Training for EVBB/SVC Members on New Ballot by Mail Procedures (Primary Focused)

Texas Secretary of State – Elections Division



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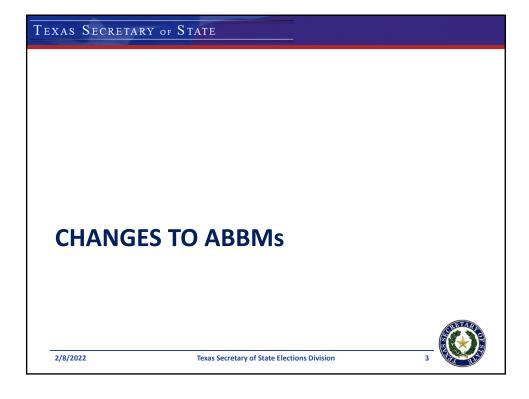
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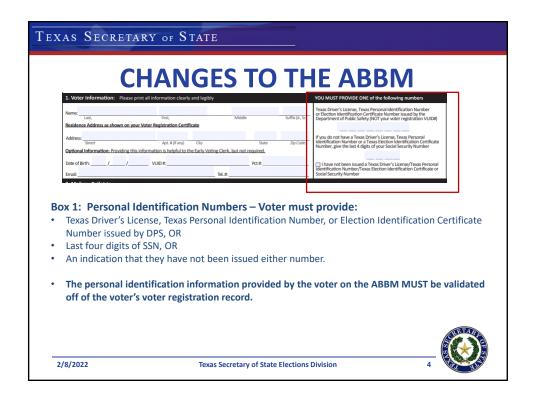
TOPICS COVERED

- Changes to ABBMs
- Changes to FPCA Process
- New Requirements for the Carrier Envelope
- New Process for EVBB/SVC
- Possible Scenarios Regarding Carrier Envelopes
- Notifying Voters of Defects
- Correcting Defects
- Impacts on FPCA Voters
- New Forms
- Early Voting Clerk Providing Notification of Defects



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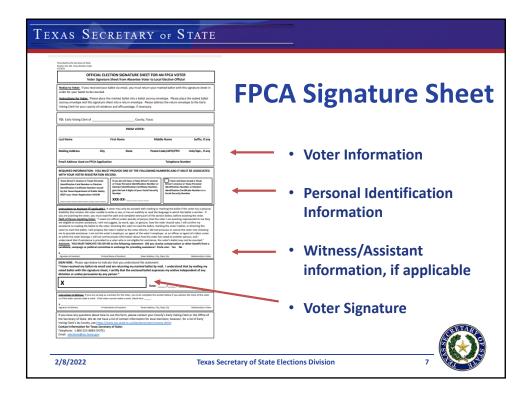
Key Points to Remember

- Voters are not required to provide both types of identification numbers.
- If a voter provides both numbers, only one number has to match the VR record.
- Do not delay in mailing rejection notices.
- Voters are not required to use the Ballot by Mail Tracker to correct missing information. They can submit a new ABBM or a new VR application, whichever is applicable.
- County early voting clerks are REQUIRED to submit rejected ABBM information to TEAM (or though their vendor, if it provides data to TEAM). This is what populates the Ballot by Mail Tracker.

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CHANGES TO FPCA PROCESS Z/8/2022 Texas Secretary of State Elections Division 6

