



VOTER ID FOR MAIL BALLOTS



The Real Story of the Texas Rollout

INTRODUCTION

Voter identification is critical to ensuring trust in our election processes. Voter ID laws help ensure that the person casting a ballot is who they say they are and can prevent multiple types of fraud.¹ This is even more necessary when it comes to voting by mail, a process that generally allows a voter to request and vote his ballot completely outside of a polling place. States have typically relied on signature matching to verify mail voters' identities, but critics observe this process is inherently subjective and imprecise.² Consequently, states have begun to shift away from signature matching towards voter ID standards for mail ballots. In December of 2021, Texas passed legislation that effectively replaced signature matching by requiring voters to handwrite an approved identification number on ballot return envelopes. In its first election after the changes, Texas experienced higher than normal vote-by-mail (VBM) rejection rates. An easy mark, activists and politicians seized on Texas' initial high rejection rates to create a misleading narrative that voter ID requirements for mail ballots are inherently flawed.

There is no truth to these claims. Though Texas faced challenges in its initial implementation of the new ID requirements, data reveals Texas' mail ballot rejection rates began dropping immediately after the first election with the ID requirement and returned to historic norms by the November 2022 midterm elections. Other states that have implemented mail-in voter ID requirements have had even fewer issues. In March of 2021, Georgia added voter ID requirements for mail ballots and saw a *reduction* in ballot by mail rejection rates from its last comparable election, when signature matching was in use. These experiences prove that attacks on voter ID requirements for mail ballots are unfounded. Mail-in voter ID requirements are a commonsense measure that safeguard elections and improve the mail voting process.

Top takeaways

- Texas' VBM rejection rates peaked in the first election following adoption of voter ID requirements for mail ballots, but then began dropping immediately and returned to historic norms by the November 2022 midterm elections.
- Georgia's VBM rejection rate in its 2022 primary dropped compared to its last primary election when they used signature matching.
- Texas House Democrats fled the legislature and broke quorum, delaying passage of the state's new election law and depriving state and local election officials of critical time necessary to prepare their offices and voters for the new VBM process.
- Activists and local election officials disseminated inconsistent and even contradictory statements about the new ID requirements that may have contributed to voter confusion and the initial high VBM rejection rates.

1 Fred Lucas, [Voter ID Laws are Popular for Good Reasons](#), THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION (Jan. 17, 2023).

2 David A. Graham, [Signed, Sealed, Delivered--Then Discarded](#), THE ATLANTIC (Oct. 21, 2020); [FACT SHEET: Proper Identification for Mail-In Ballots](#), AFPI (Feb. 13, 2023).

THE NEED FOR VOTER ID

The 2020 general election experienced the highest turnout of any federal general election, with 67.7% of the citizen voting age population casting ballots that were ultimately counted.³ In that election, voters also significantly changed *how* they vote. In 2016, 54.5% of voters cast their ballots in person on Election Day, while in 2018 that figure stood at 58.2%.⁴ In 2020, however, only 30.5% of voters cast their ballots in person on Election Day.⁵ The percentage of voters who voted by mail increased to 43.1%, jumping nearly 20 percentage points from 2016.⁶

State laws and regulations regarding VBM vary significantly but overall, the use of mail voting is on the rise. In states with all-mail elections, it has “taken decades” to get their logistics and procedures “where they are.”⁷ Given the increased use of VBM, it is important for states to proactively adopt reforms that increase confidence and protect against VBM’s unique and inherent vulnerabilities and opportunities for fraud.⁸ Some of the most egregious election fraud that has occurred involved mail ballots.⁹ The collection of absentee ballots at senior citizen centers where voters receive “help” with their ballots has even earned its own shorthand name: “granny farming.”¹⁰ Fraudulent mail ballots have invalidated entire elections.¹¹ States can protect against these inherent vulnerabilities through measures like voter ID for mail ballots.

Thirty-six states have voter identification requirements for voters who appear to cast a ballot in person, yet voter ID laws are consistently attacked as requirements designed merely to discriminate, disenfranchise voters, and depress voter turnout.¹² When Ohio enacted House Bill 458 in January 2023, adopting a photo identification requirement for in-person voting, a lawsuit by the Democratic firm Elias Law Group followed shortly thereafter alleging the legislation amounted to “an all-sides attack on the voting process.”¹³ In reality, voter identification requirements strengthen the public’s confidence in elections, deter possible fraudulent activity, and the United States Supreme Court has recognized these measures further legitimate state interests in protecting public confidence in the

3 U.S. Election Assistance Commission, Election Administrative and Voting Survey (2020), https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/document_library/files/2020_EAVS_Report_Final_508c.pdf.

4 *Id.*

5 *Id.*

6 *Id.*

7 [Three Questions with Charles Stewart III](#), MIT SCHOOL OF HUMANITIES, ARTS, AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (Apr. 15, 2020).

8 See [Voting by mail and absentee voting](#), MIT ELECTION DATA & SCIENCE LAB (Mar. 16, 2021) (“...even many scholars who argue that fraud is generally rare agree that fraud with VBM voting seems to be more frequent than with in-person voting”); Chuck DeVore and John Mihaly, [Mail-In Balloting in Texas: Weaknesses and Recommendations](#), TEXAS PUBLIC POLICY FOUNDATION (2020); Chad Ennis, et al., [Election Integrity Case Studies & Policy](#), TEXAS PUBLIC POLICY FOUNDATION (2021) (“Special Prosecutions Division Chief of Election Fraud Jonathan White testified that 80% of the cases they prosecute come from mail ballot fraud.”); [Beer, Cigarettes and Voting: ID, Please](#), NPR (Apr. 29, 2008) (Dr. Rick Hasen: “Well, I certainly think voter fraud occurs, but almost all of it occurs through absentee ballots... what better way [to influence the outcome of an election] than to actually look at [the voter’s] ballot, collect the ballot, and pay them after you see they’ve voted the way you want?...these new voter-ID laws not only don’t apply to absentee ballots – it’d be tough to check someone’s ID when they’re sending something in the mail...there are no other safeguards that are put in place to stop the kind of fraud that we know occurs.”).

9 [Election Fraud Cases](#), THE HERITAGE FOUNDATION (last visited Sept. 20, 2024); [State Board unanimously orders new election in 9th Congressional District](#), NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS (Feb. 25, 2019); Adam Liptak, [Error and Fraud at Issue as Absentee Voting Rises](#), THE NEW YORK TIMES (Oct. 6, 2012). (“In Florida, absentee-ballot scandals seem to arrive like clockwork around election time. Before this year’s primary...a woman in Hialeah was charged with forging an elderly voter’s signature, a felony, and possessing 31 completed absentee ballots, 29 more than allowed under a local law.”).

10 Adam Liptak, [Error and Fraud at Issue as Absentee Voting Rises](#), THE NEW YORK TIMES (Oct. 6, 2012).

11 *Id.*; [Pabey v. Pastrick, 816 N.E.2d 1138, 1140 \(Ind. 2004\)](#) (ordering a new election due to “a deliberate series of actions...[that] perverted the absentee voting process and compromised the integrity and results of that election”); [State Board unanimously orders new election in 9th Congressional District](#), NORTH CAROLINA STATE BOARD OF ELECTIONS (Feb. 25, 2019).

12 [Voter ID Laws](#), NCSL (updated Feb. 2, 2024); Brady Horine, [What’s so Bad about Voter ID Laws?](#), LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS (last updated May 23, 2023).

13 Haley BeMiller, [Groups sue Ohio over new election law that requires photo ID, tightens mail-in voting](#), THE ENQUIRER (Jan. 9, 2023).

integrity of the electoral process and preventing voter fraud.¹⁴ Further, studies show that voter identification requirements have no negative effect on voter registration or turnout.¹⁵ And in states that require photo identification to vote, states offer free photo identification for voters.¹⁶ It should come as no surprise that 88% of registered voters are in agreement that everyone should be required to show a photo ID when they vote.¹⁷

Applying voter ID safeguards to mail-in voting is a commonsense reform that enjoys bipartisan support. Recent polling by Honest Elections Project Action shows 79% of registered voters agree that voters who cast mail-in ballots should have to comply with a photo identification requirement, as they would when voting in person.¹⁸ VBM lacks many of the protections available for in-person voting and it is difficult to verify the identity of the person casting the ballot.¹⁹ Though states have historically relied on signature matching, the process is imprecise. Verifying government-issued identification numbers presents an objective means of voter verification and standardizes identification practices for in-person and mail voting. This has many benefits beyond simply improving voter verification. Indeed, voter ID for mail ballots helps protect voters against the exploitation that can occur with mail voting.²⁰

Indeed, one challenge with VBM is the fact that mail voters tend to make more mistakes such as over- and under-voting that may result in ballot rejection.²¹ With increased experience, VBM voters develop proficiency in voting by mail. This is true for voters and election officials alike. Because VBM is susceptible to voter error and mistakes, it typically requires additional safeguards that allow voters to monitor and “cure” issues with their ballot.²² Digital ballot tracking infrastructure, for example, provides voters with the ability to see their ballot move “through every step of the process” up until the ballot is received by election officials for processing and tabulation.²³ Additionally, procedures that allow voters to correct defects on their mail ballot applications, as well as the ballots themselves, provide a way for voters to ensure their requests and ballots are properly processed.²⁴

As the use of VBM increases, efficient and effective voter verification practices are essential for bolstering public trust. Voter ID for mail ballots is a commonsense reform that enjoys the support of most voters. Unfortunately, given the opposition to voter ID requirements generally, resistance against voter ID for mail ballots is unsurprising.

14 *Crawford v. Marion Cty. Election Bd.*, 553 U.S. 181, 197 (2008).

15 Fred Lucas, [Data Proves Left Wrong: ID Laws Don't Suppress Voting](#), THE DAILY SIGNAL (Apr. 4, 2023); Hans von Spakovsky and Joseph Sturdy, [Another Study Refutes Left's False Claims Against Voter ID and Secure Elections](#), THE DAILY SIGNAL (Feb. 10, 2023).

16 See, e.g., *id.*; Ind. Code § 9-24-16-10(b).

17 [Election Integrity Measures Remain Popular](#), HONEST ELECTIONS PROJECT ACTION (2024).

18 See also, [POLL: Texans' Concerns Spike on Border Crisis](#), TEXAS PUBLIC POLICY FOUNDATION (2020) (81% of Texans reaffirmed their support for equalizing identification requirements for in-person and mail-in ballots).

19 Chuck DeVore and John Mihaly, [Mail-In Balloting in Texas: Weaknesses and Recommendations](#), TEXAS PUBLIC POLICY FOUNDATION (2020).

20 See Chad Ennis, et al., [Election Integrity Case Studies & Policy](#), TEXAS PUBLIC POLICY FOUNDATION (2021).

21 Peter Dizikes, [What are the odds your vote will not count?](#), MIT NEWS (Oct. 19, 2020).

22 *Id.*

23 [5 easy ways to increase public confidence that every vote counts](#), THE WASHINGTON POST (Feb. 26, 2023).

24 Wendy Weiser, et al., [Mail Voting: What Has Changed in 2020](#), BRENNAN CENTER FOR JUSTICE (Sept. 2020).

TEXAS' 2021 VBM REFORMS AND REJECTION RATE DATA

In 2021, Texas sought to safeguard VBM through key election integrity legislation and reforms. Among the reforms implemented were additional identification requirements for voters voting by mail, an online mail ballot tracker, and a “cure” process for voters to correct defects in their applications for or mail ballots. Just three months after these legislative changes went into effect, Texas faced its first statewide election implementing the reforms. A review of data regarding all of Texas’ statewide elections held in 2022 provides insight into the effect these reforms had on mail ballot rejection rates.²⁵

A comparison of statewide VBM Rejection Rates in 2018 and 2022

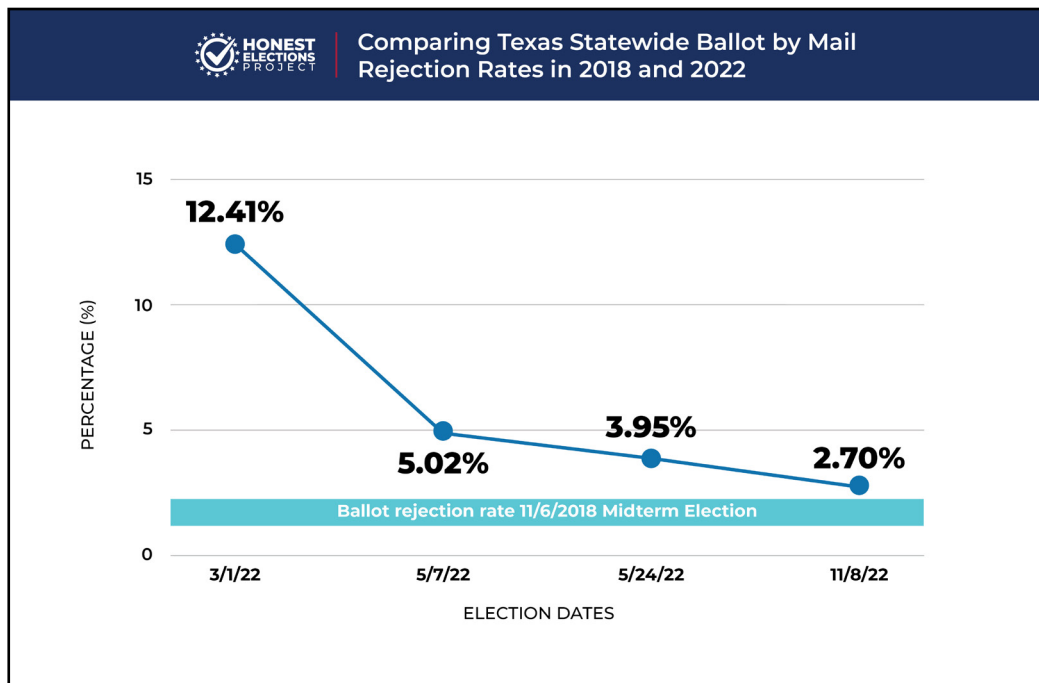


Figure 1

As observed in *Figure 1*, Texas initially experienced a notable spike in VBM rejections compared with the statewide VBM rejection rate of 1.76% in the November 2018 midterm election. In each election that followed, however, the statewide VBM rejection rate declined. By the November 2022 election, Texas’ rejection rate had fallen back in line with historic rejection rates.²⁶

²⁵ This data was produced by the Texas Secretary of State on June 26, 2023 in response to a Public Information Request made on June 13, 2023 for mail ballot rejection numbers and rates in all 254 counties, and statewide, in the March 2022 Primary Elections, May 2022 Uniform Election, May 2022 Primary Run off Elections, and November 2022 General Election. The data is attached hereto as Appendix A.

