

ELECTION INTEGRITY

CASE STUDIES & POLICY



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Election Integrity Case Studies & Policy

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Executive Summary

Distrust of elections is currently widespread and bipartisan. Election integrity and confidence in elections are key issues facing the state of Texas. This has gotten the attention of state leadership. Prior to the 87th Legislature, Gov. Abbott declared it one of his priorities, to which both Lt. Gov. Patrick and Speaker Phelan agreed. Much good was accomplished during the 2021 legislative session, but due to the failure of Senate Bill 7 and Senate Bill 155, two key election integrity bills, among others, much work remains to be done. The purpose of this paper is to document the still-lingering vulnerabilities in the Texas Election Code and describe the legislative fixes that were proposed during the 2021 regular session that should be passed during the July 2021 special session. Our focus will primarily be on the bills in **Table 1**. We urge the Legislature to pursue the policies that were introduced in each of these previous pieces of legislation.

Introduction and Background

The extent and pervasiveness of election fraud are difficult to know with precision. Not all fraud is detected. However, multiple media reports, testimony during multiple hearings, and active prosecutions by the Texas Attorney General suggest that our system of collecting and counting votes is not as secure as it could be to protect *every vote*. There are obvious loopholes and gaps in the Texas Election Code that allow people with ill intent to exploit the system. Our goal here is to expose these loopholes and gaps by suggesting legislative fixes. Closing these loopholes will promote confidence in our elections and prevent fraud.

Key Points

- Election security should not be controversial, and election security and integrity measures are not suppressive or racist.
- Election integrity problems predated 2020. Evidence suggests our system is not secure enough to protect every vote.
- Election integrity measures are popular and are supported by over 80% of voters. Additionally, 60% of Americans said they lacked confidence in elections in 2019.
- Election turnout has increased even among minority voters according to U.S. Census data, and 94% of voters say it is “very” or “somewhat” easy to vote.

Table 1

Key Election Integrity Bills Introduced in the 87th Legislature That Did Not Pass

BILL	STAGE REACHED	TOPIC
SB 7	Conference committee report died	Omnibus elections bill. We will discuss the most important sections in detail.
HB 4507	Passed House Elections Committee	Triggers separate federal and state elections if Congress passes legislation such as H.R.1 or S.1 that federalizes election law.
SB 155	Conference committee report died	Provides procedures to update voter rolls when a person excuses themselves from jury duty based on non-citizenship.
SB 1508	Passed Senate	Creates an Election Integrity Unit at the Texas Office of the Attorney General.
SB 1114	Passed Senate	Requires verification of citizenship through DPS databases when registering to vote.
SB 1589	Passed Senate	Provides for the training of a subset of DPS officers on election law and procedures.

Some problems that have been documented in previous elections include:

- Stacks of Texas driver’s licenses at a poll worker’s desk (R. Stewart, personal communication, June 2021);
- The attempt to impose drive-through voting ([Menslage, 2020](#));
- Legal poll watchers being forced out of polling locations (Van der Pol, personal communication, June 2021);
- Numerous vote trafficking schemes;
- A spike in people claiming they are disabled to allow for vote by mail ([DeVore, 2020a](#)); and,
- Outside groups funneling millions of dollars to administrative officials to increase voter turnout in a partisan fashion ([Ludwig & Lee, 2021](#)).

There could be innocent reasons for these incidents and irregularities, or they could be signs of an organized effort to exploit obvious vulnerabilities in the Texas Election Code that allow bad actors to violate the fundamental rights of voters. These issues must be taken seriously and addressed with legislation. Policymakers have an obligation to investigate and respond to problems observed within the system.

Election security should not be controversial. It should be the intent of all lawmakers and administrators that the application of existing law and the conduct of elections:

- Be uniform and consistent throughout this state;
- Reduce the likelihood of fraud;
- Protect the secrecy of the ballot;
- Promote voter access; and
- Ensure that all legally cast ballots are counted.

