



Texas Voter Registration Drive Laws Q&A

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WHO IS ELIGIBLE TO VOTE?

In Texas, an individual may register to vote if the person:¹

- Is 18 years of age or older (17-year-olds may apply 2 months prior to 18th birthday);
- Is a citizen of the United States;
- Is a resident of the State of Texas and the county in which the person is registering;
- Has not been determined by final judgment of a court to be either totally mentally incapacitated, or partially mentally incapacitated without the right to vote; and
- If finally convicted of a felony, has fully discharged the person's sentence, including any term of incarceration, parole or supervision, or completed a period of probation ordered by any court, or has been pardoned or otherwise released from the disability to vote resulting from a felony
 - A person is not considered to have been finally convicted of an offense for which the criminal proceedings are deferred without an adjudication of guilt

FREQUENTLY ASKED ELIGIBILITY/RESIDENCY QUESTIONS:

- **Homeless Applicants:** If an applicant's residence has no address, the applicant must provide the address at which the person receives mail and a concise description of the location of the applicant's residence.²
- **Felony Convictions:** In order to register to vote, persons with felony convictions must have fully discharged the sentence, including any term of incarceration, parole, or supervision, or completed a period of probation ordered by any court; or been pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disability to vote.³ Once the person has completed the punishment phase (including any term of incarceration, parole, or supervision, or completed a period of probation ordered by the court), the person is eligible to register and vote.⁴
- **College Students:** Students who spend time in different locations but want to vote in Texas must decide which place in Texas is the place they call "home," i.e., where they intend to return after they've been away. Students who consider their parents' address to be their permanent residence may use that address as the registration address. If a student would like to register to vote at the college address, the student may do so but cannot be registered in both places.⁵

WHAT CONSTITUTES A COMPLETE VOTER REGISTRATION APPLICATION?

Texas law requires that a registration application must include:⁶

- Full Name⁷;
- Residence address, or if the residence has no address, the address at which the applicant receives mail and a concise description of the location of the applicant's residence;
- Month, day and year of applicant's birth;

- The voter registration form contains a checkbox for the voter to indicate whether the person is 18 that is not designated as optional
- A statement that the applicant is a U.S. citizen
- The city and county in which the applicant formerly resided (when applicable);
- Texas driver's license number or the number of a personal identification card provided by the Department of Public Safety, or if the applicant has not been issued a Texas driver's license number, the last four digits of the applicant's social security number, or if neither, a statement that the applicant has not been issued a Social Security number; and
- The applicant's signature, including affirming statements that applicant is a U.S. Citizen, is a resident of the county, has not been determined by a final judgment of a court to be mentally incapacitated, a statement that the applicant has not been finally convicted of a felony or that the applicant is a felon who has completed all of the person's punishment or been pardoned; and⁸
- if the application is made by an agent, a statement of the agent's relationship to the applicant
 - an "agent" must be a spouse, parent, or child of the registrant who is either a qualified voter of the county or has submitted a registration application and is otherwise eligible to vote⁹

Texas's volunteer deputy registrar guide and training materials state that VDRs cannot make the applicant provide the person's telephone number or gender, which are indicated as optional on the voter registration form.¹⁰

WHAT IS THE DEADLINE FOR SUBMITTING REGISTRATION APPLICATIONS?

The deadline for applicants to submit applications to register to vote is the 30th day before the election for the applicant to vote in that election.¹¹ If the 30th day before the date of an election falls on a Saturday or Sunday or on a legal state or national holiday, an application is considered to be timely if it is submitted to the registrar on or before the next regular business day.¹² For purposes of determining the effective date of a registration, an application submitted by mail is considered to be submitted to the registrar on the date it is placed with postage prepaid and properly addressed in the United States mail, and an application submitted by fax is considered to be submitted to the registrar on the date the transmission is received by the registrar, as long as a copy of the registration application is submitted by mail and received by the registrar not later than the fourth business day after the fax transmission is received.¹³

A separate turnaround time applies to voter registration drives, see details below.