²⁶ U.S. Election Assistance Commission, Election Administrative and Voting Survey (2018), https://www.eac.gov/sites/default/files/eac_assets/1/6/2018_EAVS_Report.pdf (Mail ballot rejection rate in Texas was 1.76%. One Texas county did not provide any responses to the 2018 EAVs, which may affect the accuracy of this statistic.).

A comparison of VBM rejection rates in Texas' 15 most populous counties in 2018 and 2022

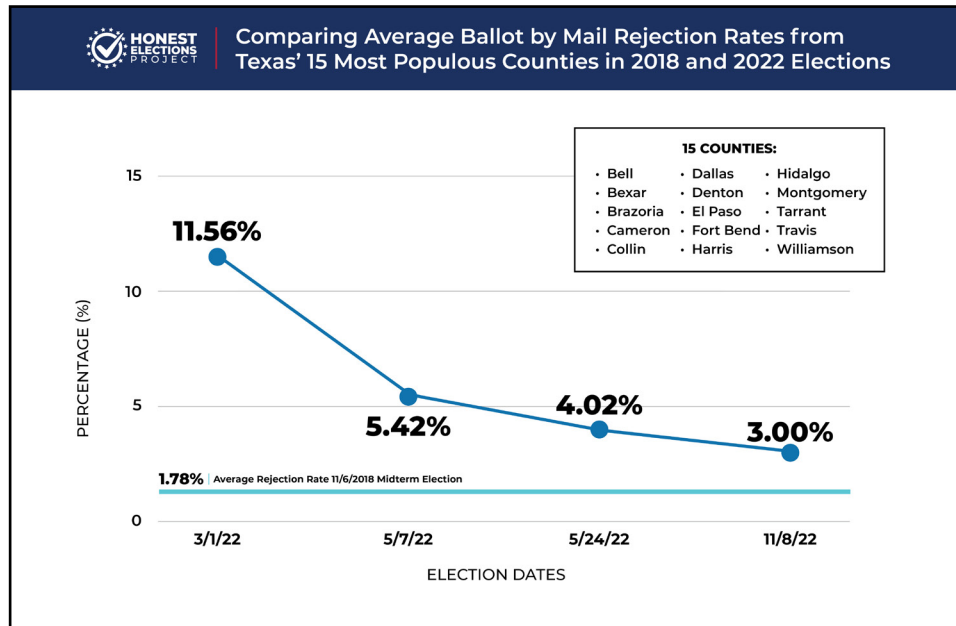


Figure 2

As depicted in *Figure 2*, an average of the data for the 15 most populous counties in Texas according to the 2020 Census shows a steady decline in rejection rates post-SB1.²⁷ The average rejection rate was 3% in the November 8, 2022 election. A closer look at the individual counties, however, reveals a few outlier counties that contributed to that 3% figure.

A comparison of VBM rejection rates in Texas' 15 most populous counties in 2018 and 2022 (county-level data)

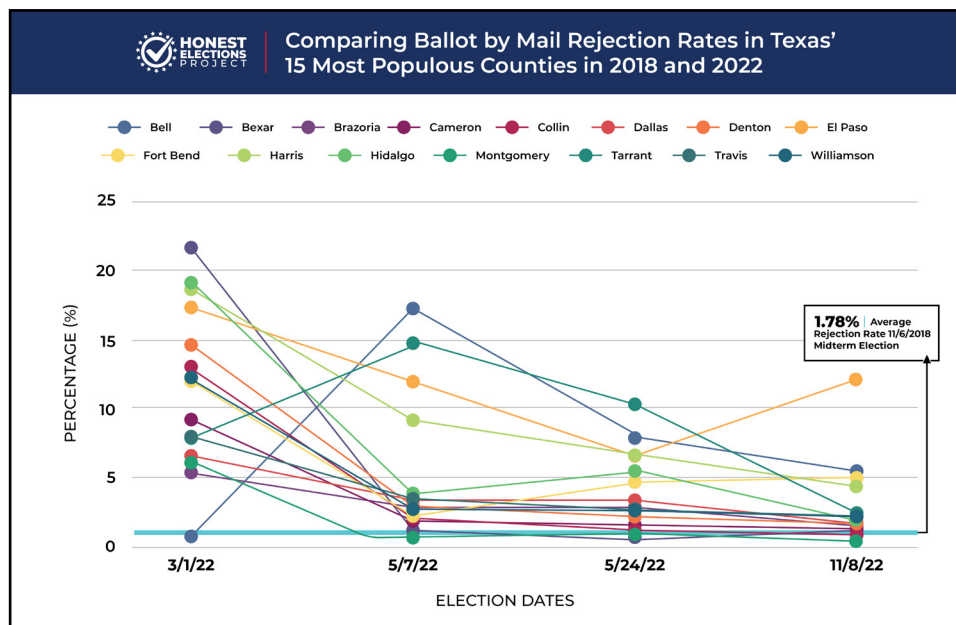


Figure 3

27 [TEXAS: 2020 Census](#), UNITED STATES CENSUS BUREAU (last visited Sept. 20, 2024).

The data in *Figure 3* depicts the rejection rates for the 15 individual counties comprising the averaged data in *Figure 2*. The data shows most of the 15 counties returned to pre-SB 1 ballot rejection rates by the November 2022 election. Indeed some counties, namely Bexar, Cameron, Collin, Denton, Montgomery, and Williamson counties, actually reported *lower* ballot by mail rejection rates in November 2022 – *after* the new voter ID requirements – than in November 2018.

Two things become clear when examining this data. First, the experience of most of Texas' large counties mirrored the rest of the state: an initial spike followed by a sharp decline and eventual return to prior VBM rejection rates. Second, some counties appear to have struggled with adjusting to the new ID requirements. Three outliers in particular emerge: Bell, Tarrant and El Paso Counties all had inconsistent rejection rates or rates that were higher in November 2022 than in previous elections. At least one of these outliers, El Paso County (which had the highest rejection rate of the 15 largest counties in November 2022) may be explainable by a simple reporting error. According to data produced by the Texas Secretary of State, there were 4,036 mail ballots accepted and 559 rejected, yielding a 12.17% rejection rate. "The Election Reconciliation - Official Totals" form El Paso has published on its website for the November 8, 2022 election, however, tallies 8,103 mail ballots counted and 184 rejected, yielding a 2.22% rejection rate that is more consistent with the rates observed in the other counties.²⁸ Disparities in the data reported by El Paso County suggests there are other issues that county officials may need to address. Even so, if the 12.17% rejection rate is accurate, El Paso County was clearly an anomaly when compared with data from the other 14 counties.

The spike in rejection rates following the implementation of the ID requirements ultimately returned to levels consistent with historical standards by the November 2022 midterm election. The latter portion of this paper will discuss factors that may have contributed to the initial spike including: 1) a walkout by Texas House Democrats that delayed the passage of the ID requirements, depriving election officials of time necessary to implement and educate on the changes, 2) challenges state and local election officials faced in quickly implementing the changes, 3) inconsistent, incomplete, and at times contradictory information regarding the ID requirements by local officials and activists and, 4) carrier envelope design.

²⁸ [Election Reconciliation - Official Totals](#), EL PASO COUNTY, TEXAS ELECTIONS DEPARTMENT (Nov. 15, 2022).

LEGISLATIVE CHANGES TO TEXAS' BALLOT BY MAIL PROCESSES

Senate Bill 1 changed Section 84.002 of the Texas Election Code to require voters seeking to vote by mail to include *one* of the following on their application to vote by mail:

- The number of the applicant's driver's license, election identification certificate (EIC), or personal identification card issued by the Texas Department of Public Safety (DPS);
- The last four digits of the applicant's social security number, if the applicant has not been issued a DPS number; or
- A statement that the applicant has not been issued one of these numbers.

The 2021 legislation also created an online ballot by mail tracker. The tracker provides voters with the ability to correct a defect in their application to vote by mail online. In order to log into the tracker, however, voters are required to provide a driver's license number and the last four digits of their social security number.²⁹

TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE

BALLOT BY MAIL TRACKER
TEXAS ELECTIONET ADMINISTRATION SYSTEM

← Back to My Voter Portal English En Español

Ballot by Mail Tracker

To track the status of your ballot by mail application or ballot, please enter your voter information below. Fields marked with an * are statutorily required.

Voter Information

First Name* Last Name*

Suffix Date of Birth (mm/dd/yyyy)

Last 4 digits of SSN* You must enter the last four digits of your social security number.

Driver's License # / DPS ... You must enter your Texas driver's license # or DPS PIN

Residential Address

County* Address Number*

Pre Direction Street Name*

Post Direction Street Type

Street Line 2

City* Zip Code*

If you are having issues accessing this tracker, please visit [Am I Registered](#) to view the information as listed in your voter registration record or contact your county voter registrar.

Reset Submit

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Online Ballot by Mail Tracker

29 Ballot by Mail Tracker, <https://teamrv-mvp.sos.texas.gov/BallotTrackerApp/#/login>, (last visited Sept. 20, 2024).

The tracker, however, was not the only mechanism by which a voter could update their record or correct a defect in their application. Voters could update their registration record with the local registrar or submit a new application to vote by mail.³⁰ The deadline for corrections or a new application for a ballot by mail was no later than 11 days before the election.³¹

SB 1 did not entirely eliminate signature verification. Rather, the law created a rebuttable presumption that if the provided identification number matched the voter's registration record, the signature was that of the voter.³² To obtain these identification numbers, SB 1 updated the requirements for the VBM carrier envelope, and voters were required to include one of the following:

- The voter's driver's license number, EIC, or personal identification card issued by DPS,
- The last four digits of the voter's social security number, if the voter has not been issued a DPS number, or
- A statement that the voter has not been issued one of these numbers.³³

To protect the privacy of the voter's personal information, this section of the carrier envelope was hidden from view once the voter sealed their carrier envelope, and could only be viewed once local election officials peeled back a perforated flap built into the envelope.

Senate Bill 1 also created a corrective action or "cure" process for defective carrier envelopes, providing an avenue for voters to correct certain defects and ensure their ballot by mail would be processed for counting.³⁴

Similar changes to the ballot by mail identification requirements were made in Georgia. Georgia's reforms went into effect nine months before Texas' did—on March 25, 2021. Georgia faced some of the same attacks that Texas did, with President Joe Biden branding the election integrity legislation "Jim Crow in the 21st Century" and activist Stacey Abrams asserting it was "a racist piece of legislation."³⁵

30 Updating a voter's registration to ensure both numbers were on the voter's record did not "start the clock over in terms of whether or not you were registered by the deadline for the March primary," according to Texas Secretary of State spokesperson Sam Taylor, who noted: "You are not changing anything by adding information to your voter registration record; you are just making it more complete." Ashley Lopez, [Election officials say Texas' new ID rules for voting by mail could cause more ballots to get rejected](#), KUT 90.5 (February 6, 2022).

31 Keith Ingram, *NEW LAW: Senate Bill 1 – Opportunity to Correct Defects on Application for a Ballot by Mail and Carrier Envelope*, Election Advisory No. 2022-08, (Jan. 28, 2022) <https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/laws/advisory2022-08.shtml>.

