Lynne Rodriguez, Certified Shorthand Reporter in and for the State of Texas, hereby certify to the following:

That the CD entitled, "Committee on Elections Meeting, 6/14/10" was transcribed at the request of Anne Wilson, 209 West 14th Street, Attorney General’s Office, Austin, Texas 78701, and the amount due is $____________.

That the aforementioned CD was transcribed to the best of my ability to hear and understand the CD;

That the transcript was submitted by E-trans on May 10, 2012, to Anne Wilson, 209 West 14th Street, Attorney Generals' Office, Austin, Texas 78701;

I further certify that I am neither counsel for, related to, nor employed by any of the parties or attorneys in the action in which this proceeding was taken, and further that I am not financially or otherwise interested in the outcome of the action.

Certified to by me, this 9th day of May, 2012.
Lynne Rodriguez, Texas CSR No. 8140
Expiration Date 12/31/13
FIRM REGISTRATION NO: 283
ESQUIRE DEPOSITION SERVICES
100 Congress, Suite 2000
Austin, Texas 78701
(512) 328-5557

Toll Free: 800.211.DEPO
Facsimile: 512.328.8139
Suite 220
3101 Bee Caves Road
Austin, TX 78746
www.esquiresolutions.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>A</th>
<th>ability</th>
<th>18:15 19:11 87:12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>able</td>
<td>6:22 24:11 31:14 35:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39:5 41:24</td>
<td>73:7,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>absentee</td>
<td>49:16 51:11 51:16,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>56:3 59:10</td>
<td>60:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Absolutely</td>
<td>5:24 6:6:7:3 14:18 24:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>accompanied</td>
<td>47:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>accused</td>
<td>7:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>acquitted</td>
<td>9:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>act</td>
<td>34:17 45:14 64:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>action</td>
<td>87:20,23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>actual</td>
<td>9:17 20:10 51:20 85:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>add</td>
<td>3:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>addition</td>
<td>12:18,20 60:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>additional</td>
<td>10:21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ADDM</td>
<td>81:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>address</td>
<td>25:18 32:25 34:1 36:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>39:25 74:13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>addressed</td>
<td>38:20 39:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>addresses</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30:1</td>
<td>adduced</td>
<td>19:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adjourned</td>
<td>86:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>administr...</td>
<td>44:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>admissible</td>
<td>34:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>admitted</td>
<td>16:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>adopt</td>
<td>73:14,21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>advance</td>
<td>4:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>affidavit</td>
<td>30:23 36:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>affidavits</td>
<td>37:1,15,22 38:4,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>42:12 69:11</td>
<td>69:12,14,15 69:16,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70:11,12,16</td>
<td>70:16,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71:2,13,16</td>
<td>71:18 72:5 73:5,13,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74:13,14,17</td>
<td>76:6 77:2,7 77:23,24,25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>78:1 84:8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>affiant</td>
<td>37:5,11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>affirmati...</td>
<td>25:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>afrontment</td>
<td>87:11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agency</td>
<td>23:9 24:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aggressive</td>
<td>59:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ago</td>
<td>4:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agree</td>
<td>14:6 65:5 79:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agreed</td>
<td>79:24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and/or</td>
<td>20:4,8,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>And/Or</td>
<td>25:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>agreement</td>
<td>13:13,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>AG's</td>
<td>14:24 48:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ahead</td>
<td>12:7 29:21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>aliens</td>
<td>19:19,20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>alive</td>
<td>57:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allegation</td>
<td>8:1 18:4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allegations</td>
<td>26:2 27:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>60:19,21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Allen</td>
<td>2:6,7 60:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>allows</td>
<td>40:9 42:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>amount</td>
<td>47:24 87:9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>analysis</td>
<td>9:2 11:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anchia</td>
<td>2:8,9 14:7,8 14:12,15,19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>14:23 15:4</td>
<td>15:9 20:2,3 20:4,8,13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>and/or</td>
<td>25:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Ann</td>
<td>36:1,3 37:10 77:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anne</td>
<td>87:7,15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>announce</td>
<td>83:8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>announced</td>
<td>82:16,24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anonymous</td>
<td>63:6 65:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>answer</td>
<td>14:1,2 23:16 45:6 51:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anybody</td>
<td>3:12 25:6 42:7 78:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>anywa</td>
<td>28:11 58:15 84:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apart</td>
<td>13:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appeal</td>
<td>41:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appeals</td>
<td>41:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appeared</td>
<td>4:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>applicant</td>
<td>53:5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>application</td>
<td>18:8 27:2,7 50:19 52:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>55:15 84:9</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>applications</td>
<td>81:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>applies</td>
<td>9:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appreciate</td>
<td>24:19 77:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>appropriate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toll Free: 800.211.DEPO
Facsimile: 512.328.8139