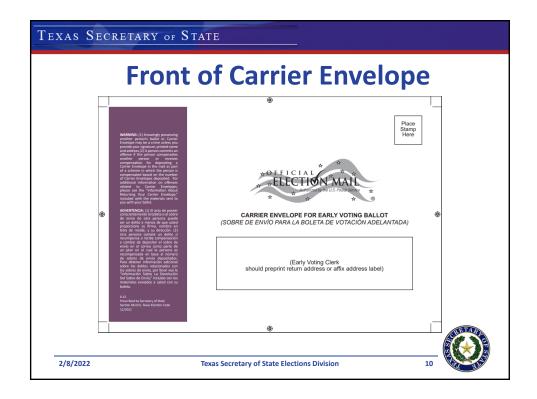


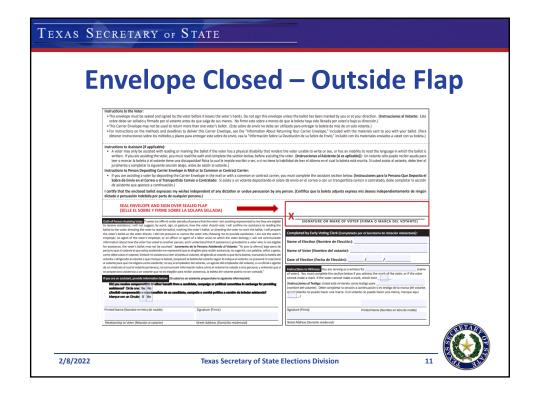
Impacts on FPCA Voters

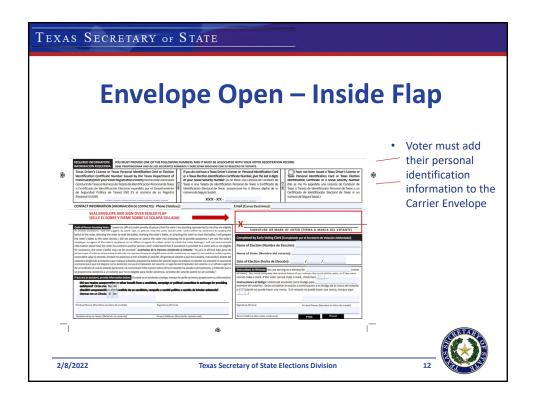
- To facilitate the mailing of FPCA balloting materials, early voting clerks may use any type of mailing envelope that contains the Official Election Mail logo and the required postage-paid information <u>as long as the early voting clerk includes a required</u> <u>signature sheet for the voter to complete</u>.
- All FPCA voters must be provided with an Official Election Signature Sheet for an FPCA Voter if their balloting materials were sent by email.
- If the balloting materials were sent by physical mail, but the early voting clerk is using one of the FVAP envelopes that does not contain all of the requirements for the carrier envelope, the voter MUST be provided with an Official Election Signature Sheet for an FPCA Voter to return with their marked ballot.
- What this means for SVC/EVBB review? There may be an increased number of signature sheets for FPCA voters.

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Key Points to Remember

- Voters are not required to provide both types of identification numbers.
- If a voter provides both numbers, only one number has to match the VR record.
- The secrecy flap may be opened by the early voting clerk's staff for processing.
- Be mindful with these carrier envelopes, as they have personally identifiable information that needs to be guarded.
- Carrier envelopes are not public information at this point in the election process.

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NEW PROCESS FOR EVBB/SVC 2/8/2022 Texas Secretary of State Elections Division 14

New Comparison Requirements

- The EVBB shall only accept a ballot if the personal identification information (ex: SSN or TXDL) matches the voter registration record.
- The SVC/EVBB is matching the information on the carrier envelope to the VR record.
- The number on the carrier envelope does not have to be the same number on the ABBM – it must only match the VR record.

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Rebuttable Presumption

- If the personal identification information provided matches the VR record, the signatures on the ABBM and the carrier envelope are rebuttably presumed to be those of the voter.
- The presumption may be rebutted by presenting other past signatures on file with the EVC or VR that would support a finding that the signatures on the carrier envelope and ABBM are not those of the voter.

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POSSIBLE SCENARIOS REGARDING CARRIER ENVELOPES

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Possible Scenarios – Carrier Envelopes

 Scenario 1: Voter provides a personal identification number on the carrier envelope that matches the number in the voter's voter registration record. The SVC or EVBB has completed the verification of personal identification information and should perform its remaining duties in the ballot review process. If the SVC or EVBB does not identify any other ground for rejection, the ballot would be accepted.

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Possible Scenarios – Carrier Envelopes

Scenario 2: Voter provides a personal identification number on the carrier envelope that matches the number in the voter's voter registration record, but it is a different type of number than what the voter listed on the ABBM. (Example: Voter provided last four digits of social security number on ABBM and a driver's license number on carrier envelope.) Because the voter's voter registration record contains both personal identification numbers, the SVC or EVBB is able to verify the voter's identity. The SVC or EVBB should perform its remaining duties in the ballot review process. If the SVC or EVBB does not identify any other ground for rejection, the ballot would be accepted.