32 Tex. Elec. Code § 87.041.

33 Tex. Elec. Code § 86.002.

34 Tex. Elec. Code §§ Section 86.011(d); 87.0271(b), 87.0411(b); Notice of Carrier Defect Corrective Action Form for Defective Carrier Envelope, <https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/forms/pol-sub/10-32f.pdf#search=Notice%20of%20Carrier%20Defect%20Corrective%20Action%20Form%20for%20Defective%20Carrier%20Envelope> (last visited Sept. 20, 2024).

35 Maegan Vazquez and Kate Sullivan, [Biden calls Georgia law 'Jim Crow in the 21st Century' and says Justice Department is 'taking a look'](#), CNN (Mar. 26, 2021); Joseph Choi, [Stacey Abrams: Parts of new Georgia voting law have racist intent](#), THE HILL (Apr. 20, 2021).

Case Study:

Implementation of Ballot Identification Requirements in Georgia

Georgia's new ballot by mail identification laws require voters applying for an absentee ballot to include their Georgia driver's license or identification card number on the application. If the voter does not have one of those, the voter is required to indicate such on the form and provide a copy of an alternate form of identification with their application either by photocopy or electronic submission.³⁶ Additionally, on the voter's carrier envelope containing a voted ballot, a voter is required to print the number of his or her Georgia driver's license or identification card, mark or affirm that he or she does not have such, and print the last four digits of his or her social security number if the voter does not have a Georgia driver's license or state identification card.³⁷

Georgia's first statewide election implementing the new requirements took place on May 24, 2022. Georgia had the benefit of over a year and some smaller elections prior to the May 24, 2022 primary to implement and educate voters about the reforms, and it showed.³⁸ Rejection rates for mail ballots in that election actually decreased, going from approximately 4.3% in the 2018 Primary Election to just 1% in the May 2022 Primary election.³⁹ Additionally, despite the controversy surrounding the election legislation, Georgia saw "incredible" voter turnout for that election, including levels of early voting customarily seen in presidential election years.⁴⁰

POSSIBLE FACTORS CONTRIBUTING TO INITIAL REJECTION RATES IN TEXAS

Liberal activists and politicians were quick to blame the early spike in VBM rejections on voter ID itself. But Texas quickly adjusted to the new system—a fact ignored by most critics on the Left—while other states like Georgia had no issues to speak of, undercutting claims that voter ID for mail voting is an inherently flawed policy.

In reality, several other factors likely contributed to the early difficulties experienced in Texas.

1. Texas House Democrats: Breaking Quorum and Stealing Time

Texas' 87th Legislature met for its regular legislative session January 12, 2021 through May 31, 2021. To block legislation aimed at enhancing election integrity, House Democrats walked out of the legislature – breaking quorum and preventing the legislature from conducting any further business before it adjourned on May 31, 2021.

36 Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-381; 21-2-417.

37 Ga. Code Ann. § 21-2-384.

38 See e.g., [Video: Cobb County Elections Director Explaining Absentee Voting Process](#), COBB COUNTY (2021).

39 Matthew Brown et. al., [Georgia's primary went smoothly. Voting advocates worry about November.](#), THE WASHINGTON POST (May 28, 2022).

40 [Georgia Election Law Results in Record Early-Voting Turnout](#), GEORGIA SECRETARY OF STATE (May 21, 2022).

Governor Abbott called for a special session of the legislature to begin July 8, 2021 and adjourn August 6, 2021. On July 12, 2021, House Democrats fled to Washington, D.C. to break quorum and—again—preclude the legislature from conducting any business. On August 5, 2021, Governor Abbott announced a second special session of the legislature would begin on August 7, 2021. When the session began on August 7, the House still lacked quorum as House Democrats remained in Washington, D.C.

On August 19, 2021, the Texas House established a quorum necessary to conduct legislative business. Senate Bill 1, the centerpiece of election integrity legislation, passed during the second special session, and took effect on December 2, 2021. The next statewide election took place on March 1, 2022. Voters could begin requesting their ballots on January 1, 2022 ahead of the March 1st election.

The walkout deprived election officials of crucial time that could have been used to implement the changes and educate voters about how those changes affected how they would vote in the next election. Many bills passed during the regular legislative session became effective September 1, 2021 – nearly six months before Texas’ statewide primary elections would take place. The walkout by House Democrats not only blocked the passage of key election legislation, but also delayed the effective dates of the legislation that ultimately passed.

2. Initial challenges for state and local election officials

Given the changes to the election laws and the short timeframe in which to implement them, election officials raced to swiftly implement them.⁴¹ The Texas Secretary of State’s Office updated several forms and issued “the longest, most comprehensive guidance they have ever had to issue” on how to implement the changes made by SBI.⁴² The application for a ballot by mail was updated to include places for the voter to provide the required identification information or indicate they did not have such.⁴³ If voters sent in an old, outdated form or failed to include the required identification information, the Early Voting Clerk was instructed to reject the application and provide notice of the rejection to the voter so he or she could correct the issue.⁴⁴

Voters are only required to provide one of those identification numbers when they register to vote, meaning the information available to election officials for comparison in processing the application to vote by mail was initially limited.⁴⁵ Unfortunately, a problem manifested due to a small percentage of registered voters’ records lacking both identification numbers at the time the law went into effect. Though 95% of all registered Texas voters had both identification numbers in their record, approximately 4% had only one or the other (last 4 numbers of social security number or driver’s license/identification card number).⁴⁶ The Texas Secretary of State’s office attempted

41 Ashley Lopez, [Why Texas election officials are rejecting hundreds of vote-by-mail applications](#), NPR (Jan. 20, 2022) (“[Secretary of State spokesperson Sam] Taylor says the secretary of state’s office has been under a serious time crunch.”)

42 *Id.*; Keith Ingram, *NEW LAW: Senate Bill 1 – Opportunity to Correct Defects on Application for a Ballot by Mail and Carrier Envelope*, Election Advisory No. 2022-08, (Jan. 28, 2022) <https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/forms/adv2022-08-opportunity-to-correct-defects.pdf#search=election%20advisory%202022-08>.

43 Application for a Ballot by Mail, <https://webservices.sos.state.tx.us/forms/6-1f.pdf> (last visited Sept. 20, 2024).

44 Keith Ingram, *NEW LAW: Senate Bill 1 – Opportunity to Correct Defects on Application for a Ballot by Mail and Carrier Envelope*, Election Advisory No. 2022-08, (Jan. 28, 2022) <https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/forms/adv2022-08-opportunity-to-correct-defects.pdf#search=election%20advisory%202022-08>.

45 Tex. Elec. Code § 13.002(a)(8).

46 Sam Taylor, [Communicating Legislative Changes: ID Requirements for Voting by Mail](#), NASED (February 2023).

to backfill missing identification numbers for the 4% to populate the online ballot tracker system. As of December 20, 2021, however, over 700,000 voters lacked one of the identification numbers in their voter record and 106,911 voters lacked both identification numbers entirely.⁴⁷

A similar issue manifested with the online ballot by mail tracker. In order to log into the tracker voters are required to provide a driver's license number and the last four digits of their social security number.⁴⁸ Though there were other mechanisms in place for voters to update their registration information, if the voter only had one of the identifying numbers on his or her voter registration record, it was not possible for the voter to log in to correct a defect online without first updating his or her voter registration record.⁴⁹

3. Inconsistent and contradictory statements regarding the changes to vote by mail processes.

To complicate matters further, a misleading narrative regarding the effect of these reforms began to circulate in the media.⁵⁰ Statements and a campaign in the media by some local election officials and activists may have contributed to confusion for voters regarding the new requirements and the mechanisms to fix any mistakes in balloting materials. Some local elections officials were rejecting applications for mail ballots on improper bases and going to the media as opposed to the Secretary of State for guidance or clarification.⁵¹ Some election officials and activists simply communicated information that was inconsistent and arguably contradictory regarding the effect of the new laws. For example, suggesting voters would have to “remember” which identification number they registered with in order for their application or mail ballot to be processed was not entirely accurate.⁵² While partially true, this did not provide the best practical advice for how voters could ensure they would receive a mail ballot and that it would be processed once voted and returned to the elections office. If voters were not sure which number they used when they registered, they could put *both* numbers on the application and carrier envelopes for

47 Alexa Ura and Mandi Cai, [At least 18,000 Texas mail-in votes were rejected in the first election under new GOP voting rules](#), THE TEXAS TRIBUNE (March 11, 2022).

48 Ballot by Mail Tracker, <https://teamrv-mvp.sos.texas.gov/BallotTrackerApp/#/login>, (last visited Sept. 20, 2024).

49 Keith Ingram, *NEW LAW: Senate Bill 1 – Opportunity to Correct Defects on Application for a Ballot by Mail and Carrier Envelope*, Election Advisory No. 2022-08, (Jan. 28, 2022) <https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/forms/adv2022-08-opportunity-to-correct-defects.pdf#search=election%20advisory%202022-08>.

50 Ashley Lopez, [Travis County clerk says half of vote-by-mail applications have been rejected due to new election law](#), KUT 90.5 (Jan. 13, 2022); [Press Release: Secretary Scott Calls on Travis County to Correct Erroneous Mail Ballot Application Rejections](#), TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE (Jan. 14, 2022); Stephanie Whitfield, [Federal judge orders preliminary injunction on portions of Texas' SB1 voting law](#), KHOU 11 (Feb. 12, 2022) (“It’s those kind of errors that are a direct result of SB 1, making it harder for voters to get through an already complex system,” Longoria said.); Brandi Buchman, [New ID laws tripping up Texas mail-in voters](#), DAILY KOS (March 1, 2022) (“Longoria said Tuesday that while voters may have put identifying numbers on their ballots that they know to be true or current, if that doesn’t match what they used to register, then election officials ‘are not allowed to match those numbers’ either.”); Kira Lerner, [Texans go to the polls under sweeping new voting restrictions](#), Louisiana Illuminator, March 1, 2022 (“...no one is going to remember which number they used,” said Anthony Gutierrez, executive director of Common Cause Texas, explaining that the law has led to ‘unheard of rates of rejection.’”).

51 Jon Jackson, [Greg Abbott Blames Election Officials' Errors for Mail-In Ballot Issues](#), NEWSWEEK (Feb. 15, 2022) (“The bottom line is that counties should not be rejecting valid mail ballot applications,” Nan Tolson, communications operations manager and spokesperson for Abbott... ‘Reports of high rejection rates of mail ballot applications at the county level are the result of election officials erroneously interpreting the law and going to the press instead of the Texas Secretary of State’s office for assistance,’ she said.”).

52 Kira Lerner, [Texans go to the polls under sweeping new voting restrictions](#), Louisiana Illuminator, March 1, 2022 (“...no one is going to remember which number they used,” said Anthony Gutierrez, executive director of Common Cause Texas, explaining that the law has led to ‘unheard of rates of rejection.’”); Darcy Sprague, [Travis County rejects 50% of mail-in ballot applications under new law, state responds](#), COMMUNITY IMPACT (Jan. 15, 2022) (“In an interview with Community Impact Newspaper, retiring [Travis County Clerk] Dana DeBeauvoir expressed concern that the new law could hamper voters to vote by mail because voters may not remember which ID they registered with if they registered a while ago or may have had to get a new license.”); Ashley Lopez, [Election officials say Texas' new ID rules for voting by mail could cause more ballots to get rejected](#), HOUSTON PUBLIC MEDIA (Feb. 7, 2022) (“Voting rights advocates have pointed out that many voters don’t remember which ID they used to register, so they’re guessing wrong and running into issues.”).

processing.⁵³ So long as one of the numbers matched what was on the voter's record, the application and ballot could be accepted, assuming no other defects.

Moreover, for 95% of Texas' registered voters, this would not be an issue at all: their voter registration record included *both* numbers. Practically speaking, the issue of matching identification numbers between balloting materials and registration records affected only 5% of Texas' registered voters. That 5% did not have to "remember" which number they originally registered with for their application or ballot to be processed. Additionally, SB 1 created new means for a voter to update his registration information or cure a defect in his ballot. Rather than clarify these points, much of the public commentary—including from local election officials—appears to have simply induced further confusion. A preferable approach would have been to clearly explain the changes to the public, communicate with the state election official on any issues or questions that arose, and advise voters on the best practical steps for voters to ensure their applications and ballots were processed.

Indeed, some election officials made concerted efforts to educate voters and modified their processes as needed to ensure successful implementation of the new reforms. For example, Tarrant County's then-Election Administrator Heider Garcia testified at Commissioner's Court in January 2022 regarding the changes required by Senate Bill 1 and recommended voters submit a new voter registration form with both identification numbers to avoid the issue of missing identification numbers in a voter's record.⁵⁴ He further stated that voters who intended to vote in the primary need to include which party's primary election they wanted to vote in, which has historically been a common reason for mail ballot application rejections during statewide primary elections in Texas.⁵⁵ Collin County Election Administrator Bruce Sherbet went on local news media in February 2022 to explain the changes, ask voters to put both identification numbers on both their application to vote by mail and voted ballot, and expressed the need to educate the public on the changes.⁵⁶

Though late, towards the end of the March Primary, the El Paso County Elections department included state-approved notices about the new rules in the mail ballot materials it sent to voters.⁵⁷ Election officials used press releases and social media campaigns to communicate to the public the cure process for mail ballots and how it would impact the voting experience.⁵⁸ State election officials published guidance and forms for local election officials on the legislative changes.⁵⁹

53 See, e.g., [Voting by Mail in Texas: A Message from Secretary Scott](#) (Feb. 16, 2022); Megan Cardona, [Want to vote by mail in Tarrant County? Don't make these mistakes with your application](#), FORT WORTH TELEGRAM (Jan. 20, 2022) (Former Election Administrator Heider Garcia reported to Commissioner's Court in early January 2022 that application rejection rates were already high, prompting this article in January 2022 educating voters on the issue and how to ensure their application for a ballot would be accepted).