Suite 220
3101 Bee Caves Road
Austin, TX 78746
www.esquiresolutions.com
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Approval</th>
<th>Austin</th>
<th>better</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>44:6</td>
<td>87:9,16</td>
<td>66:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>78:25</td>
<td>88:7</td>
<td>76:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April</td>
<td>authorities</td>
<td>beyond</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:17</td>
<td>65:22</td>
<td>11:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40:24</td>
<td>authority</td>
<td>16:13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>area</td>
<td>66:5</td>
<td>27:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:12</td>
<td>authorized</td>
<td>big</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>areas</td>
<td>85:4</td>
<td>41:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47:7</td>
<td>automatic</td>
<td>68:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>articulated</td>
<td>57:4</td>
<td>68:20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25:22</td>
<td>automatic...</td>
<td>bigger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asked</td>
<td>55:12</td>
<td>68:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:2</td>
<td>available</td>
<td>39:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22:4</td>
<td>31:10</td>
<td>44:7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31:5</td>
<td>62:18</td>
<td>44:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73:18</td>
<td>aware</td>
<td>78:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79:23</td>
<td>86:4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>asking</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69:17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assorted</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49:24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assume</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77:22,23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assumes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39:15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attempt</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51:11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85:22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attorney</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:16,20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44:1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46:15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46:18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47:17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64:4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85:20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85:24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87:8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87:16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attorneys</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36:8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46:8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87:20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>audit</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56:18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58:5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58:17,21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59:1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auditable</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72:22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>August</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14:10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ballots</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21:25,25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27:21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49:17</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61:9,21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62:21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80:24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81:18,19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82:3,6,11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82:16,21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83:1,2,5,6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83:10,12,21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bank</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39:23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>base</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53:11,16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58:3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65:19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>based</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23:11</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26:9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31:19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32:1,16</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57:18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64:3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73:2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80:9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80:20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>baseless</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bases</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57:23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basically</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56:5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84:9</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>basis</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26:15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53:18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64:7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Beall</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36:8</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>behalf</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:20</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81:12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>belief</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>believe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27:14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44:14</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71:22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79:23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>beneficial</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86:6</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Berman</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>best</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87:12</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>briefly</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:21</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>brought</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27:5</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brown</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2:12,13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21:18</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79:7</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bulk</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23:13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25:24</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53:15</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57:23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58:2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58:10</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>burglary</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23:25</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bush</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44:22</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45:19</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bust</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71:1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buzz</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31:23</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bypass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73:13</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77:2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**C**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>call</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2:2</td>
<td>3:15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12:12</td>
<td>69:15</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>called</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18:24</td>
<td>19:2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69:15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>calling</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>52:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>calls</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>35:25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>campaign</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48:12,13</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58:20</td>
<td>59:18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>65:4</td>
<td>61:10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>campaigns</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>59:15</td>
<td>60:6,6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cancel</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57:21</td>
<td>59:20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>candidate</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>20:16</td>
<td>21:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59:20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coin</td>
<td>compiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------------</td>
<td>----------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>collect</td>
<td>compiled</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columns</td>
<td>complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combat</td>
<td>complaint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>combined</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>come</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>come</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comes</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comfortable</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>coming</td>
<td>completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comments</td>
<td>completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committed</td>
<td>completely</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committee</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1:7 2:1,25</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3:4 4:2,12</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:17 20:5</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24:9 25:6</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45:25 86:16</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>committing</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34:16 56:3</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>communica...</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49:13</td>
<td>complete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>community</td>
<td>correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compare</td>
<td>course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>compared</td>
<td>course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>comparison</td>
<td>course</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26:3</td>
<td>correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84:16</td>
<td>correct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45:12</td>
<td>correctly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>73:16</td>
<td>crimes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68:9</td>
<td>crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:6 23:4,5</td>
<td>crime</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47:19</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4:6,15,18</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6:17 7:4,12</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:13 8:6</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34:18 46:7</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46:14</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58:1</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crowder</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28:16 29:13</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29:18,21</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30:5,24</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31:15 32:5</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56:17</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CSR</td>
<td>criminal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88:4</td>
<td>cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38:8,15 39:1</td>
<td>cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40:19 74:24</td>
<td>cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75:2,10,11</td>
<td>cure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84:11</td>
<td>curious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33:12 73:22</td>
<td>curious</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39:23 69:10</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:24 16:1</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25:17 69:4</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71:13</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>custody</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50:22</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>current</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:24 24:1,7</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54:22</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAs</td>
<td>Dallas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Toll Free: 800.211.DEPO
Facsimile: 512.328.8139