The date of submission of a completed registration application to a volunteer deputy registrar is considered to be the date of submission to the registrar for the purpose of determining the effective date of registration only.¹⁴

SUMMARY OF STATE VOTER REGISTRATION DRIVE RULES

<p><i>Does the state require organizations conducting voter registration drives to register or file other information detailing their voter registration activities?</i></p>	<p>Yes, persons who collect applications must be deputized by the county of the applicant’s residence as volunteer deputy registrars (VDRs), see below questions A and D.</p>
<p><i>Are there restrictions on getting voter registration forms?</i></p>	<p>Texas law does not directly address this issue, but provides some information on use of state forms, see below question B.</p>
<p><i>Does the state have any restrictions on using pre-filled voter registration forms or other rules for mailing forms to potential applicants?</i></p>	<p>Texas law does not address this issue.</p>
<p><i>Does the state require any training in order to conduct voter registration drives?</i></p>	<p>Yes, a VDR may not collect applications until the person has completed the state-developed training. See further details below, question C.</p>
<p><i>Does the state have restrictions on who may help others register to vote?</i></p>	<p>Yes. Texas requires that any person collecting, delivering or handling completed voter registration applications be deputized as a volunteer deputy registrar, unless that person is an “agent” of the voter. See further details below, question D.</p>
<p><i>Does the state have restrictions on paying drive workers?</i></p>	<p>Yes, and violation is a criminal offense, see details below, question E.</p>
<p><i>Are there restrictions on the voter registration drive offering something of value to a person in exchange for completing a voter registration application?</i></p>	<p>Yes, see details below, question F.</p>
<p><i>Must the registration drive worker sign her name to the completed voter registration application, or are there other affirmative obligations of the registration drive worker?</i></p>	<p>Agents must sign the application. VDRs must provide applicants with a signed receipt (see below question H). VDRs must review the application for completeness in the presence of the applicant, and must also present the deputy’s certificate of appointment to an applicant on request. See details below, question G.</p>

<i>Does the state have a rule requiring a receipt or other tracking information to be provided to the applicant?</i>	Yes, see details below, question H.
<i>Are voter registration groups prohibited from putting identifying marks on completed voter registration applications?</i>	Texas election law does not address that issue.
<i>Are there restrictions on copying completed voter registration applications prior to submitting them to the election official, or other restrictions on data entry or disclosure?</i>	Yes, the Secretary of State indicates that VDRs may not copy voter registration applications, see below question I.
<i>Are voter registration groups subject to time limits or other restrictions for submitting the voter registration applications they have collected?</i>	Yes, VDRs must deliver completed applications and receipts in person, or by personal delivery through another designated VDR in the county, no later than 5 p.m. of the fifth day after the date the application is collected. ¹⁵ See further details below, question J.
<i>What are the consequences for failing to submit applications on time?</i>	Failure to deliver applications on time as prescribed, including the personal delivery requirement (see question J, below), is a Class C misdemeanor. ¹⁶ An intentional failure is a Class A misdemeanor. ¹⁷
<i>If an application is incomplete, may the voter registration drive write the missing information on the application with the applicant's consent?</i>	Volunteer deputy registrars are required to review applications for completeness in the applicant's presence, see below question K.
<i>How will an applicant know whether the election official received the application?</i>	Applicants will receive notice, see below question L.
<i>How may an applicant correct an incomplete application after it has been submitted to election officials?</i>	The registrar is required to provide written notice of the reason for rejection and if the applicant provides a completed application within ten days of receiving the notice of rejection, the application dates back to the original date of submission. ¹⁸ See below question M for additional details.

<i>Who investigates and enforces the state rules?</i>	The Secretary of State/Attorney General/district and county attorneys, see below question N for details.
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State Voter Registration Drive Rules: Detailed Explanations

BEFORE THE DRIVE

A. *Does the state require organizations conducting voter registration drives to register or file other information detailing its voter registration activities?*

Yes, Texas requires each individual that accepts, delivers, or handles completed registration applications to be appointed by the County Registrar as a “volunteer deputy registrar” (VDR), unless that person is an “agent” of the voter.¹⁹ (See D, below). Individuals accepting applications must each be a volunteer deputy registrar authorized to conduct voter registration activity in the county of the applicant.²⁰ A person commits a Class C misdemeanor if the person purports to act as a volunteer deputy registrar when the person does not have an effective appointment as a volunteer deputy registrar.²¹ See further information on deputization in question D, below.