54 Megan Cardona, [Want to vote by mail in Tarrant County? Don't make these mistakes with your application](#), FORT WORTH TELEGRAM (Jan. 20, 2022); see also TARRANT COUNTY TEXAS COMMISSIONERS COURT, [Commissioners Court 1/18/2022](#) (Jan. 18, 2022) at approximately 1:42:08.

55 Peggy Fikac and Austin Bureau, [Gov. Abbott mail-in ballot twist means extra work for local election officials](#), SAN ANTONIO EXPRESS-NEWS (Feb. 14, 2018).

56 [How to vote by mail in Texas](#), FOX 4 DALLAS-FORT WORTH (Feb. 17, 2022).

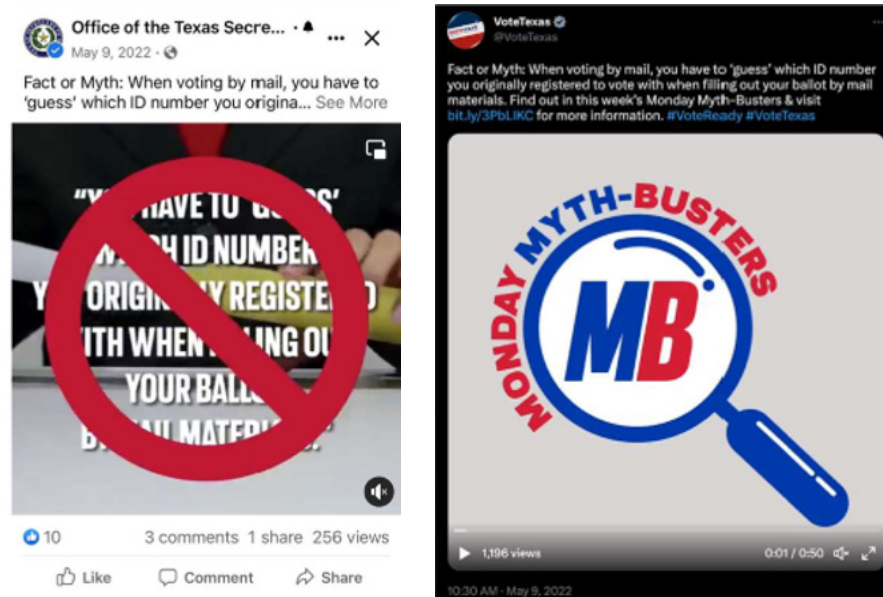
57 Daniel Perez, [State, county inform voters about mail-in ballots](#), EL PASO MATTERS (Oct. 20, 2022).

58 See Press Release from Cameron Cnty. Election Administrator Remi Garza (Feb 18, 2022), available at: <https://www.facebook.com/photo/?fbid=322773666558540&set=a.231142589054982> (explaining cure process for mail ballots).

59 Keith Ingram, *NEW LAW: Senate Bill 1 – Opportunity to Correct Defects on Application for a Ballot by Mail and Carrier Envelope*, Election Advisory No. 2022-08, (Jan. 28, 2022) <https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/forms/adv2022-08-opportunity-to-correct-defects.pdf#search=election%20advisory%202022-08>; Keith Ingram, *Additional Procedures Regarding Correction of Defects on Application for Ballot by Mail or Carrier Envelope*, Election Advisory No. 2022-12 (Feb. 11, 2022).

In the wake of the March 2022 primary, increased efforts by local and state election officials to promulgate accurate guidance for voters on the changes to VBM laws had a positive impact. After including an informational insert in every mail ballot kit sent to voters for the May 7th election Bexar County saw a drastic reduction in their ballot rejection rate, going from 21.71% in the March 1 election to just 1.24% in the May 7th Constitutional Amendment Election.⁶⁰

The Texas Secretary of State launched a statewide voter education campaign that included detailed instructions on how to vote by mail, widespread distribution of educational pamphlets and toolkits, educational videos dedicated to voting by mail and the attendant identification requirements, and “myth busters” to correct any misinformation that had been promulgated about how to fill out the ballot by mail application and carrier envelope.⁶¹



Examples of social media campaign by Texas Secretary of State

4. Carrier Envelope Redesign

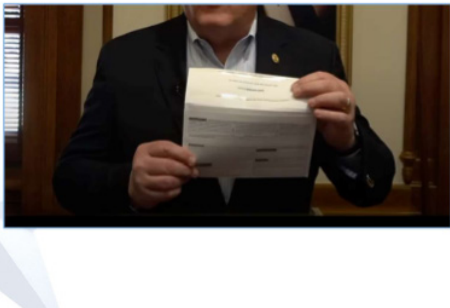
Another issue that may have contributed to the rejection rates in the March 2022 primary was the design of the balloting materials. Following that election, election officials and voting rights groups worked together to address issues in the carrier envelope’s design.⁶² Indeed, “election officials and voting groups sa[id] a design issue with the envelope that Texas voters use to return their mail ballots was most responsible for the rejections” in the March 2022 primary.⁶³

60 Garrett Brnger, *'We had a success story,' Mail ballot rejections plummeted in May 7 election*, KSAT (May 13, 2022).

61 Sam Taylor, *Communicating Legislative Changes: ID Requirements for Voting by Mail*, NASED (February 2023); *News Release: SOS 101: Voting by Mail in Texas*, TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE (Oct. 12, 2022).

62 Ashley Lopez, *How Texas Officials and voting groups are trying to limit mail ballot rejections*, NPR (May 24, 2022).

63 *Id.*



Original carrier envelope design

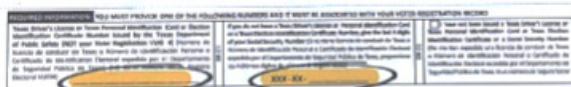


The ballot by mail carrier envelope underwent a redesign intended to draw voters' attention to the places on the form that they needed to fill out. State election officials also encouraged local election officials to include a reminder slip for voters.

<p>REQUIRED INFORMATION: YOU MUST PROVIDE ONE OF THE FOLLOWING NUMBERS AND IT MUST BE ASSOCIATED WITH YOUR VOTER REGISTRATION RECORD INFORMACIÓN REQUERIDA: DEBE PROPORCIONAR UNO DE LOS SIGUIENTES NÚMEROS Y DEBE ESTAR ASOCIADO CON SU REGISTRO DE VOTANTE</p>		
<p>Texas Driver's License or Texas Personal Identification Card or Election Identification Certificate Number issued by the Texas Department of Public Safety (NOT your Voter Registration VUID#) (Número de Licencia de Conducir de Texas o Número de Tarjeta de Identificación Personal de Texas o Certificado de Identificación Electoral expedida por el Departamento de Seguridad Pública de Texas) (NO ES el número de su Registro Electoral VUID#)</p>	<p>If you do not have a Texas Driver's License or Personal Identification Card or a Texas Election Identification Certificate Number, give the last 4 digits of your Social Security Number (Si no tiene una Licencia de Conducir de Texas o una Tarjeta de Identificación Personal de Texas o Certificado de Identificación Electoral de Texas, proporcione los 4 últimos dígitos de su número de Seguro Social)</p> <p>XXX - XX - _____</p>	<p><input type="checkbox"/> I have not been issued a Texas Driver's License or Texas Personal Identification Card or Texas Election Identification Certificate or a Social Security Number (No se me ha expedido una Licencia de Conducir de Texas o Tarjeta de Identificación Personal de Texas o un Certificado de Identificación Electoral de Texas ni un número de Seguro Social.)</p>
<p>CONTACT INFORMATION (INFORMACIÓN DE CONTACTO): Phone (teléfono):</p>		<p>Email (Correo Electrónico):</p>
<p>SEAL ENVELOPE AND SIGN OVER SEALED FLAP (SELLE EL SOBRE Y FIRME SOBRE LA SOLAPA SELLADA)</p>		
<p>Oath of Person Assisting Voter: "I swear (or affirm) under penalty of perjury that the voter I am assisting represented to me they are eligible to receive assistance; I will not suggest, by word, sign, or gesture, how the voter should vote; I will prepare the voter's ballot as the voter directs; I did not pressure or coerce the voter into choosing me to provide assistance; I am not the voter's employer, an agent of the voter's employer, or an officer or agent of a labor union to which the voter belongs; I will not communicate information about how the voter has voted to another person; and I understand that if assistance is provided to a voter who is not eligible for assistance, the voter's ballot may not be counted." Juramento de la Persona Asistiendo al Votante: "Yo juro (o afirmo) bajo pena de perjurio que el votante al que estoy asistiendo me representó que es elegible para recibir asistencia; no sugeriré, con palabra, sefalo, o gesto, como debe votar el votante; prepararé la boleta del votante según lo indique el votante; no presioné ni coaccioné al votante para que me eligiera como asistente; no soy el empleador del votante, un agente del empleador del votante, o un oficial o agente de un sindicato al cual el votante pertenece; no comunicaré información sobre cómo el votante ha votado a otra persona; y entiendo que si se proporciona asistencia a un votante que no es elegible para recibir asistencia, la boleta del votante podría no ser contada."</p>		<p>SIGNATURE OR MARK OF VOTER (FIRMA O MARCA DEL VOTANTE)</p> <p>Completed by Early Voting Clerk (Completado por el Secretario de Votación Adelantada):</p> <p>Name of Election (Nombre de Elección): _____</p> <p>Name of Voter (Nombre del votante): _____</p> <p>Date of Election (Fecha de Elección): ____/____/____</p>

Redesigned mail ballot carrier envelope

Don't Forget Your ID Numbers!



Under the flap on your return envelope, where it says "Required Information," you must provide at least one of the required ID numbers. We recommend providing both.

Reminder materials

As evidenced by the data, with voter education efforts by local and state election officials, increased voter experience, and improvements to the carrier envelope's design, the overall statewide percentage of mail ballots rejected steadily declined. This indicates that with proper education and time for implementation, voter identification in voting by mail is a safeguard that can be successfully incorporated.

CONCLUSION

Despite the initial challenges Texas faced, rejection rates over the course of the year following reforms to ballot by mail identification requirements reflect a steady downward trajectory. Georgia implemented similar reforms, yet voter turnout increased while ballot rejection rates decreased.

The data tells the real story. As with any change, education and practice are critical components of successful implementation. The downward trend in Texas is a clear example of the concerted effort by election officials to educate voters on the new requirements and increased voter familiarity with the process. The rejection rates in both Georgia and Texas reflect that efforts to improve voting by mail through common sense election integrity protections are worthwhile endeavors.

ACTION ITEMS FOR STATES CONSIDERING IMPLEMENTING VOTER ID FOR MAIL BALLOTS

- Ensure voter-friendly and intuitive design for balloting materials.
- Have clear guidance regarding new legislative requirements ready for prompt distribution to election officials and the public.
- Ensure sufficient time for training of election officials and public education.
- Encourage public officials to adopt a problem-solving mentality and cohesive messaging regarding new requirements to ensure voters have the most correct and complete information possible.