Contrary to the claims of some election integrity opponents, the intent of election security and integrity measures is not voter suppression or racism. Attempts to protect the “purity of the ballot” are not racist ([Ennis, 2021](#)), and it takes a rewriting of history to make that case ([DeVore,](#)

[2021a](#)). Confidence in elections is currently quite low with the number of voters believing that the 2020 election was probably or definitely “free and fair” falling to as low as 58% ([Laughlin & Shelburne, 2021](#)). This, however, is not a new problem exclusive to the 2020 elections. Indeed, a 2019 Gallup ([Reinhart, 2020](#); [Lardieri, 2020](#)) found that nearly 60% of Americans lacked confidence in the honesty of U.S. Elections. The world’s most powerful country has the dubious distinction of ranking third to last out of 32 countries on distrust levels in elections, and the distrust is bipartisan. In November 2020, PJ Media reported that, according to a Rasmussen polling, among *Democrat* likely voters (the winning party), 30% believed the 2020 election lacked integrity or was not fair ([Margolis, 2021](#)). Regardless of political affiliation, Americans are losing trust in the process. This not only erodes the validity of results, but also disincentivizes voters from participating ([Clark, 2018](#)).

Critics’ primary response to these widespread complaints is that election integrity amounts to voter suppression. But the voter suppression myth is easily debunked by U.S. Census voter turnout data. Turnout has remained steady or increased despite election integrity laws on voter ID in Texas and has set records even in a pandemic year in 2020 ([von Spakovsky, 2021](#)). Voter suppression is simply not happening.

Rising turnout is not just a Texas phenomenon. Voter turnout is up across the nation. According to nationwide numbers compiled by the Heritage Foundation ([von Spakovsky, 2021](#)):

- Black American turnout increased from 2016 to 2020 from 60% to 63%;
- Hispanic turnout also increased from 50% in 2008 to 54% in 2020; and,
- Total voter registrations rose as well, reaching 72.7% in 2020 compared to 70.3% in 2016.

Table 2
Voter Turnout in Texas

Presidential Election	Registered Voters	Voting Age Population (VAP)	% of VAP Registered	Turnout	% of Turnout to Registered	% of Turnout to VAP
2000	12,365,235	14,479,609	85.39%	6,407,637	51.81%	44.25%
2004	13,098,329	16,071,153	81.50%	7,410,765	56.57%	46.11%
2008	13,575,062	17,735,442	76.54%	8,077,795	59.50%	45.55%
2012	13,646,226	18,279,737	74.65%	7,993,851	58.58%	43.73%
2016	15,101,087	19,307,355	78.21%	8,969,226	59.39%	46.45%
2020	16,955,519	21,596,071	78.51%	11,315,056	66.73%	52.39%

Note. Data from *Voting and Registration Data Tables 2000-2020*, Census Bureau, n.d. (<https://www.census.gov/topics/public-sector/voting/data/tables.html>).

Voters continue to believe that the voting process is easy and accessible. Surveys show that voters overwhelmingly do not believe in voter suppression. In a Pew Research Center polling (2020), 94% of voters said that it is “very easy” or “somewhat easy” to vote. A nationwide Democracy Fund Voter Study Group survey (Bowman & Goldstein, 2021) found that impediments to voting were not widespread and were not considered major issues:

- 3% could not locate their correct polling place.
- 2% missed the voter registration deadline.
- 2% were told they attempted to vote with improper identification.
- 3% reported that they had been harassed or bothered while trying to vote.
- 3% said that the wait was too long, and they gave up and left without voting. But 59% of voters said they waited less than 10 minutes or not at all, and only 8% waited more than an hour to vote.

Polling done by the Foundation and others consistently shows that there is broad support in policies that restore trust in elections.

- 89% support voter identification requirements (Poll: [Texans’ Concerns, 2021](#)).
- 89% support auditing voter rolls (Poll: [Texans’ Concerns, 2021](#)).
- 81% support equalizing identification requirements for in-person and mail-in ballots (Poll: [Texans’ Concerns, 2021](#)).
- 80% agree that “voters mailing in ballots should be required to include the identification number of a valid government issued ID such as a driver’s license or the last four numbers of their Social Security card” (Poll: [Texans’ Concerns, 2021](#)).
- 60% believe vote by mail should be available only to citizens who are elderly, disabled, away from their primary residence for work, or serving in the military ([Election Security, 2021](#)).
- Just 27% say vote by mail should be available to everyone regardless of whether they can vote in person ([Election Security, 2021](#)).
- 64% of Americans want to strengthen election safeguards ([Honest Elections, n.d.](#)).
- Only 21% prefer to roll back safeguards to make it “easier” to vote ([Honest Elections, n.d.](#)).
- 75% of likely voters say ID laws are necessary to a “fair and secure election process,” including 65% of Democrats and 70% of moderates ([Rasmussen, 2021](#)).