B. *Are there restrictions on getting voter registration forms?*

Texas law does not directly address this issue. The Secretary of State indicates that county voter registrars should provide volunteer deputy registrars with applications containing the county return address, but indicates that if the VDR’s county voter registrar does not have enough applications to provide to, VDRs may print blank applications for volunteer deputy registrars from the Secretary of State’s website. According to the Secretary of State, these applications should only be distributed to applicants residing in the county. Generic applications containing the secretary of state’s return address can be distributed to anyone residing in any county; however, VDRs can only accept applications from those registering within the county in which they are appointed.²²

C. *Does the state require any training in order to conduct voter registration drives?*

Yes, a volunteer deputy registrar may not receive another person’s registration application until the deputy registrar has completed the state-developed training.²³

Under a new 2015 law, counties may adopt a method for appointment for volunteer deputy registrations prescribed by the Secretary of State or developed by the county and approved by the Secretary of State that provides for training and examination of potential volunteer deputy registrars. The Secretary of State is required to provide training materials on the secretary’s website as well as to prescribe and make available on the website an examination based on those materials. A county that adopts the method under the new law must administer the required examination to a potential volunteer deputy registrar during the voter registrar’s regular business hours and is not required to hold in-person training sessions.²⁴

D. *Does the state have restrictions on who may help others register to vote?*

Yes. Texas requires that any person collecting, delivering or handling completed voter registration applications be deputized as a volunteer deputy registrar, unless that person is an “agent” of the voter.²⁵ An “agent” must be a spouse, parent, or child of the registrant who is either a qualified voter of the county or has submitted a registration application and is otherwise eligible to vote.²⁶ Texas further requires that a person must be deputized in the county of an applicant’s residence in order to accept an

application from a resident of that county.²⁷ A person commits a Class C misdemeanor if the person purports to act as a volunteer deputy registrar when the person does not have an effective appointment as a volunteer deputy registrar.²⁸ Further, regarding agents, a person commits a Class B misdemeanor if the person acts as an agent for an applicant but is not eligible for appointment as an agent.²⁹ Further, a person commits a felony of the third degree if the person purports to act as an agent in applying for registration or in signing a registration application at a time when the person is not an agent of the applicant and is not eligible for appointment as an agent of the person for whom the person purports to act.³⁰

To be a volunteer deputy registrar, a person must meet the following qualifications:

- Be at least 18 years old;³¹
- Be a Texas resident³²
- Never have been convicted of failing to deliver a voter application to a voter registrar in the manner and within the time required;³³
- Never have been convicted of violating the performance-based compensation law in Election Code § 13.008³⁴
- Not have been finally convicted of identity theft under Section 32.51 of the Penal Code;³⁵
- Not have been finally convicted of a felony or, if so convicted, must have either (1) fully discharged the person's sentence, including any term of incarceration, parole, or supervision, or completed a period of probation ordered by any court; or (2) been pardoned or otherwise released from the resulting disability to vote;³⁶ and
- Be otherwise qualified to vote in Texas, except that the person does not have to be registered.³⁷

In summary, as Texas applies the law, the following actions potentially carry criminal penalties:

- Collecting or delivering an application if the person collecting or delivering it is not a trained volunteer deputy registrar;
- Collecting an application if the person is not a Texas resident and eligible to vote in Texas (such individuals cannot be VDRs);
- Collecting an application from a person who lives in a county where the person collecting it is not appointed as a volunteer deputy registrar.

A person desiring to serve as a volunteer deputy registrar must request appointment by the registrar in person or by mail.³⁸ A registrar may not refuse to appoint as a volunteer deputy registrar a person eligible for appointment under Section 13.031(d); or any person on the basis of sex, race, creed, color, or national origin or ancestry.³⁹ Volunteer deputy registrars serve for terms expiring December 31 of even-numbered years.⁴⁰