APPENDIX

3.1 Democratic Primary				
County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected	
Anderson	88	2	2.22%	
Andrews	3	0	0.00%	
Angelina	253	24	8.66%	
Aransas	91	19	17.27%	
Archer	16	0	0.00%	
Armstrong	4	0	0.00%	
Atascosa	141	9	6.00%	
Austin	79	0	0.00%	
Bailey	6	0	0.00%	
Bandera	59	13	18.06%	
Bastrop	466	46	8.98%	
Baylor	4	0	0.00%	
Bee	152	7	4.40%	
Bell	833	6	0.72%	
Bexar	9757	2797	22.28%	
Blanco	50	9	15.25%	
Borden	1	0	0.00%	
Bosque	42	6	12.50%	
Bowie	307	21	6.40%	
Brazoria	884	42	4.54%	
Brazos	470	31	6.19%	
Brewster	101	1	0.98%	
Briscoe	11	0	0.00%	
Brooks	117	2	1.68%	
Brown	57	3	5.00%	
Burleson	58	16	21.62%	
Burnet	249	9	3.49%	
Caldwell	157	13	7.65%	
Calhoun	80	2	2.44%	
Callahan	18	0	0.00%	
Cameron	1292	130	9.14%	
Camp	61	2	3.17%	
Carson	7	0	0.00%	
Cass	122	3	2.40%	
Castro	12	0	0.00%	
Chambers	62	5	7.46%	
Cherokee	109	9	7.63%	
Childress	2	0	0.00%	
Clay	18	2	10.00%	
Cochran	3	0	0.00%	
Coke	10	0	0.00%	
Coleman	7	0	0.00%	
Collin	2027	330	14.00%	

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Collingsworth	1	0	0.00%
Colorado	72	24	25.00%
Comal	687	96	12.26%
Comanche	32	1	3.03%
Concho	11	0	0.00%
Cooke	67	6	8.22%
Coryell	139	2	1.42%
Cottle	4	0	0.00%
Crane	5	0	0.00%
Crockett	4	1	20.00%
Crosby	20	0	0.00%
Culberson	14	0	0.00%
Dallam	7	0	0.00%
Dallas	7269	557	7.12%
Dawson	11	0	0.00%
Deaf Smith	27	0	0.00%
Delta	26	5	16.13%
Denton	1943	238	10.91%
Dewitt	23	1	4.17%
Dickens	6	0	0.00%
Dimmit	116	0	0.00%
Donley	3	0	0.00%
Duval	367	2	0.54%
Eastland	48	0	0.00%
Ector	210	0	0.00%
Edwards	2	0	0.00%
El Paso	3609	762	17.43%
Ellis	368	58	13.62%
Erath	61	5	7.58%
Falls	47	0	0.00%
Fannin	119	1	0.83%
Fayette	129	6	4.44%
Fisher	30	3	9.09%
Floyd	5	2	28.57%
Foard	1	0	0.00%
Fort Bend	2822	383	11.95%
Franklin	23	0	0.00%
Freestone	40	3	6.98%
Frio	231	33	12.50%
Gaines	14	0	0.00%
Galveston	1270	187	12.83%
Garza	5	1	16.67%
Gillespie	146	1	0.68%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Glasscock	2	0	0.00%
Goliad	31	3	8.82%
Gonzales	53	3	5.36%
Gray	39	0	0.00%
Grayson	353	46	11.53%
Gregg	426	63	12.88%
Grimes	67	29	30.21%
Guadalupe	548	96	14.91%
Hale	46	7	13.21%
Hall	13	0	0.00%
Hamilton	17	0	0.00%
Hansford	4	0	0.00%
Hardeman	10	0	0.00%
Hardin	108	6	5.26%
Harris	17784	3814	17.66%
Harrison	163	70	30.04%
Hartley	6	0	0.00%
Haskell	12	0	0.00%
Hays	1560	127	7.53%
Hemphill	3	0	0.00%
Henderson	251	26	9.39%
Hidalgo	2001	488	19.61%
Hill	60	2	3.23%
Hockley	28	0	0.00%
Hood	160	19	10.61%
Hopkins	98	11	10.09%
Houston	102	8	7.27%
Howard	64	6	8.57%
Hudspeth	0	0	0.00%
Hunt	136	16	10.53%
Hutchinson	14	1	6.67%
Irion	2	0	0.00%
Jack	17	0	0.00%
Jackson	41	1	2.38%
Jasper	98	1	1.01%
Jeff Davis	5	0	0.00%
Jefferson	1367	152	10.01%
Jim Hogg	206	0	0.00%
Jim Wells	163	119	42.20%
Johnson	305	37	10.82%
Jones	45	0	0.00%
Karnes	89	22	19.82%
Kaufman	195	34	14.85%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Kendall	154	1	0.65%
Kenedy	3	2	40.00%
Kent	0	0	0.00%
Kerr	232	20	7.94%
Kimble	5	0	0.00%
King	0	0	0.00%
Kinney	12	0	0.00%
Kleberg	178	4	2.20%
Knox	2	0	0.00%
Lamar	131	1	0.76%
Lamb	32	5	13.51%
Lampasas	65	1	1.52%
Lasalle	289	21	6.77%
Lavaca	102	11	9.73%
Lee	60	5	7.69%
Leon	52	0	0.00%
Liberty	120	3	2.44%
Limestone	70	4	5.41%
Lipscomb	13	1	7.14%
Live Oak	34	0	0.00%
Llano	202	18	8.18%
Loving	0	0	0.00%
Lubbock	618	27	4.19%
Lynn	6	0	0.00%
Madison	19	2	9.52%
Marion	58	17	22.67%
Martin	3	0	0.00%
Mason	16	0	0.00%
Matagorda	114	10	8.06%
Maverick	145	29	16.67%
Mcculloch	33	0	0.00%
Mclennan	847	57	6.31%
Mcmullen	2	0	0.00%
Medina	158	23	12.71%
Menard	12	0	0.00%
Midland	134	35	20.71%
Milam	88	0	0.00%
Mills	8	0	0.00%
Mitchell	9	0	0.00%
Montague	27	0	0.00%
Montgomery	1553	85	5.19%
Moore	11	0	0.00%
Morris	42	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Motley	4	0	0.00%
Nacogdoches	263	4	1.50%
Navarro	82	12	12.77%
Newton	38	7	15.56%
Nolan	30	2	6.25%
Nueces	1955	0	0.00%
Ochiltree	4	0	0.00%
Oldham	3	0	0.00%
Orange	288	11	3.68%
Palo Pinto	55	12	17.91%
Panola	50	1	1.96%
Parker	301	59	16.39%
Parmer	9	1	10.00%
Pecos	63	7	10.00%
Polk	187	17	8.33%
Potter	252	28	10.00%
Presidio	23	0	0.00%
Rains	24	1	4.00%
Randall	347	20	5.45%
Reagan	0	0	0.00%
Real	1	0	0.00%
Red River	40	0	0.00%
Reeves	92	2	2.13%
Refugio	46	4	8.00%
Roberts	3	0	0.00%
Robertson	74	8	9.76%
Rockwall	186	5	2.62%
Runnels	17	0	0.00%
Rusk	130	25	16.13%
Sabine	28	0	0.00%
San Augustine	34	1	2.86%
San Jacinto	93	3	3.13%
San Patricio	323	48	12.94%
San Saba	7	0	0.00%
Schleicher	7	0	0.00%
Scurry	13	0	0.00%
Shackelford	4	0	0.00%
Shelby	41	7	14.58%
Sherman	2	0	0.00%
Smith	686	68	9.02%
Somervell	15	0	0.00%
Starr	94	204	68.46%
Stephens	8	1	11.11%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Sterling	0	0	0.00%
Stonewall	8	0	0.00%
Sutton	4	0	0.00%
Swisher	32	1	3.03%
Tarrant	4892	856	14.89%
Taylor	259	4	1.52%
Terrell	15	0	0.00%
Terry	20	3	13.04%
Throckmorton	1	0	0.00%
Titus	84	7	7.69%
Tom Green	324	50	13.37%
Travis	8737	673	7.15%
Trinity	31	0	0.00%
Tyler	51	0	0.00%
Upshur	131	0	0.00%
Upton	5	0	0.00%
Uvalde	167	65	28.02%
Val Verde	204	0	0.00%
Van Zandt	83	14	14.43%
Victoria	485	59	10.85%
Walker	176	19	9.74%
Waller	120	39	24.53%
Ward	24	0	0.00%
Washington	89	1	1.11%
Webb	575	31	5.12%
Wharton	145	12	7.64%
Wheeler	11	0	0.00%
Wichita	226	54	19.29%
Wilbarger	44	1	2.22%
Willacy	65	5	7.14%
Williamson	2208	269	10.86%
Wilson	251	14	5.28%
Winkler	2	0	0.00%
Wise	140	11	7.28%
Wood	119	0	0.00%
Yoakum	3	0	0.00%
Young	0	0	0.00%
Zapata	57	9	13.64%
Zavala	83	0	0.00%
Statewide Totals	96464	14281	12.90%

3.1 Republican Primary

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Anderson	72	0	0.00%
Andrews	42	0	0.00%
Angelina	220	27	10.93%
Aransas	78	10	11.36%
Archer	35	0	0.00%
Armstrong	29	0	0.00%
Atascosa	112	9	7.44%
Austin	116	0	0.00%
Bailey	35	2	5.41%
Bandera	171	13	7.07%
Bastrop	346	31	8.22%
Baylor	9	0	0.00%
Bee	70	4	5.41%
Bell	1345	11	0.81%
Bexar	4326	1108	20.39%
Blanco	74	14	15.91%
Borden	12	0	0.00%
Bosque	82	16	16.33%
Bowie	359	23	6.02%
Brazoria	1479	93	5.92%
Brazos	740	111	13.04%
Brewster	23	0	0.00%
Briscoe	39	0	0.00%
Brooks	3	1	25.00%
Brown	365	7	1.88%
Burleson	100	37	27.01%
Burnet	689	53	7.14%
Caldwell	90	5	5.26%
Calhoun	30	1	3.23%
Callahan	101	31	23.48%
Cameron	260	28	9.72%
Camp	23	1	4.17%
Carson	31	1	3.13%
Cass	242	5	2.02%
Castro	23	0	0.00%
Chambers	105	17	13.93%
Cherokee	85	9	9.57%
Childress	25	0	0.00%
Clay	34	0	0.00%
Cochran	23	0	0.00%
Coke	72	2	2.70%
Coleman	35	0	0.00%
Collin	3200	449	12.30%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Collingsworth	15	0	0.00%
Colorado	49	16	24.62%
Comal	1511	326	17.75%
Comanche	77	8	9.41%
Concho	35	0	0.00%
Cooke	154	3	1.91%
Coryell	296	3	1.00%
Cottle	5	0	0.00%
Crane	21	0	0.00%
Crockett	9	0	0.00%
Crosby	26	0	0.00%
Culberson	0	0	0.00%
Dallam	51	0	0.00%
Dallas	2768	159	5.43%
Dawson	64	2	3.03%
Deaf Smith	116	2	1.69%
Delta	86	10	10.42%
Denton	2560	539	17.39%
Dewitt	94	0	0.00%
Dickens	34	0	0.00%
Dimmit	2	0	0.00%
Donley	14	0	0.00%
Duval	2	0	0.00%
Eastland	162	0	0.00%
Ector	386	11	2.77%
Edwards	5	4	44.44%
El Paso	178	35	16.43%
Ellis	260	29	10.03%
Erath	96	9	8.57%
Falls	67	0	0.00%
Fannin	154	4	2.53%
Fayette	161	2	1.23%
Fisher	17	0	0.00%
Floyd	32	4	11.11%
Foard	0	0	0.00%
Fort Bend	1320	185	12.29%
Franklin	56	0	0.00%
Freestone	66	4	5.71%
Frio	9	2	18.18%
Gaines	46	0	0.00%
Galveston	1812	248	12.04%
Garza	37	2	5.13%
Gillespie	348	9	2.52%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Glasscock	15	1	6.25%
Goliad	22	2	8.33%
Gonzales	84	6	6.67%
Gray	228	13	5.39%
Grayson	604	85	12.34%
Gregg	301	19	5.94%
Grimes	169	92	35.25%
Guadalupe	526	184	25.92%
Hale	96	10	9.43%
Hall	19	0	0.00%
Hamilton	24	0	0.00%
Hansford	69	0	0.00%
Hardeman	3	0	0.00%
Hardin	273	5	1.80%
Harris	12153	3100	20.32%
Harrison	54	14	20.59%
Hartley	44	2	4.35%
Haskell	12	0	0.00%
Hays	763	164	17.69%
Hemphill	56	0	0.00%
Henderson	238	11	4.42%
Hidalgo	179	31	14.76%
Hill	92	3	3.16%
Hockley	89	0	0.00%
Hood	275	41	12.97%
Hopkins	82	9	9.89%
Houston	74	3	3.90%
Howard	136	9	6.21%
Hudspeth	0	0	0.00%
Hunt	425	93	17.95%
Hutchinson	90	9	9.09%
Irion	6	0	0.00%
Jack	64	1	1.54%
Jackson	42	3	6.67%
Jasper	46	0	0.00%
Jeff Davis	14	0	0.00%
Jefferson	142	18	11.25%
Jim Hogg	1	0	0.00%
Jim Wells	7	2	22.22%
Johnson	771	110	12.49%
Jones	71	0	0.00%
Karnes	160	11	6.43%
Kaufman	146	50	25.51%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Kendall	649	9	1.37%
Kenedy	0	0	0.00%
Kent	0	0	0.00%
Kerr	636	76	10.67%
Kimble	57	3	5.00%
King	3	0	0.00%
Kinney	2	1	33.33%
Kleberg	32	0	0.00%
Knox	12	0	0.00%
Lamar	202	1	0.49%
Lamb	46	10	17.86%
Lampasas	174	16	8.42%
Lasalle	5	0	0.00%
Lavaca	188	87	31.64%
Lee	118	21	15.11%
Leon	152	0	0.00%
Liberty	231	9	3.75%
Limestone	102	12	10.53%
Lipscomb	72	0	0.00%
Live Oak	21	1	4.55%
Llano	470	77	14.08%
Loving	1	0	0.00%
Lubbock	685	6	0.87%
Lynn	2	0	0.00%
Madison	61	1	1.61%
Marion	12	3	20.00%
Martin	14	0	0.00%
Mason	38	0	0.00%
Matagorda	51	3	5.56%
Maverick	2	1	33.33%
Mcculloch	60	1	1.64%
Mclennan	1137	102	8.23%
Mcmullen	4	0	0.00%
Medina	232	36	13.43%
Menard	32	1	3.03%
Midland	493	70	12.43%
Milam	152	1	0.65%
Mills	39	0	0.00%
Mitchell	13	5	27.78%
Montague	73	4	5.19%
Montgomery	3272	232	6.62%
Moore	92	2	2.13%
Morris	43	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Motley	23	0	0.00%
Nacogdoches	464	7	1.49%
Navarro	55	8	12.70%
Newton	34	6	15.00%
Nolan	16	4	20.00%
Nueces	346	0	0.00%
Ochiltree	73	1	1.35%
Oldham	19	0	0.00%
Orange	212	10	4.50%
Palo Pinto	201	76	27.44%
Panola	110	4	3.51%
Parker	619	191	23.58%
Parmer	38	1	2.56%
Pecos	18	1	5.26%
Polk	332	25	7.00%
Potter	609	116	16.00%
Presidio	2	0	0.00%
Rains	70	0	0.00%
Randall	1454	114	7.27%
Reagan	11	2	15.38%
Real	2	0	0.00%
Red River	55	4	6.78%
Reeves	8	0	0.00%
Refugio	12	0	0.00%
Roberts	24	0	0.00%
Robertson	62	1	1.59%
Rockwall	453	63	12.21%
Runnels	31	7	18.42%
Rusk	203	38	15.77%
Sabine	64	0	0.00%
San Augustine	25	1	3.85%
San Jacinto	178	4	2.20%
San Patricio	122	7	5.43%
San Saba	22	0	0.00%
Schleicher	13	6	31.58%
Scurry	61	13	17.57%
Shackelford	46	0	0.00%
Shelby	141	12	7.84%
Sherman	11	7	38.89%
Smith	549	77	12.30%
Somervell	19	1	5.00%
Starr	25	12	32.43%
Stephens	90	3	3.23%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Sterling	4	0	0.00%
Stonewall	24	0	0.00%
Sutton	16	0	0.00%
Swisher	56	4	6.67%
Tarrant	5446	27	0.49%
Taylor	350	14	3.85%
Terrell	4	0	0.00%
Terry	62	1	1.59%
Throckmorton	14	0	0.00%
Titus	88	9	9.28%
Tom Green	433	73	14.43%
Travis	1915	260	11.95%
Trinity	30	0	0.00%
Tyler	196	7	3.45%
Upshur	155	0	0.00%
Upton	8	0	0.00%
Uvalde	25	0	0.00%
Val Verde	74	0	0.00%
Van Zandt	79	9	10.23%
Victoria	1221	109	8.20%
Walker	206	11	5.07%
Waller	61	26	29.89%
Ward	56	0	0.00%
Washington	148	8	5.13%
Webb	18	0	0.00%
Wharton	132	4	2.94%
Wheeler	35	0	0.00%
Wichita	180	26	12.62%
Wilbarger	105	0	0.00%
Willacy	2	1	33.33%
Williamson	1582	264	14.30%
Wilson	255	7	2.67%
Winkler	11	1	8.33%
Wise	358	45	11.17%
Wood	224	0	0.00%
Yoakum	22	0	0.00%
Young	4	0	0.00%
Zapata	3	0	0.00%
Zavala	0	0	0.00%
Statewide Totals	77420	10355	11.80%