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Possible Scenarios – Carrier Envelopes

- Scenario 3: Voter provides the last four digits of their social security number on the carrier envelope. The voter registration record contains a driver's license number and social security number. The SVC or EVBB is able to validate that the partial social security number on the carrier envelope matches the number in the voter's voter registration record. The SVC or EVBB should perform its remaining duties in the ballot review process. If the SVC or EVBB does not identify any other ground for rejection, the ballot would be accepted.
 - NOTE: The obligation of the SVC or EVBB in reviewing the identification information on a carrier envelope is to determine if the information provided by the voter on the envelope identifies the same voter identified on the voter's voter registration record. (Secs. 87.027, 87.0271, 87.041(b)(8), 87.0411).



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Possible Scenarios – Carrier Envelopes

Scenario 4: Voter indicates on the carrier envelope that they have
not been issued any of the required personal identification
numbers, and the voter's voter registration record does not contain
any of these numbers. The SVC or EVBB has completed the
verification of personal identification information, and it must rely
on the signature comparison process for this part of the review.
The SVC or EVBB should perform its remaining duties in the ballot
review process. If the SVC or EVBB does not identify any other
ground for rejection, the ballot would be accepted.

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Possible Scenarios – Carrier Envelopes

Scenario 5: Voter provided one of the required personal identification numbers on the ABBM that matched the voter's voter registration record, but the voter does not include an identification number on the carrier envelope. The SVC or EVBB must notify the voter of their ability to correct this defect in the carrier envelope, as described in more detail below. If the voter timely corrects the defect, and there are no other grounds for rejection, the ballot would be accepted.



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Possible Scenarios – Carrier Envelopes

• Scenario 6: Voter provided one of the required personal identification numbers on the ABBM that matched the voter's voter registration record, but the voter indicates on the carrier envelope that they have not been issued one of the applicable identification numbers. The SVC or EVBB must notify the voter of their ability to correct this defect in the carrier envelope. If the voter timely corrects the defect, and there are no other grounds for rejection, the ballot would be accepted.

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NOTIFYING VOTERS OF DEFECTS

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TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE **Meeting Requirements** First Day Mail Ballots can be **Texas Election Code** Reviewed Section **Signature Verification** 20th day before election day Sec. 87.027(f) Committee (All counties and local political subdivisions) **Early Voting Ballot Board** 12th day before election day Sec. 87.0222(a) (Counties with a population of 100,000 or more) **Early Voting Ballot Board** 4th day before election day Sec. 87.022 (Counties with a population under 100,000) 2/8/2022 **Texas Secretary of State Elections Division**

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Signature Verification Committee Corrective Action Process

- The following defects are eligible for correction when identified by the signature verification committee (Sec. 87.0271(a)):
 - The voter did not sign the carrier envelope certificate.
 - The SVC cannot determine whether the signature on the carrier envelope is that of the voter.
 - The personal identification information required under Section 84.002(a)(1-a) (ABBM) or Section 86.002 (carrier envelope) was missing or contained incorrect information.
 - If a voter used a witness for completion of the carrier envelope, the witness information was incomplete.
 - NOTE: Incomplete information about an assistant cannot be corrected and will
 result in a rejected mail ballot, but the voter may still vote in person if
 otherwise eligible.



Early Voting Ballot Board Correction Process

- The following defects are eligible for correction when identified by the early voting ballot board (Sec. 87.0411(a)):
 - The voter did not sign the carrier envelope certificate.
 - The EVBB cannot determine whether the signature on the carrier envelope is that of the voter.
 - The voter did not include the required statement of residence.
 - The personal identification information required under Section 84.002(a)(1-a) (ABBM) or Section 86.002 (carrier envelope) was missing or contained incorrect information.
 - If a voter used a witness for completion of the carrier envelope, the witness information was incomplete.
 - NOTE: Incomplete information about an assistant cannot be corrected by EVBB/SVC and will result in a rejected mail ballot, but the voter may still vote in person if otherwise eligible.
- Only the EVBB has the authority to open the sealed part of carrier envelope to determine if a statement of residence (SOR) has been submitted.
 - The only exception is for FPCA voters. An SVC must open the sealed envelope to obtain the Signature Sheet for FPCA Voter, as this is necessary for the signature verification process

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Corrective Action Timelines

- Returning the Carrier Envelope by Mail: If the SVC or EVBB determines that it
 would be possible for the voter to correct the defect and return the carrier
 envelope before the time the polls are required to close on election day, the SVC
 or EVBB must mail the original defective carrier envelope to the voter. This
 determination must be made not later than the second business day after the SVC
 or EVBB discovers a defect, and before the SVC or EVBB decides whether to accept
 or reject a timely delivered mail ballot. (Secs. 87.0271(b), 87.0411(b)).
- Notifying the Voter of Defect by Phone or Email: If the SVC or EVBB determines that it would NOT be possible for the voter to correct the defect and return the carrier envelope before the time the polls are required to close on election day, the SVC or EVBB may notify the voter of the defect by telephone or email and inform the voter that the voter may come to the early voting clerk's office in person not later than the sixth day after election day to correct the defect. (Secs. 87.0271(c), 87.0411(c)).