The registrar must reject all registration applications received by a person purporting to act as a volunteer deputy registrar after the person's appointment is terminated.⁴¹ Volunteer deputy registrars' appointments will be terminated and may not be reappointed if they are convicted for failure to deliver an application as required by law, or for violating the compensation provision.⁴² A volunteer deputy's appointment may be terminated on a "determination by the registrar that the volunteer deputy failed to adequately review a registration application."⁴³ A volunteer deputy's appointment may also be terminated on "a determination by the registrar that the volunteer deputy" (1) "intentionally destroyed or physically altered a registration application" or (2) "engaged in any other activity that conflicts with the responsibilities of a volunteer deputy registrar under [Chapter 13 of the Texas election code]."⁴⁴

E. Does the state have restrictions on paying drive workers?

Yes, a person commits an offense if the person (1) compensates another person based on the number of voter registrations that the other person successfully facilitates, (2) presents another person with a quota

of voter registrations to facilitate as a condition of payment or employment; (3) engages in another practice that causes another person's compensation from or employment status with the person to be dependent on the number of voter registrations that the other person facilitates; or (4) if the person accepts compensation for any of these activities.⁴⁵

A federal appeals court ruled that (2) and (3) mean "conditioning payment or employment solely on the submission of a fixed number of applications," specifically, (2) applies only when a quota is presented to a canvasser, while (3) "applies when that fixed quota is used as the sole basis for determining compensation or employment, regardless whether it has been 'presented' to the canvasser."⁴⁶ According to the court, (2) "is premised on 'presenting' a quota to the employee, a formulation that implies direct contact in advance to warn the person of a 'quid pro quota,'" and (3) involves "decisions that are 'solely dependent on' the 'employee's number of voter registrations.'"⁴⁷ The court held that Section 3 "prevents organizations from making compensation and employment decisions solely based on a fixed number of applications."⁴⁸

These offenses are punishable as a Class A misdemeanor, which is punishable by a fine up to \$4,000, confinement in jail up to one year, or both.⁴⁹ An officer, director, or other agent of an entity that commits this offense is punishable for it.⁵⁰

F. *Can canvassers or the voter registration drive offer something of value to a person in exchange for completing a voter registration application?*

Federal law states that whoever "pays or offers to pay or accepts payment either for registration to vote or for voting shall be fined not more than \$10,000 or imprisoned not more than five years."⁵¹ At least one federal appellate court has interpreted "payment" as "intended to include forms of pecuniary value offered or given directly to an individual voter, and indicated the value should be based on "an assessment of the monetary worth of an item from the perspective of the voter receiving the item." That case held that food vouchers could be "payment."⁵²

Another example is California's Secretary of State's interpretation of the federal law to mean that "[a]ny type of incentive is considered 'payment,' even things as seemingly innocent as cookies or admission to an entertainment event."⁵³

DURING THE DRIVE

G. *Must the registration drive worker sign her name to the completed voter registration application or are there other affirmative obligations of the registration drive worker?*

Individuals who act as "agents," who must be a spouse, parent, or child of the registrant, must sign an application. Among other things, agents may complete and sign a registration application or submit an application for an applicant if they qualify and are appointed by the applicant.⁵⁴

In addition, volunteer deputy registrars must provide applicants with a signed receipt (see H, below).⁵⁵

Volunteer deputy registrars are required to review a voter registration application for completeness in the presence of the applicant, and if it does not contain all of the information that is required, the volunteer deputy registrar must return it to the applicant for completion and resubmission.⁵⁶ Registrars are authorized to terminate the appointment of the volunteer deputy registrar "on a determination by the registrar that the volunteer deputy failed to adequately review a registration application as required."⁵⁷

Texas's volunteer deputy registrar guide and training materials state that VDRs cannot make the applicant provide the person's telephone number or gender, which are indicated as optional on the voter registration form.⁵⁸

A volunteer deputy must present his certificate of appointment as a deputy as identification to an applicant for registration, on request, when receiving the application for delivery to the registrar.⁵⁹ The certificate of appointment includes the full name and residence address of the deputy, the county where the person was deputized, as well as the person's voter registration number, if any.⁶⁰

H. Does the state have a rule requiring a receipt or other tracking information to be provided to the applicant?

On receipt of a completed registration application, a volunteer deputy registrar must prepare a receipt in duplicate on a form furnished by the registrar. The receipt must contain the name of the applicant (and, if applicable, the name of the applicant's agent), and the date the completed application is submitted to the volunteer deputy. The volunteer deputy must sign the receipt in the applicant's presence and give the original to the applicant. The volunteer deputy must deliver the duplicate receipt to the registrar with the registration application. The registrar retains the receipt on file with the application.⁶¹ The Secretary of State indicates their position that VDRs may keep a copy or a stub of the receipt for recordkeeping purposes.⁶²

I. Are there restrictions on copying completed voter registration applications prior to submitting them to the registrar, or other restrictions on data entry or disclosure?