5.7 Constitutional Amendment

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Anderson	169	0	0.00%
Andrews	42	0	0.00%
Angelina	397	63	13.70%
Aransas	188	2	1.05%
Archer	50	0	0.00%
Armstrong	13	0	0.00%
Atascosa	221	11	4.74%
Austin	217	0	0.00%
Bailey	44	0	0.00%
Bandera	196	3	1.51%
Bastrop	853	19	2.18%
Baylor	13	0	0.00%
Bee	199	4	1.97%
Bell	1623	340	17.32%
Bexar	18361	231	1.24%
Blanco	167	6	3.47%
Borden	9	1	10.00%
Bosque	152	1	0.65%
Bowie	614	26	4.06%
Brazoria	2041	63	2.99%
Brazos	1058	36	3.29%
Brewster	127	0	0.00%
Briscoe	45	0	0.00%
Brooks	69	0	0.00%
Brown	373	0	0.00%
Burleson	204	3	1.45%
Burnet	802	15	1.84%
Caldwell	237	4	1.66%
Calhoun	100	3	2.91%
Callahan	153	0	0.00%
Cameron	1602	31	1.90%
Camp	84	0	0.00%
Carson	39	1	2.50%
Cass	354	0	0.00%
Castro	25	0	0.00%
Chambers	157	0	0.00%
Cherokee	216	19	8.09%
Childress	23	0	0.00%
Clay	56	0	0.00%
Cochran	50	3	5.66%
Coke	95	0	0.00%
Coleman	53	0	0.00%
Collin	5148	109	2.07%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Collingsworth	0	0	0.00%
Colorado	185	5	2.63%
Comal	2407	77	3.10%
Comanche	107	7	6.14%
Concho	48	0	0.00%
Cooke	210	0	0.00%
Coryell	436	4	0.91%
Cottle	11	0	0.00%
Crane	26	0	0.00%
Crockett	16	0	0.00%
Crosby	50	0	0.00%
Culberson	11	0	0.00%
Dallam	57	0	0.00%
Dallas	10649	382	3.46%
Dawson	99	0	0.00%
Deaf Smith	127	0	0.00%
Delta	101	0	0.00%
Denton	4964	155	3.03%
Dewitt	135	0	0.00%
Dickens	31	0	0.00%
Dimmit	109	8	6.84%
Donley	10	0	0.00%
Duval	161	1	0.62%
Eastland	217	0	0.00%
Ector	577	0	0.00%
Edwards	9	4	30.77%
El Paso	3582	490	12.03%
Ellis	754	28	3.58%
Erath	181	13	6.70%
Falls	33	0	0.00%
Fannin	267	0	0.00%
Fayette	286	5	1.72%
Fisher	39	0	0.00%
Floyd	29	7	19.44%
Foard	0	0	0.00%
Fort Bend	4368	101	2.26%
Franklin	68	0	0.00%
Freestone	112	3	2.61%
Frio	167	23	12.11%
Gaines	55	1	1.79%
Galveston	3177	66	2.04%
Garza	39	0	0.00%
Gillespie	520	10	1.89%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Glasscock	2	0	0.00%
Goliad	46	0	0.00%
Gonzales	134	0	0.00%
Gray	234	1	0.43%
Grayson	965	33	3.31%
Gregg	711	24	3.27%
Grimes	349	17	4.64%
Guadalupe	1370	32	2.28%
Hale	130	2	1.52%
Hall	35	0	0.00%
Hamilton	0	0	0.00%
Hansford	58	0	0.00%
Hardeman	0	0	0.00%
Hardin	363	1	0.27%
Harris	31306	3193	9.26%
Harrison	267	17	5.99%
Hartley	46	0	0.00%
Haskell	28	0	0.00%
Hays	2460	67	2.65%
Hemphill	31	0	0.00%
Henderson	455	28	5.80%
Hidalgo	2244	91	3.90%
Hill	169	0	0.00%
Hockley	103	0	0.00%
Hood	384	87	18.47%
Hopkins	176	8	4.35%
Houston	175	0	0.00%
Howard	273	4	1.44%
Hudspeth	0	0	0.00%
Hunt	689	12	1.71%
Hutchinson	129	0	0.00%
Irion	9	0	0.00%
Jack	75	0	0.00%
Jackson	74	0	0.00%
Jasper	145	0	0.00%
Jeff Davis	11	0	0.00%
Jefferson	1477	75	4.83%
Jim Hogg	90	0	0.00%
Jim Wells	110	33	23.08%
Johnson	1093	5	0.46%
Jones	104	0	0.00%
Karnes	220	4	1.79%
Kaufman	355	94	20.94%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Kendall	636	33	4.93%
Kenedy	1	0	0.00%
Kent	0	0	0.00%
Kerr	883	49	5.26%
Kimble	61	0	0.00%
King	0	0	0.00%
Kinney	0	0	0.00%
Kleberg	207	0	0.00%
Knox	22	0	0.00%
Lamar	272	10	3.55%
Lamb	56	0	0.00%
Lampasas	226	5	2.16%
Lasalle	71	11	13.41%
Lavaca	338	0	0.00%
Lee	156	5	3.11%
Leon	170	0	0.00%
Liberty	305	10	3.17%
Limestone	165	2	1.20%
Lipscomb	79	0	0.00%
Live Oak	45	1	2.17%
Llano	658	54	7.58%
Loving	0	0	0.00%
Lubbock	1585	77	4.63%
Lynn	2	0	0.00%
Madison	90	4	4.26%
Marion	82	3	3.53%
Martin	12	0	0.00%
Mason	36	0	0.00%
Matagorda	168	7	4.00%
Maverick	108	0	0.00%
Mcculloch	92	0	0.00%
Mclennan	1817	102	5.32%
Mcmullen	6	0	0.00%
Medina	422	23	5.17%
Menard	42	0	0.00%
Midland	634	24	3.65%
Milam	231	0	0.00%
Mills	49	0	0.00%
Mitchell	25	0	0.00%
Montague	82	0	0.00%
Montgomery	4492	34	0.75%
Moore	84	0	0.00%
Morris	80	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Motley	20	0	0.00%
Nacogdoches	594	12	1.98%
Navarro	122	22	15.28%
Newton	51	8	13.56%
Nolan	49	2	3.92%
Nueces	2167	2	0.09%
Ochiltree	64	5	7.25%
Oldham	18	0	0.00%
Orange	566	7	1.22%
Palo Pinto	358	2	0.56%
Panola	138	0	0.00%
Parker	1023	41	3.85%
Parmer	42	0	0.00%
Pecos	85	0	0.00%
Polk	452	16	3.42%
Potter	902	29	3.11%
Presidio	13	3	18.75%
Rains	104	1	0.95%
Randall	1674	54	3.13%
Reagan	14	0	0.00%
Real	0	0	0.00%
Red River	92	0	0.00%
Reeves	98	1	1.01%
Refugio	50	3	5.66%
Roberts	11	0	0.00%
Robertson	122	2	1.61%
Rockwall	576	14	2.37%
Runnels	42	3	6.67%
Rusk	339	2	0.59%
Sabine	75	0	0.00%
San Augustine	32	0	0.00%
San Jacinto	208	7	3.26%
San Patricio	418	24	5.43%
San Saba	28	0	0.00%
Schleicher	18	2	10.00%
Scurry	59	1	1.67%
Shackelford	55	0	0.00%
Shelby	104	29	21.80%
Sherman	21	4	16.00%
Smith	1259	85	6.32%
Somervell	32	0	0.00%
Starr	121	40	24.84%
Stephens	98	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Sterling	6	0	0.00%
Stonewall	11	0	0.00%
Sutton	17	0	0.00%
Swisher	90	0	0.00%
Tarrant	9106	1583	14.81%
Taylor	620	3	0.48%
Terrell	1	1	50.00%
Terry	67	1	1.47%
Throckmorton	12	0	0.00%
Titus	131	0	0.00%
Tom Green	885	72	7.52%
Travis	11158	410	3.54%
Trinity	55	1	1.79%
Tyler	222	5	2.20%
Upshur	233	0	0.00%
Upton	1	2	66.67%
Uvalde	169	0	0.00%
Val Verde	209	14	6.28%
Van Zandt	187	4	2.09%
Victoria	1686	42	2.43%
Walker	354	15	4.07%
Waller	250	2	0.79%
Ward	0	0	0.00%
Washington	253	6	2.32%
Webb	455	13	2.78%
Wharton	278	0	0.00%
Wheeler	40	0	0.00%
Wichita	579	0	0.00%
Wilbarger	159	0	0.00%
Willacy	44	0	0.00%
Williamson	4280	122	2.77%
Wilson	485	19	3.77%
Winkler	0	0	0.00%
Wise	520	13	2.44%
Wood	369	0	0.00%
Yoakum	23	0	0.00%
Young	0	0	0.00%
Zapata	20	5	20.00%
Zavala	111	0	0.00%
Statewide Totals	178054	9420	5.02%