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If the SVC or EVBB takes one of the actions described above, the committee or board <u>must</u> take that action with respect to each ballot in the election to which these options apply.

(Secs. 87.0271(d), 87.0411(d)).

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Recommendations

 The SOS recommends that before qualifying mail ballots, the EVBB/SVC meet with the early voting clerk to determine dates to convene and to establish timelines for the corrective action process. (Secs. 87.0411, 87.0271).

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Establishing Timelines and Guidelines for the Corrective Action Process

- The SVC or EVBB must set a uniform policy for when carrier envelopes will be mailed to the voter versus when voters will be notified of the defect by phone or email.
- The SVC or EVBB should determine whether it will notify voters of a defect by both phone and email, if both are available.
- The SVC or EVBB should establish a policy for making multiple attempts to reach a
 voter if it is unsuccessful in reaching a voter by phone or email on the first
 attempt.
- Consider U.S. Postal Service (USPS) guidelines. Ask your EVB to consult with your local post office.
- SOS Recommendation: The SVC or EVBB should consider implementing a policy to
 provide notification of a defect by phone or email to all voters whose ballots are
 reviewed by the SVC or EVBB on or after the 14th day before election day
 (approximately 10 business days). This may be modified based on discussions
 with your local USPS representatives.

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Carrier Envelope Returned by Mail

- Stamp or mark the voter's carrier envelope with the words "Corrective Action Required."
- 2. Note the appropriate defect on the Notice of Carrier Defect Carrier Envelope Returned to the Voter by Mail.
- Mail the voter's defective carrier envelope along with the Notice of Carrier Defect — Carrier Envelope Returned to the Voter by Mail. The early voting clerk should include an envelope for the voter to return the corrected carrier envelope to the early voting clerk. This envelope should contain the Official Election Mail logo prescribed by the USPS. The voter must be notified if the return envelope needs additional postage.
- 4. Enter the voter's information on the Roster of Voters with Defective Carrier Envelopes Returned to the Voter by Mail.

*The actions above can be delegated to the Early Voting Clerk by the SVC/EVBB as these are administrative functions that carry out the instructions and actions of the SVC/EVBB

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Notifying Voter by Phone or Email (Carrier Envelope is NOT mailed to Voter)

If notifying by email:

- Send the voter the Notice of Carrier Defect Voter Notified of Carrier Envelope Defect by Phone or Email via email.
- The voter's name should be entered on the Roster of Voters with Defective Carrier Envelopes – Notified by Phone or Email, and the action taken by the voter should be noted on the roster.
- Parameters for Email Notification: The SOS recommends that the early voting clerk set up an email address for corrective action notifications. The early voting clerk and the SVC or EVBB should establish rules and procedures for utilizing this email address. Any emails sent or received through the corrective action process are considered election records under the Election Code, are subject to the Public Information Act, and should be retained by the general custodian of election records. The general custodian should consult with their attorney regarding any requests for such emails, as certain information may be exempt from disclosure under the Public Information Act.

*The actions above can be delegated to the Early Voting Clerk by the SVC/EVBB as these are administrative functions that carry out the instructions and actions of the SVC/EVBB

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Notifying Voter by Phone or Email (Carrier Envelope is NOT mailed to Voter)

- If notifying by phone:
- Contact the voter using any known phone number on file with the early voting clerk or in the possession of the SVC or **FVRR**
 - NOTE: As a reminder, the voter registrar may not transcribe, copy or otherwise record a telephone number furnished on a voter registration application. (Sec. 13.004). The SVC or EVBB may be able to review a voter registration application at the voter registrator application at the voter registration application at the voter registrar's office to obtain a phone number. The registrar may also read a phone number from a voter registration application to a member of the SVC or EVBB, if necessary.
- 2. The SVC or EVBB should create a phone script that explains to the voter that the voter's mail ballot was received by the early voting clerk's office and has been reviewed by the SVC or EVBB, whichever is applicable.