Yes. The Secretary of State states that volunteer deputy registrars may not copy voter registration applications.⁶³ Volunteer deputy registrars may not "keep copies of the completed voter registration applications because these documents contain information that is confidential by law."⁶⁴

Texas's guide for volunteer deputy registrars states that VDRs may copy the receipts and "may also copy the relevant information from the application in writing just as you would be able to do if you went to the registrar's office and pulled a copy of the original application."⁶⁵

Texas law states that the following information is not considered public and that registrars must ensure it is excluded from disclosure: social security numbers, Texas driver's license numbers, a number of a personal identification card issued by the Department of Public Safety, an indication that the applicant is interested in working as an election judge, the address of an applicant who is a federal or state judge, or the spouse of a federal or state judge, where the applicant submitted the required affidavit or form. In addition, a voter registrar or other county official who has access to the information furnished on a registration application may not post on a website: either social security numbers, Texas driver's license numbers, a number of a personal identification card, the address or an applicant who is a federal or state judge, or the spouse of a federal or state judge, where the applicant submitted the required affidavit or form, the telephone number or date of birth.⁶⁶

The National Voter Registration Act requires election officials to maintain for two years and make available for public inspection and, where available, photocopying at a reasonable cost, all records concerning the implementation of programs and activities conducted for the purpose of ensuring the accuracy and currency of official lists of eligible voters.⁶⁷ In *Project Vote v. Long*, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit ruled that under this requirement, the Virginia election official had to make available for public inspection and, where available, photocopying at a reasonable cost, completed voter registration applications with the social security numbers redacted.⁶⁸ Organizations should seek copies of the applications they submitted by requesting them from the election official.

J. Are voter registration groups subject to time limits or other restrictions for submitting the voter registration applications they have collected?

Yes. Volunteer deputy registrars must deliver completed applications and receipts to the registrar in person, or by personal delivery through another designated volunteer deputy in the county, no later than 5 p.m. of the fifth day after the date the application is collected.⁶⁹ Applications collected after the 34th

day and before the 29th day before the date of an election must be delivered by 5 p.m. on the 29th day before Election Day.⁷⁰ Volunteer deputy registrars are prohibited from submitting applications through the mail.⁷¹

K. *If a voter registration application is incomplete, may the voter registration drive write the missing information on the application with the consent of the applicant?*

On receipt of a registration application, a volunteer deputy registrar must review it for completeness in the applicant's presence. If the application does not contain all the required information and the required signature, the volunteer deputy is required to return the application to the applicant for completion and resubmission.⁷²

L. *How will an applicant know whether the election official received the application?*

Each submitted application for registration will be reviewed to determine whether it complies with the requirements and whether the voter is eligible, and the registrar is required to make the determination no later than the seventh day after the date the application is submitted to the registrar.⁷³ If a person's application is approved, the registrar must prepare a voter registration certificate in duplicate and issue the original certificate to the applicant, and enter the applicant's county election precinct number and registration number on the applicant's registration application.⁷⁴ If a person's application is rejected, unless the rejection occurs in person, the registrar must deliver written notice of the reason for the rejection to the applicant not later than the second day after the date of the rejection.⁷⁵ On rejection of an applicant's registration application, the registrar must enter the date of and reason for the rejection on the application.⁷⁶

M. *How may an applicant correct an incomplete application after it has been submitted to election officials?*

The registrar is required to deliver written notice of the reason for rejection to the applicant within two days of rejecting the application, unless the application was made in person. If the applicant who was previously rejected for submitting an incomplete application provides a completed application within ten days of receiving the notice of rejection, the application dates back to the original date of submission.⁷⁷