5.24 Democratic Primary Runoff

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Anderson	82	0	0.00%
Andrews	3	0	0.00%
Angelina	212	18	7.83%
Aransas	73	0	0.00%
Archer	16	0	0.00%
Armstrong	4	0	0.00%
Atascosa	163	9	5.23%
Austin	62	0	0.00%
Bailey	4	0	0.00%
Bandera	60	0	0.00%
Bastrop	453	9	1.95%
Baylor	4	0	0.00%
Bee	132	2	1.49%
Bell	624	49	7.28%
Bexar	11712	80	0.68%
Blanco	55	0	0.00%
Borden	0	0	0.00%
Bosque	50	0	0.00%
Bowie	265	20	7.02%
Brazoria	749	12	1.58%
Brazos	413	7	1.67%
Brewster	98	0	0.00%
Briscoe	0	0	0.00%
Brooks	60	0	0.00%
Brown	38	0	0.00%
Burleson	70	0	0.00%
Burnet	202	7	3.35%
Caldwell	134	1	0.74%
Calhoun	53	0	0.00%
Callahan	21	0	0.00%
Cameron	1323	21	1.56%
Camp	59	0	0.00%
Carson	5	0	0.00%
Cass	119	0	0.00%
Castro	10	0	0.00%
Chambers	48	1	2.04%
Cherokee	103	9	8.04%
Childress	2	0	0.00%
Clay	17	0	0.00%
Cochran	5	0	0.00%
Coke	8	2	20.00%
Coleman	5	0	0.00%
Collin	1969	20	1.01%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Collingsworth	0	0	0.00%
Colorado	90	0	0.00%
Comal	672	7	1.03%
Comanche	28	0	0.00%
Concho	0	0	0.00%
Cooke	59	0	0.00%
Coryell	113	1	0.88%
Cottle	4	0	0.00%
Crane	3	0	0.00%
Crockett	3	1	25.00%
Crosby	16	0	0.00%
Culberson	12	0	0.00%
Dallam	7	0	0.00%
Dallas	7274	243	3.23%
Dawson	13	1	7.14%
Deaf Smith	19	0	0.00%
Delta	23	0	0.00%
Denton	1916	36	1.84%
Dewitt	15	0	0.00%
Dickens	4	0	0.00%
Dimmit	191	25	11.57%
Donley	1	0	0.00%
Duval	435	69	13.69%
Eastland	47	0	0.00%
Ector	149	0	0.00%
Edwards	2	0	0.00%
El Paso	3797	264	6.50%
Ellis	357	4	1.11%
Erath	0	0	0.00%
Falls	53	0	0.00%
Fannin	94	4	4.08%
Fayette	119	1	0.83%
Fisher	29	0	0.00%
Floyd	9	0	0.00%
Foard	0	0	0.00%
Fort Bend	2719	139	4.86%
Franklin	17	0	0.00%
Freestone	40	1	2.44%
Frio	267	19	6.64%
Gaines	9	1	10.00%
Galveston	1232	29	2.30%
Garza	4	0	0.00%
Gillespie	159	6	3.64%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Glasscock	1	0	0.00%
Goliad	16	0	0.00%
Gonzales	42	0	0.00%
Gray	26	0	0.00%
Grayson	323	7	2.12%
Gregg	418	9	2.11%
Grimes	77	3	3.75%
Guadalupe	678	8	1.17%
Hale	23	2	8.00%
Hall	14	0	0.00%
Hamilton	0	0	0.00%
Hansford	1	0	0.00%
Hardeman	0	0	0.00%
Hardin	78	1	1.27%
Harris	17951	1125	5.90%
Harrison	182	19	9.45%
Hartley	3	0	0.00%
Haskell	12	0	0.00%
Hays	1448	33	2.23%
Hemphill	4	0	0.00%
Henderson	221	11	4.74%
Hidalgo	1902	117	5.79%
Hill	49	0	0.00%
Hockley	19	0	0.00%
Hood	134	14	9.46%
Hopkins	75	2	2.60%
Houston	87	3	3.33%
Howard	60	0	0.00%
Hudspeth	0	0	0.00%
Hunt	165	2	1.20%
Hutchinson	18	0	0.00%
Irion	0	0	0.00%
Jack	14	0	0.00%
Jackson	27	0	0.00%
Jasper	74	1	1.33%
Jeff Davis	4	0	0.00%
Jefferson	1425	64	4.30%
Jim Hogg	171	0	0.00%
Jim Wells	117	30	20.41%
Johnson	279	9	3.13%
Jones	40	0	0.00%
Karnes	91	0	0.00%
Kaufman	170	20	10.53%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Kendall	156	6	3.70%
Kenedy	6	0	0.00%
Kent	0	0	0.00%
Kerr	209	5	2.34%
Kimble	6	0	0.00%
King	0	0	0.00%
Kinney	0	0	0.00%
Kleberg	166	0	0.00%
Knox	4	0	0.00%
Lamar	110	4	3.51%
Lamb	28	0	0.00%
Lampasas	61	0	0.00%
Lasalle	145	27	15.70%
Lavaca	94	1	1.05%
Lee	43	2	4.44%
Leon	40	0	0.00%
Liberty	107	3	2.73%
Limestone	60	1	1.64%
Lipscomb	11	0	0.00%
Live Oak	0	0	0.00%
Llano	176	2	1.12%
Loving	0	0	0.00%
Lubbock	571	19	3.22%
Lynn	2	0	0.00%
Madison	20	0	0.00%
Marion	59	1	1.67%
Martin	2	0	0.00%
Mason	7	0	0.00%
Matagorda	107	1	0.93%
Maverick	101	4	3.81%
Mcculloch	23	1	4.17%
Mclennan	773	34	4.21%
Mcmullen	1	0	0.00%
Medina	147	14	8.70%
Menard	0	0	0.00%
Midland	150	1	0.66%
Milam	76	0	0.00%
Mills	7	0	0.00%
Mitchell	8	1	11.11%
Montague	19	0	0.00%
Montgomery	1306	5	0.38%
Moore	5	0	0.00%
Morris	0	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Motley	1	0	0.00%
Nacogdoches	230	3	1.29%
Navarro	75	6	7.41%
Newton	7	2	22.22%
Nolan	26	0	0.00%
Nueces	1628	3	0.18%
Ochiltree	1	0	0.00%
Oldham	0	0	0.00%
Orange	247	0	0.00%
Palo Pinto	52	0	0.00%
Panola	48	0	0.00%
Parker	301	9	2.90%
Parmer	8	0	0.00%
Pecos	46	6	11.54%
Polk	143	1	0.69%
Potter	233	7	2.92%
Presidio	6	4	40.00%
Rains	20	0	0.00%
Randall	281	6	2.09%
Reagan	0	0	0.00%
Real	0	0	0.00%
Red River	37	0	0.00%
Reeves	90	0	0.00%
Refugio	39	0	0.00%
Roberts	2	0	0.00%
Robertson	57	0	0.00%
Rockwall	162	1	0.61%
Runnels	14	0	0.00%
Rusk	126	0	0.00%
Sabine	23	0	0.00%
San Augustine	22	0	0.00%
San Jacinto	77	3	3.75%
San Patricio	286	6	2.05%
San Saba	4	0	0.00%
Schleicher	4	0	0.00%
Scurry	11	0	0.00%
Shackelford	0	0	0.00%
Shelby	31	0	0.00%
Sherman	1	0	0.00%
Smith	585	30	4.88%
Somervell	14	0	0.00%
Starr	73	24	24.74%
Stephens	9	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Sterling	0	0	0.00%
Stonewall	4	0	0.00%
Sutton	4	0	0.00%
Swisher	22	0	0.00%
Tarrant	4664	409	8.06%
Taylor	246	1	0.40%
Terrell	5	0	0.00%
Terry	16	0	0.00%
Throckmorton	0	0	0.00%
Titus	75	0	0.00%
Tom Green	318	22	6.47%
Travis	7849	193	2.40%
Trinity	20	0	0.00%
Tyler	19	0	0.00%
Upshur	99	4	3.88%
Upton	0	1	100.00%
Uvalde	156	9	5.45%
Val Verde	1	3	75.00%
Van Zandt	69	4	5.48%
Victoria	478	4	0.83%
Walker	153	8	4.97%
Waller	137	4	2.84%
Ward	0	0	0.00%
Washington	69	0	0.00%
Webb	750	33	4.21%
Wharton	144	5	3.36%
Wheeler	7	0	0.00%
Wichita	262	1	0.38%
Wilbarger	42	0	0.00%
Willacy	40	0	0.00%
Williamson	2100	42	1.96%
Wilson	246	4	1.60%
Winkler	0	0	0.00%
Wise	117	3	2.50%
Wood	93	0	0.00%
Yoakum	2	0	0.00%
Young	0	0	0.00%
Zapata	2	0	0.00%
Zavala	132	1	0.75%
Statewide Totals	94092	3592	3.68%

5.24 Republican Primary Runoff

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Anderson	79	0	0.00%
Andrews	38	0	0.00%
Angelina	190	27	12.44%
Aransas	80	5	5.88%
Archer	34	0	0.00%
Armstrong	20	0	0.00%
Atascosa	117	0	0.00%
Austin	136	1	0.73%
Bailey	25	0	0.00%
Bandera	147	2	1.34%
Bastrop	381	8	2.06%
Baylor	9	0	0.00%
Bee	54	0	0.00%
Bell	1092	98	8.24%
Bexar	5858	50	0.85%
Blanco	112	11	8.94%
Borden	3	0	0.00%
Bosque	99	0	0.00%
Bowie	286	15	4.98%
Brazoria	1307	50	3.68%
Brazos	713	44	5.81%
Brewster	35	0	0.00%
Briscoe	30	0	0.00%
Brooks	2	0	0.00%
Brown	391	1	0.26%
Burleson	129	1	0.77%
Burnet	626	19	2.95%
Caldwell	90	3	3.23%
Calhoun	27	0	0.00%
Callahan	141	5	3.42%
Cameron	290	7	2.36%
Camp	29	0	0.00%
Carson	33	0	0.00%
Cass	214	1	0.47%
Castro	24	0	0.00%
Chambers	88	2	2.22%
Cherokee	97	10	9.35%
Childress	20	0	0.00%
Clay	45	0	0.00%
Cochran	33	4	10.81%
Coke	65	1	1.52%
Coleman	42	0	0.00%
Collin	3368	49	1.43%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Collingsworth	0	0	0.00%
Colorado	83	7	7.78%
Comal	1842	35	1.86%
Comanche	88	1	1.12%
Concho	1	0	0.00%
Cooke	170	0	0.00%
Coryell	270	0	0.00%
Cottle	11	0	0.00%
Crane	15	0	0.00%
Crockett	12	0	0.00%
Crosby	32	0	0.00%
Culberson	0	0	0.00%
Dallam	48	0	0.00%
Dallas	3247	130	3.85%
Dawson	76	1	1.30%
Deaf Smith	102	0	0.00%
Delta	78	0	0.00%
Denton	3030	74	2.38%
Dewitt	69	0	0.00%
Dickens	32	0	0.00%
Dimmit	0	0	0.00%
Donley	10	0	0.00%
Duval	1	0	0.00%
Eastland	176	0	0.00%
Ector	396	0	0.00%
Edwards	8	0	0.00%
El Paso	284	23	7.49%
Ellis	333	4	1.19%
Erath	2	0	0.00%
Falls	68	0	0.00%
Fannin	131	13	9.03%
Fayette	189	1	0.53%
Fisher	11	0	0.00%
Floyd	32	1	3.03%
Foard	0	0	0.00%
Fort Bend	1481	70	4.51%
Franklin	41	0	0.00%
Freestone	68	1	1.45%
Frio	8	2	20.00%
Gaines	53	2	3.64%
Galveston	1714	42	2.39%
Garza	42	0	0.00%
Gillespie	348	10	2.79%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Glasscock	12	0	0.00%
Goliad	27	0	0.00%
Gonzales	80	0	0.00%
Gray	174	0	0.00%
Grayson	569	10	1.73%
Gregg	315	6	1.87%
Grimes	214	9	4.04%
Guadalupe	751	24	3.10%
Hale	106	2	1.85%
Hall	18	0	0.00%
Hamilton	0	0	0.00%
Hansford	57	0	0.00%
Hardeman	0	0	0.00%
Hardin	232	0	0.00%
Harris	13879	1169	7.77%
Harrison	65	4	5.80%
Hartley	40	0	0.00%
Haskell	11	0	0.00%
Hays	971	42	4.15%
Hemphill	48	2	4.00%
Henderson	229	17	6.91%
Hidalgo	180	3	1.64%
Hill	106	0	0.00%
Hockley	77	2	2.53%
Hood	275	46	14.33%
Hopkins	88	1	1.12%
Houston	87	3	3.33%
Howard	176	1	0.56%
Hudspeth	0	0	0.00%
Hunt	497	11	2.17%
Hutchinson	105	0	0.00%
Irion	6	0	0.00%
Jack	51	2	3.77%
Jackson	43	0	0.00%
Jasper	48	0	0.00%
Jeff Davis	14	0	0.00%
Jefferson	162	11	6.36%
Jim Hogg	0	0	0.00%
Jim Wells	9	0	0.00%
Johnson	796	14	1.73%
Jones	68	0	0.00%
Karnes	161	3	1.83%
Kaufman	156	55	26.07%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Kendall	599	20	3.23%
Kenedy	0	0	0.00%
Kent	0	0	0.00%
Kerr	679	26	3.69%
Kimble	64	0	0.00%
King	0	0	0.00%
Kinney	0	0	0.00%
Kleberg	34	0	0.00%
Knox	12	0	0.00%
Lamar	157	6	3.68%
Lamb	38	0	0.00%
Lampasas	187	4	2.09%
Lasalle	4	0	0.00%
Lavaca	237	0	0.00%
Lee	99	1	1.00%
Leon	147	0	0.00%
Liberty	200	2	0.99%
Limestone	109	1	0.91%
Lipscomb	60	0	0.00%
Live Oak	0	0	0.00%
Llano	473	29	5.78%
Loving	0	0	0.00%
Lubbock	938	40	4.09%
Lynn	4	0	0.00%
Madison	73	0	0.00%
Marion	16	0	0.00%
Martin	11	0	0.00%
Mason	26	0	0.00%
Matagorda	52	6	10.34%
Maverick	3	0	0.00%
Mcculloch	69	0	0.00%
Mclennan	1133	72	5.98%
Mcmullen	6	0	0.00%
Medina	240	12	4.76%
Menard	0	0	0.00%
Midland	523	12	2.24%
Milam	139	0	0.00%
Mills	45	0	0.00%
Mitchell	22	0	0.00%
Montague	72	0	0.00%
Montgomery	3035	39	1.27%
Moore	56	0	0.00%
Morris	0	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Motley	19	0	0.00%
Nacogdoches	389	9	2.26%
Navarro	69	4	5.48%
Newton	23	4	14.81%
Nolan	23	0	0.00%
Nueces	394	2	0.51%
Ochiltree	42	0	0.00%
Oldham	0	0	0.00%
Orange	254	1	0.39%
Palo Pinto	307	1	0.32%
Panola	102	0	0.00%
Parker	795	29	3.52%
Parmer	30	0	0.00%
Pecos	22	3	12.00%
Polk	268	20	6.94%
Potter	609	22	3.49%
Presidio	1	0	0.00%
Rains	77	0	0.00%
Randall	1376	17	1.22%
Reagan	14	1	6.67%
Real	0	0	0.00%
Red River	44	0	0.00%
Reeves	7	0	0.00%
Refugio	9	0	0.00%
Roberts	12	0	0.00%
Robertson	55	0	0.00%
Rockwall	444	6	1.33%
Runnels	32	1	3.03%
Rusk	240	2	0.83%
Sabine	50	0	0.00%
San Augustine	14	0	0.00%
San Jacinto	147	1	0.68%
San Patricio	117	0	0.00%
San Saba	18	0	0.00%
Schleicher	18	2	10.00%
Scurry	55	1	1.79%
Shackelford	46	0	0.00%
Shelby	83	0	0.00%
Sherman	16	3	15.79%
Smith	635	51	7.43%
Somervell	23	1	4.17%
Starr	4	0	0.00%
Stephens	93	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Sterling	0	0	0.00%
Stonewall	9	0	0.00%
Sutton	12	0	0.00%
Swisher	54	0	0.00%
Tarrant	4873	689	12.39%
Taylor	401	2	0.50%
Terrell	11	0	0.00%
Terry	61	0	0.00%
Throckmorton	12	0	0.00%
Titus	92	0	0.00%
Tom Green	566	24	4.07%
Travis	2164	90	3.99%
Trinity	23	0	0.00%
Tyler	184	6	3.16%
Upshur	142	4	2.74%
Upton	0	1	100.00%
Uvalde	23	0	0.00%
Val Verde	0	1	100.00%
Van Zandt	92	5	5.15%
Victoria	1152	16	1.37%
Walker	222	7	3.06%
Waller	110	0	0.00%
Ward	0	0	0.00%
Washington	168	0	0.00%
Webb	17	0	0.00%
Wharton	129	0	0.00%
Wheeler	40	0	0.00%
Wichita	201	3	1.47%
Wilbarger	101	0	0.00%
Willacy	3	0	0.00%
Williamson	1807	63	3.37%
Wilson	251	8	3.09%
Winkler	1	0	0.00%
Wise	340	14	3.95%
Wood	0	0	0.00%
Yoakum	20	0	0.00%
Young	0	0	0.00%
Zapata	1	0	0.00%
Zavala	0	0	0.00%
Statewide Totals	81924	3652	4.27%