 The SOS recommends that the SVC or EVBB confirm the voter's identity using publicly available information.
- 3. Example: Ask the voter to confirm their voter registration address and whether they requested a mail ballot for the given election
- The voter should be told that upon review of the carrier envelope, the SVC or EVBB discovered a defect in the carrier envelope. The specific defect should be explained.
- The SVC or EVBB should explain the process for the voter to correct the defect as well as the process to cancel their mail ballot and vote in person during early voting or on election day
- Provide a return phone number that the voter may use to confirm that they were contacted by the SVC or EVBB. The 6. number provided should be the number of the early voting clerk's office so the voter can verify this information and obtain details about the corrective action process during times that the SVC or EVBB are not meeting
- The voter's name should be entered on the Roster and the action taken by the SVC or EVBB should be noted on the

*Many of the actions above can be delegated to the Early Voting Clerk by the SVC/EVBB as these are administrative functions that carry out the instructions and actions of the SVC/EVBB



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If the SVC or EVBB is unable to contact the voter...

- The SVC or EVBB should leave a detailed message explaining that the SVC or EVBB determined there was a defect in the
 voter's carrier envelope and explain the process for correcting the defect.
- 2. The SVC or EVBB should NOT provide any details related to a voter's personally identifiable information on a voicemail or with a person who is not the voter.
- 3. The SVC or EVBB should leave a return number that the voter may use to validate the information provided by phone.
- 4. The SVC or EVBB should mail the voter a Notice of Carrier Defect Voter Notified of Carrier Envelope Defect by Phone or Email to inform the voter of their ability to correct the defect by appearing at the early voting clerk's office or by cancelling their mail ballot and voting in person during early voting or on election day.
- The voter's name should be entered on the Roster of Voters with Defective Carrier Envelopes Notified by Phone or Email, and the action taken by the SVC or EVBB should be noted on the roster.
- If the SVC or EVBB does not have a phone number or email to notify the voter: The SVC or EVBB should mail a Notice of
 Carrier Defect Voter Notified of Carrier Envelope Defect by Phone or Email to inform the voter of their ability to correct the
 defect by appearing at the early voting clerk's office or by cancelling their mail ballot and voting in person during early voting
 or on election day.

*Many of the actions above can be delegated to the Early Voting Clerk by the SVC/EVBB as these are administrative functions that carry out the instructions and actions of the SVC/EVBB



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Key Points to Remember

- Any actions taken by the SVC or EVBB shall be uniformly applied to every ballot in the election to which this procedure applies. (Secs. 87.0271(d), 87.0411(d)).
- A poll watcher is entitled to observe any action taken by the SVC or EVBB related to the corrective action process. (Secs. 87.0271(e), 87.0411(e)).
- Poll watchers may not transcribe or make notes of any voter's personally identifiable information while observing the activities of the SVC or EVBB.

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TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE **CORRECTING DEFECTS**

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How do Voters Correct Defects?

- If the carrier envelope was mailed back to the voter, the voter MUST return the carrier envelope with the revisions/corrections.
 - **Deadline for Correction:** If the SVC or EVBB has returned the voter's carrier envelope by mail for correction, the voter also MUST return the carrier envelope to the early voting clerk no later than 7:00 p.m. on election day for the ballot to be processed and counted. (Secs. 87.0271(b), 87.0411(b)).
- If the carrier envelope was NOT mailed back to the voter, the voter may correct the defects in the following ways:
 - Utilizing the BBM Tracker for defects related to a missing or incorrect personal identification numbers.
 - Appearing in person at the EV clerk's office and submitting a Corrective Action Form.
 - Cancelling their mail ballot and voting in person.
 - **Deadline for Correction:** This corrective action process must occur no later than the 6th day after election day. The EVBB cannot finally reject a ballot before the 7th day after election day. (Secs. 87.0271(g), 87.0411(g)).

Corrective actions taken by the voter MUST be provided to the EVBB for their final review of the ballot before determining acceptance or rejection

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Correcting Defect by Cancellation

- After receiving a Notice of Carrier Defect by mail or receiving notification via email or phone, the voter may opt to cancel their ballot by mail and vote a regular ballot in person. All cancellations must be completed in accordance with Section 84.032. If the voter is an Annual ABBM voter, a cancellation request submitted for these purposes applies only to the current election unless the voter specifically requests to cancel their Annual ABBM. (Sec. 84.038).
- There is no process under Texas law by which a voter can cancel a mail ballot application by phone. All cancellations must be in writing and completed in accordance with Section 84.032 of the Texas Election Code.
- See pages 13-14 of Advisory 2022-08 for more details.