N. *Who is responsible for investigating and enforcing the state rules?*

The Secretary of State is the chief election officer of the state. The Secretary may assign to the elections division staff any function relating to the administration of elections that is under the Secretary's jurisdiction.⁷⁸ The Secretary of State is required to assist and advise all election authorities with regard to the application, operation, and interpretation of election laws.⁷⁹ If the Secretary determines that a person performing official functions in the administration of any part of the electoral processes is exercising the powers vested in that person in a manner that impedes the free exercise of a citizen's voting rights, the Secretary may order the person to correct the offending conduct. If the person fails to comply, the Secretary may seek enforcement of the order by a temporary restraining order or a writ of injunction or mandamus obtained through the Attorney General.⁸⁰

Both district and county attorneys with jurisdiction or the Attorney General may conduct investigations regarding criminal conduct in connection with an election. Notice of investigations must be provided to the Secretary of State.⁸¹ The Attorney General may prosecute a criminal offense under the election laws. The Attorney General's authority to prosecute under the election laws does not affect the authority derived from other law to prosecute the same offenses.⁸² In addition, the Attorney General may direct the county or district attorney serving the county in which the offense is to be prosecuted to prosecute an election offense that the Attorney General is authorized to prosecute or to assist the Attorney General in the prosecution.⁸³

Further, if, after receiving a complaint alleging criminal conduct in connection with an election, the Secretary of State determines that there is reasonable cause to suspect that the alleged criminal conduct occurred, the Secretary must promptly refer the complaint to the Attorney General.⁸⁴

WEB PAGE OF STATUTE

<http://www.statutes.legis.state.tx.us/Docs/EL/htm/EL.13.htm>

Current as of 01/2016

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¹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.001

² Texas Elec. Code § 13.002

³ Texas Elec. Code § 13.001

⁴ Texas Secretary of State, <http://www.votetexas.gov/faq/> (last visited Jan. 21, 2016).

⁵ Texas Secretary of State, <http://www.votetexas.gov/voting/who/#students> (last visited Jan. 20, 2016).

⁶ Texas Elec. Code § 13.002; Texas Voter Registration Application, *available at* https://tax-office.traviscountytexas.gov/images/tax_assessor/pdfs/voters/VR_Application.pdf.

⁷ An applicant cannot be rejected for failure to provide either a middle or former name. Texas Elec. Code § 13.002(d).

⁸ Texas Elec. Code § 13.002

⁹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.003(b)

¹⁰ Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*,

<http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml> (last visited Jan. 20, 2016); Texas Sec’y of State, Volunteer Deputy Registrar Training, *available at* <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/forms/volunteer-deputy-registrar-training.pdf> (“VDR Training”).

¹¹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.143(a)

¹² Texas Elec. Code § 13.143(e)

¹³ Texas Elec. Code § 13.143(d)

¹⁴ Texas Elec. Code § 13.041

¹⁵ Texas Elec. Code § 13.042(b), VDR Training.

¹⁶ Texas Elec. Code § 13.043

¹⁷ Texas Elec. Code § 13.043

¹⁸ Texas Elec. Code § 13.073.

¹⁹ Letter from Ann McGeehan, Director of Elections, Texas Sec’y of State, to Niyati Shah, Project Vote, May 13, 2011, *available at*

<http://moritzlaw.osu.edu/electionlaw/litigation/documents/FirstAmendedComplaintforDeclaratoryandInjunctiveRelief.pdf>; Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*,

<http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml> (last visited Jan. 21, 2016).