11.8 General Election

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Anderson	370	0	0.00%
Andrews	62	0	0.00%
Angelina	854	35	3.94%
Aransas	391	11	2.74%
Archer	89	0	0.00%
Armstrong	37	1	2.63%
Atascosa	464	10	2.11%
Austin	367	4	1.08%
Bailey	61	1	1.61%
Bandera	368	8	2.13%
Bastrop	1363	8	0.58%
Baylor	28	0	0.00%
Bee	386	4	1.03%
Bell	3593	209	5.50%
Bexar	30401	361	1.17%
Blanco	271	6	2.17%
Borden	15	1	6.25%
Bosque	250	2	0.79%
Bowie	1097	37	3.26%
Brazoria	3802	60	1.55%
Brazos	2221	64	2.80%
Brewster	219	0	0.00%
Briscoe	65	0	0.00%
Brooks	144	2	1.37%
Brown	610	2	0.33%
Burleson	299	8	2.61%
Burnet	1422	32	2.20%
Caldwell	450	17	3.64%
Calhoun	213	1	0.47%
Callahan	203	10	4.69%
Cameron	3156	43	1.34%
Camp	165	0	0.00%
Carson	58	1	1.69%
Cass	572	0	0.00%
Castro	62	0	0.00%
Chambers	261	0	0.00%
Cherokee	439	20	4.36%
Childress	46	0	0.00%
Clay	100	1	0.99%
Cochran	55	0	0.00%
Coke	128	1	0.78%
Coleman	113	2	1.74%
Collin	11943	112	0.93%
Collingsworth	1	0	0.00%
Colorado	314	14	4.27%
Comal	3763	75	1.95%
Comanche	190	3	1.55%
Concho	65	3	4.41%
Cooke	407	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Coryell	720	0	0.00%
Cottle	18	0	0.00%
Crane	35	1	2.78%
Crockett	4	0	0.00%
Crosby	92	0	0.00%
Culberson	18	0	0.00%
Dallam	74	0	0.00%
Dallas	18714	336	1.76%
Dawson	150	1	0.66%
Deaf Smith	201	0	0.00%
Delta	144	0	0.00%
Denton	10199	172	1.66%
Dewitt	228	3	1.30%
Dickens	34	0	0.00%
Dimmit	203	0	0.00%
Donley	0	1	100.00%
Duval	403	101	20.04%
Eastland	356	1	0.28%
Ector	873	62	6.63%
Edwards	23	1	4.17%
El Paso	4036	559	12.17%
Ellis	1540	69	4.29%
Erath	370	12	3.14%
Falls	181	0	0.00%
Fannin	532	11	2.03%
Fayette	470	7	1.47%
Fisher	68	0	0.00%
Floyd	65	0	0.00%
Foard	6	0	0.00%
Fort Bend	9831	524	5.06%
Franklin	113	0	0.00%
Freestone	192	1	0.52%
Frio	357	3	0.83%
Gaines	73	0	0.00%
Galveston	5270	98	1.83%
Garza	48	0	0.00%
Gillespie	802	8	0.99%
Glasscock	23	0	0.00%
Goliad	95	6	5.94%
Gonzales	262	1	0.38%
Gray	353	1	0.28%
Grayson	1821	32	1.73%
Gregg	1519	19	1.24%
Grimes	517	32	5.83%
Guadalupe	2502	80	3.10%
Hale	210	0	0.00%
Hall	0	0	0.00%
Hamilton	98	3	2.97%
Hansford	21	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Hardeman	8	0	0.00%
Hardin	580	8	1.36%
Harris	59708	2791	4.47%
Harrison	539	27	4.77%
Hartley	71	1	1.39%
Haskell	62	0	0.00%
Hays	4527	196	4.15%
Hemphill	70	0	0.00%
Henderson	1016	17	1.65%
Hidalgo	4920	98	1.95%
Hill	331	0	0.00%
Hockley	178	0	0.00%
Hood	1098	92	7.73%
Hopkins	285	5	1.72%
Houston	311	0	0.00%
Howard	350	12	3.31%
Hudspeth	0	0	0.00%
Hunt	1164	28	2.35%
Hutchinson	211	1	0.47%
Irion	16	0	0.00%
Jack	127	0	0.00%
Jackson	143	12	7.74%
Jasper	309	1	0.32%
Jeff Davis	32	1	3.03%
Jefferson	2841	158	5.27%
Jim Hogg	249	0	0.00%
Jim Wells	436	83	15.99%
Johnson	1920	0	0.00%
Jones	223	0	0.00%
Karnes	320	10	3.03%
Kaufman	811	33	3.91%
Kendall	1201	32	2.60%
Kenedy	8	0	0.00%
Kent	4	0	0.00%
Kerr	1436	10	0.69%
Kimble	97	1	1.02%
King	3	0	0.00%
Kinney	0	0	0.00%
Kleberg	405	2	0.49%
Knox	36	0	0.00%
Lamar	554	8	1.42%
Lamb	160	0	0.00%
Lampasas	382	13	3.29%
Lasalle	162	2	1.22%
Lavaca	507	0	0.00%
Lee	245	11	4.30%
Leon	294	1	0.34%
Liberty	510	10	1.92%
Limestone	300	1	0.33%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Lipscomb	100	2	1.96%
Live Oak	129	4	3.01%
Llano	191	10	4.98%
Loving	0	0	0.00%
Lubbock	2656	78	2.85%
Lynn	1	0	0.00%
Madison	152	3	1.94%
Marion	165	14	7.82%
Martin	29	0	0.00%
Mason	73	0	0.00%
Matagorda	346	14	3.89%
Maverick	222	14	5.93%
Mcculloch	0	0	0.00%
Mclennan	3760	121	3.12%
Mcmullen	12	1	7.69%
Medina	696	28	3.87%
Menard	56	0	0.00%
Midland	407	20	4.68%
Milam	372	2	0.53%
Mills	74	7	8.64%
Mitchell	51	0	0.00%
Montague	200	2	0.99%
Montgomery	8943	43	0.48%
Moore	126	0	0.00%
Morris	132	10	7.04%
Motley	34	0	0.00%
Nacogdoches	968	9	0.92%
Navarro	314	19	5.71%
Newton	100	9	8.26%
Nolan	119	0	0.00%
Nueces	6784	2	0.03%
Ochiltree	99	0	0.00%
Oldham	35	1	2.78%
Orange	910	18	1.94%
Palo Pinto	487	11	2.21%
Panola	247	1	0.40%
Parker	1837	22	1.18%
Parmer	58	0	0.00%
Pecos	159	5	3.05%
Polk	2643	45	1.67%
Potter	1356	54	3.83%
Presidio	69	4	5.48%
Rains	174	0	0.00%
Randall	2559	33	1.27%
Reagan	16	0	0.00%
Real	54	0	0.00%
Red River	157	0	0.00%
Reeves	146	1	0.68%
Refugio	95	0	0.00%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Roberts	24	0	0.00%
Robertson	207	6	2.82%
Rockwall	1186	19	1.58%
Runnels	120	0	0.00%
Rusk	634	3	0.47%
Sabine	165	1	0.60%
San Augustine	87	1	1.14%
San Jacinto	421	1	0.24%
San Patricio	842	10	1.17%
San Saba	50	0	0.00%
Schleicher	69	0	0.00%
Scurry	125	4	3.10%
Shackelford	92	0	0.00%
Shelby	252	14	5.26%
Sherman	25	0	0.00%
Smith	2637	72	2.66%
Somervell	69	1	1.43%
Starr	449	157	25.91%
Stephens	133	2	1.48%
Sterling	7	0	0.00%
Stonewall	34	0	0.00%
Sutton	33	0	0.00%
Swisher	124	1	0.80%
Tarrant	21751	558	2.50%
Taylor	1333	35	2.56%
Terrell	0	0	0.00%
Terry	108	1	0.92%
Throckmorton	24	1	4.00%
Titus	243	6	2.41%
Tom Green	1653	62	3.62%
Travis	19993	473	2.31%
Trinity	128	0	0.00%
Tyler	319	4	1.24%
Upshur	450	5	1.10%
Upton	27	0	0.00%
Uvalde	395	20	4.82%
Val Verde	0	0	0.00%
Van Zandt	448	16	3.45%
Victoria	2355	11	0.46%
Walker	682	4	0.58%
Waller	485	1	0.21%
Ward	121	0	0.00%
Washington	488	5	1.01%
Webb	1064	23	2.12%
Wharton	501	3	0.60%
Wheeler	77	0	0.00%
Wichita	1232	10	0.81%
Wilbarger	229	0	0.00%
Willacy	127	12	8.63%

County	Ballots by Mail Accepted	Ballots by Mail Rejected	% Rejected
Williamson	8273	184	2.18%
Wilson	840	9	1.06%
Winkler	42	0	0.00%
Wise	847	20	2.31%
Wood	757	0	0.00%
Yoakum	35	5	12.50%
Young	0	0	0.00%
Zapata	81	0	0.00%
Zavala	166	2	1.19%
Statewide Totals	336349	9348	2.70%