Suite 220
3101 Bee Caves Road
Austin, TX 78746
www.esquiresolutions.com

JA_003221
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Page 94</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**FINAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS MEETING 6/14/10**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>D.C.</th>
<th>44:8 79:1</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>earlier</td>
<td>29:19 34:24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45:3 59:23</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75:16 80:14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84:18 85:20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>early</td>
<td>5:16 27:2,7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50:13 59:24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62:24 77:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easier</td>
<td>35:15 50:10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63:12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>easy</td>
<td>54:2 57:24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effect</td>
<td>19:24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effective</td>
<td>40:8,12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>effort</td>
<td>46:25 58:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>efforts</td>
<td>3:23 5:3,17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eight</td>
<td>14:12,15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>either</td>
<td>5:16 7:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:14 10:7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10:25 11:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11:9 12:24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13:12,19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15:23 17:20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40:20 42:18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44:7 46:7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48:19 54:11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62:24 65:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77:9 79:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84:1,22,25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85:25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elaborate</td>
<td>35:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elderly</td>
<td>59:16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>election</td>
<td>3:23 4:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:1,8,11,16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:19 6:8,10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8:2,5 16:6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18:5,11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19:2 23:24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24:2 26:19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26:21 29:22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30:6 37:17</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40:15,16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41:25 42:1</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42:23 43:8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45:1 46:4</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46:10,14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50:15 51:7</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52:12,18</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54:25,25</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55:3,20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>58:13,21</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59:22 62:12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62:12 65:22</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70:20 72:12</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77:10 81:3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81:5,12,19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81:25 82:8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82:10,12,15</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82:17,20,24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82:25 83:3</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83:8,12,20</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84:11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>electione...</td>
<td>18:13 49:25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>elections</td>
<td>1:7 2:1 6:21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7:6 55:16</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66:5 67:2</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67:14,24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>79:15 84:10</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86:16 87:6</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eligibility</td>
<td>52:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eligible</td>
<td>20:17 21:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26:21 30:5</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32:24 52:14</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57:22 70:19</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72:11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eliminate</td>
<td>15:12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>else's</td>
<td>62:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>employed</td>
<td>8:10 87:19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encapsulate</td>
<td>19:1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encourage</td>
<td>47:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enforcement</td>
<td>3:23 4:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5:11 6:11</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9:1,3 22:24</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>enforcing</td>
<td>41:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engaged</td>
<td>47:14</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>engaging</td>
<td>51:23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entire</td>
<td>36:10 46:3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entirely</td>
<td>5:17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entitled</td>
<td>73:20 87:6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>entity</td>
<td>39:22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>equivalent</td>
<td>9:19</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ESQUIRE DEPOSITION SOLUTIONS**

Toll Free: 800.211.DEPO  
Facsimile: 512.328.8139  
Suite 220  
3101 Bee Caves Road  
Austin, TX 78746  
www.esquiresolutions.com

JA_003223
FINAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS MEETING 6/14/10

44:17,21 15:20 16:8 53:10 56:2 57:16 58:10 80:22
governmental 39:22
grandad's 59:1
granddad 58:11
grand-dad 58:24
greater 50:25 51:19
grounds 41:7
group 42:10
guessing 17:16

guesstima... 68:13
guilt 12:25
guilty 10:4,8 13:22
gun 33:15 34:5
guy 48:4,4
guest 2:19
government 39:9,23,24

58:16 70:9
72:1
get
15:20 16:8 53:10 56:2 57:16 58:10 80:22
given 21:1 34:10
gives 40:14
giving 52:2
goes 8:21 46:6 62:21
good 2:17 3:17,18 7:23 23:16 36:1,3 57:19 80:4 80:18 83:8
gotten 63:12 73:6
government 39:9,23,24

17:14 49:19
49:22
hand 51:1 70:22
handful 9:23 12:2,11 12:11,12
handle 6:12 24:4
handles 4:16 26:13
hands 6:22 25:13
happen 7:24 39:2
happened 16:7 19:21 33:19 43:22
happening 54:22 86:2
happens 52:24 58:20
71:2 74:10
happy 41:17,19 74:22
Harper 2:12 21:17
79:6
Harper-Brown 2:14 21:16
79:19 81:13
Harris 28:15 29:9 49:3
harvester 81:1
haste 34:4
hate 65:16 66:6
head 42:4 56:11
heads-up 66:10
hear 87:12
hearing 2:20
Heflin 2:15,16 85:19 86:6 86:12
held 67:2
HELFIN 12:10 16:24 17:1,4,9,13 17:16,24
help 24:22 34:15 34:19
helpful 24:22
helping 50:21
helps 50:18,19
hesitant 57:20
hesitate 65:13
hey 56:19
high 67:9
higher 66:16
highlight 47:6

hurt 15:20 16:8

honest 26:12 43:17
horrible 73:10
hospital 80:11
hospitals 80:7
housekeeping 4:3
Houston 60:24,25
hundreds 21:23
hung 15:20 16:8