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TEXAS SECRETARY OF STATE **IMPACTS ON FPCA VOTERS** 2/8/2022 **Texas Secretary of State Elections Division**

Impacts on FPCA Voters

- If the FPCA voter provides missing or incorrect identification information on their carrier envelope or signature sheet, or did not include the Official Election Signature Sheet for an FPCA Voter, the voter must be notified of the defect in the same manner as a regular ABBM voter.
- Because the signature sheet is separate from the voted ballot and is authorized under state and federal law, FPCA voters who have a defect in their signature sheet have additional methods for returning this corrected or missing required documentation.
- Specifically, an FPCA voter may submit a corrected signature sheet by email, fax, personal delivery, or mail. The SVC or EVBB should make an appropriate notation on their roster to indicate how FPCA voters were notified of a defect and how the FPCA voter provided the corrected signature sheet to the SVC or EVBB. (Secs. 1.007, 31.003, 31.004, 87.0271(f), 87.0411(f), 101.007, 101.109).

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NEW FORMS

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Notice of Carrier Defect

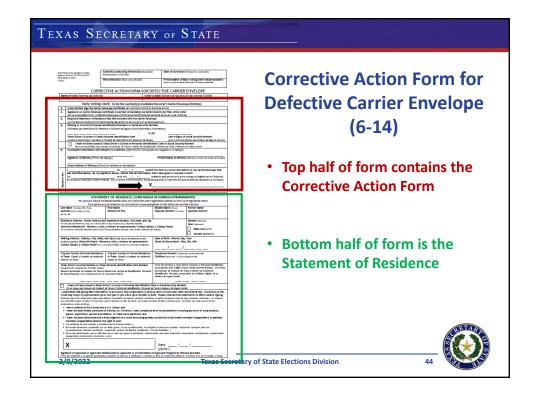
- We have prescribed two versions of this form:
 - The Notice of Carrier Defect Carrier Envelope Returned to the Voter by Mail
 - The Notice of Carrier Defect Voter Notified of Carrier Envelope Defect by Phone or Email
- The Notice of Carrier Defect contains the Corrective Action Form for Defective Carrier Envelope on the reverse side of the form.

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Roster of Voters with Defective Carrier Envelopes (Forms 8-20, 8-21, 8-22)

- EVBB/SVC should create a roster to track the corrective action process.
- SOS has prescribed three different sample forms for use by EVBB/SVC.
- EVBB/SVC can also track the information electronically or create their own roster.

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Notice of Surrendered Ballot (6-13)

 Upon surrendering their mail ballot, the voter will be issued the Notice of Surrendered Ballot by Mail.
The voter will take this form to their early voting or election day polling place and present the form to the election judge, entitling the voter to vote a regular ballot in person.

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EARLY VOTING CLERK PROVIDING NOTIFICATION OF DEFECTS

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Early Voting Clerk Notification of Defects

- Under Section 86.011(d) of the Code, if an early voting clerk receives a timely carrier envelope that does not comply with the applicable requirements of the Code, the early voting clerk may deliver the carrier envelope in person or by mail to the voter so that the voter may correct the defect. Additionally, the early voting clerk may notify the voter of the defect by phone and advise the voter that they may come to the early voting clerk's office to correct the defect or cancel their ABBM and vote in person.
 - Early voting clerks may return carrier to voter for correction.
 - Early voting clerks may notify voter of defect by phone and inform the voter they can come to the EVC's office to correct defect or cancel their application.

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Early Voting Clerk Notification of Defects

- What defects can an early voting clerk provide notice about?
 - Missing signature
 - Missing or incomplete witness information
 - Missing assistant information
 - If the early voting clerk is removing the secrecy flap before the ballot is sent to the SVC/EVBB:
 - · Missing personal identification information
 - Incorrect personal identification information

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Early Voting Clerk Notification of Defects

- If an early voting clerk chooses to notify voters of defects in their carrier envelope under Section 86.011(d), the clerk must apply these procedures uniformly to all voters in similar circumstances.
- Poll watchers may be present for this process. (Sec. 86.011(d)).

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