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- ²⁰ Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*, <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml> (last visited Jan. 21, 2016) (citing Texas Elec. Code § 13.044).
- ²¹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.044
- ²² Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*, <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml>
- ²³ Texas Elec. Code § 13.031(e)
- ²⁴ Texas Elec. Code § 13.048 (enacted by Texas SB 142 (2015) (effective June 20, 2015)).
- ²⁵ Letter from Ann McGeehan, Director of Elections, Texas Sec’y of State, to Niyati Shah, Project Vote, May 13, 2011, *available at* <http://moritzlaw.osu.edu/electionlaw/litigation/documents/FirstAmendedComplaintforDeclaratoryandInjunctiveRelief.pdf>; Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*, <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml> (last visited Jan. 21, 2016).
- ²⁶ Texas Elec. Code § 13.003(b)
- ²⁷ Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*, <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml> (last visited Jan. 21, 2016) (citing Texas Elec. Code § 13.044).
- ²⁸ Texas Elec. Code § 13.044
- ²⁹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.005
- ³⁰ Texas Elec. Code § 13.006
- ³¹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.031(d)(1)
- ³² Texas Elec. Code § 13.031(d)(3), § 11.002(a)(5)
- ³³ Texas Elec. Code § 13.036
- ³⁴ Texas Elec. Code § 13.036(e)
- ³⁵ Texas Elec. Code § 13.031(d)(4).
- ³⁶ Texas Elec. Code § 13.031(d)(2)
- ³⁷ Texas Elec. Code § 13.031(d)(3).
- ³⁸ Texas Elec. Code § 13.033(a).
- ³⁹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.032
- ⁴⁰ Texas Elec. Code § 13.031(c)
- ⁴¹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.036(d)
- ⁴² Texas Elec. Code § 13.036(a)(2), (e)
- ⁴³ Texas Elec. Code § 13.036(b)
- ⁴⁴ Texas Elec. Code § 13.036(b) (as amended by 2015 Texas Sess. Law Ch. 1003 (HB 621)).
- ⁴⁵ Texas Elec. Code § 13.008(a)(1), (a)(4)
- ⁴⁶ *Voting for America v. Steen*, 732 F.3d 382, 396-398 (5th Cir. 2013).
- ⁴⁷ *Voting for America v. Steen*, 732 F.3d at 398.
- ⁴⁸ *Voting for America v. Steen*, 732 F.3d at 399.
- ⁴⁹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.008(b); Texas Penal Code § 12.21
- ⁵⁰ Texas Elec. Code § 13.008(c)
- ⁵¹ 52 U.S.C. § 10307(c)
- ⁵² *United States v. Garcia*, 719 F.2d 99, 102-103 (5th Cir. 1983).
- ⁵³ California Secretary of State, *Guide to Voter Registration Drives 11* (revised Jan. 2016), *available at* <http://elections.cdn.sos.ca.gov/guides/guide-to-vr-drives.pdf>
- ⁵⁴ Texas Elec. Code § 13.003
- ⁵⁵ Texas Elec. Code § 13.040
- ⁵⁶ Texas Elec. Code § 13.039
- ⁵⁷ Texas Elec. Code §§ 13.036, 13.039
- ⁵⁸ Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*, <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml> (last visited Jan. 20, 2016); VDR Training.
- ⁵⁹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.033(d)
- ⁶⁰ Texas Elec. Code § 13.033(b)
- ⁶¹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.040

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- ⁶² Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*, <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml> (last visited Jan. 21, 2016)
- ⁶³ Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*, <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml> (last visited Jan. 22, 2016)
- ⁶⁴ “VDR training”.
- ⁶⁵ Texas Sec’y of State, *Texas Volunteer Deputy Registrar Guide*, <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/pamphlets/deputy.shtml> (last visited October 21, 2013)
- ⁶⁶ Texas Elec. Code § 13.004
- ⁶⁷ 52 U.S.C. 20507(i).
- ⁶⁸ *Project Vote v. Long*, 682 F.3d 331 (4th Cir. 2012)
- ⁶⁹ Texas Elec. Code § 13.042(b), VDR Training.
- ⁷⁰ Texas Elec. Code § 13.042(c)
- ⁷¹ VDR Training
- ⁷² Texas Elec. Code § 13.039
- ⁷³ Texas Elec. Code § 13.071
- ⁷⁴ Texas Elec. Code § 13.142
- ⁷⁵ Texas Elec. Code § 13.073
- ⁷⁶ Texas Elec. Code § 13.080
- ⁷⁷ Texas Elec. Code § 13.073.
- ⁷⁸ Texas Elec. Code § 31.001
- ⁷⁹ Texas Elec. Code § 31.004(a)
- ⁸⁰ Texas Elec. Code § 31.005
- ⁸¹ Texas Elec. Code § 273.001
- ⁸² Texas Elec. Code § 273.021
- ⁸³ Texas Elec. Code § 273.022
- ⁸⁴ Texas Elec. Code § 31.006