Miniature Index

I


ESQUIRE
DEPOSITION SOLUTIONS

Toll Free: 800.211.DEPO
Facsimile: 512.328.8139

Suite 220
3101 Bee Caves Road
Austin, TX 78746
www.esquiresolutions.com

JA_003225
FINAL COMMITTEE ON ELECTIONS MEETING 6/14/10

15:12 issue
58:15
issued
39:10 72:2
issues 24:22 65:24
items
3:2 39:18
70:8
i.e.
60:12

Jack
28:16 29:13
29:18, 21
30:4, 24
31:15 32:4
56:16
jail
62:4 63:11
72:10
Jay
3:15, 19 14:9
20:4 24:19
43:25 46:1
49:3, 9
John
56:6, 7, 7, 8, 9
joined
42:7
Jr
29:18
judge
60:14 62:12
62:20
July
40:8
jurisdiction
6:8, 9, 17
23:22, 24
45:10 85:21
jurisdiction
44:19
jury
42:21, 22, 22
9:15, 18

11:4 13:12
13:15, 19, 21
15:25 16:15
16:18 27:18
27:18 53:19
justice
4:6 44:7, 22
45:2, 19
79:1
justifies
34:10
justify
34:6 41:3

keep
4:25 7:10
75:7 79:21
Ken
36:8
key
65:24
kicking
83:18
kind
3:13 4:8
8:13 9:7
18:12, 18
22:11 26:13
26:16 28:13
30:11 32:9
34:10, 15
38:20 40:6
41:16 48:7
50:21 55:24
55:25 57:11
58:19, 25
60:16 65:16
72:5, 15
74:18 76:2
77:24 78:12
79:2
kinds
19:1, 21
40:13
knew
54:5
know

4:4, 5 5:18
9:16 15:4, 6
15:8 17:8
19:21, 21
21:8, 15
22:5, 16, 16
23:13, 15
24:7, 10, 12
28:2 30:11
30:13, 17
31:10 32:22
33:4 34:6
35:15 37:16
38:19, 20
39:12 42:3
42:19, 21
43:20, 25
44:22, 23
45:1, 5, 5, 7
47:25 48:4
48:11, 19, 21
49:14 50:17
50:20 54:1
54:3, 12, 13
55:1 56:12
57:12, 14, 21
58:12 59:11
60:15, 19
62:6, 7, 23
64:6 68:7, 9
68:10, 22
69:20 71:24
72:9 73:3
74:3, 4, 13
74:16 75:3
75:4, 10, 11
77:17 78:16
78:24 79:19
80:16 82:10
82:23 85:20
86:7
knowingly
27:6
knowledge
23:12 61:8
Korean
72:8
label
57:20
lack
17:5
landscape
23:17
language
2:24 70:14
large
63:13, 18, 19
63:24 83:13
larger
6:12
largest
49:23
Lavaca
19:16
law
4:20 5:10
7:16 9:1, 3
9:6 10:25
15:23 22:23
32:11, 18
39:13, 15, 19
39:25 40:12
41:2, 6, 7, 8
41:19 42:21
43:18, 44:24
45:14 50:16
70:8 73:4
76:3 78:12
79:15 85:4
laws
3:6 36:6
40:5 45:9
80:2, 19
lead
34:17
leadership
3:4
leaks
19:25
leave
34:9 43:22
81:11
leaves
59:18
led
9:15 15:2
30:4
left
72:22
legal
20:11, 17, 22
21:2
legally
52:19 73:20
legislation
29:1, 2 34:10
79:3
legislative
40:4 46:16
legislature
31:8 64:1
74:9
legitimacy
8:16
legitimate
8:12
Leo
3:5
let's
29:3, 5 39:18
43:19 69:7
75:13
level
6:18 8:5, 9
8:20 9:2, 7
13:9, 13, 17
18:4 30:13
47:13 58:6
58:6
liberty
60:14
license
31:2, 8, 16
32:6, 11, 14
33:17 39:19
53:3, 4, 5
58:2 70:3
70:25 72:1
84:20
licences
20:23
likelihood
51:22 56:2