- 64% of Black, 77% of Hispanic, and 76% of low-income voters say voter ID is not a “burden” ([Honest Elections, n.d.](#)).
- 62% of Americans say vote trafficking or ballot harvesting should be illegal, with only 11% supporting the tactic ([Honest Elections, n.d.](#)).

Even though the extent of voter fraud is difficult to quantify in a meaningful way, voter fraud does exist. Since 2005, the Texas Attorney General’s office has successfully prosecuted 534 instances of fraud against 140 individuals ([Attorney General of Texas, n.d.](#)). The Texas Attorney General also has 510 pending offenses against 43 individuals, and 386 active investigations as of June 29, 2021. (See sheet in **Appendix** requested via Public Information Act of the cases being prosecuted by the Texas Attorney General’s office.)

The primary source of these cases is clear. In a Texas House Elections Committee hearing (2021), Special Prosecutions Division Chief of Election Fraud Jonathan White testified that 80% of the cases they prosecute come from mail ballot fraud (2:35:00). “At least 91 election fraud cases in Texas between 2005-2019 resulted in criminal convictions, sentencing to a diversion program, or judicial findings. The crimes include false registration, ineligible voting, illegal assistance at polls, absentee ballot fraud, buying votes, duplicate voting, [or] ballot petition fraud” (Roy, 2021, p. 2). When reviewing voter-fraud crime statistics, it is important to note that many cases are pled down to a single count or single charge, when, in actuality, the scheme involved hundreds of instances of fraud. For example, a ballot harvester may have been caught trafficking 500 votes, which represents an independent offense for each harvested vote. In cases such as fraud in a 2018 Democratic primary in Gregg County, 4 people were indicted on over 134 felony charges ([Indictment, 2020](#)). In reviewing cases with similar charges in the appendix of prosecuted and pending cases, many counts amounted to only a single charge upon conviction due to plea bargains. Thus, voter fraud is often like an iceberg: Only a fraction is visible based on prosecution metrics, as difficult burdens of proof and other technical legal factors dilute the overall numbers.

Voter fraud is found throughout the United States, not just in Texas. The Heritage Foundation ([n.d.](#)) has documented over 1,328 instances of voter fraud and 1,143 criminal convictions. The database contains many examples of a wide variety of voting offenses and schemes.

Ensuring Consistency and Security in Election Policy

How elections are generally conducted is key to promoting confidence in the outcome. Good policy promotes

Elections should be secure and consistent across Texas, from El Paso County to Harris County.

- Creating new procedures creates security flaws and is illegal.
- In 2020, an early-voting clerk described security risks with “drive-through” voting, including multiple people voting on the same voting device in one car and voters publicly broadcasting ballot images on social media.
- “Drive-through” voting was not fully legal and only a temporary allowance in 2020 as a response to COVID-19 concerns.
- “Drive-through” voting differs substantially from “curbside” voting.
- Ballots should be returned by mail or to a person—not to an unsecured drop box, because of fraud potential.

consistency and transparency. Unfortunately, some Texas counties invented new voting processes during the 2020 election cycle that worked to undermine both consistency and transparency. These new practices were not based on processes created by the Texas Legislature and were in many cases inconsistent with the Texas Election Code. Legislation is needed to clarify that these procedures are not allowed.

Key Legislative Initiatives

Ban or prohibit drive-through voting (Senate Bill 7, Section 3.03) and voting from a temporary voting tent, other movable structure, or a parking garage or lot (Senate Bill 7, Section 3.03, 3.12, and 3.13).

During the 2020 general election, Harris County election officials arranged for the practice of “drive-through” voting. This was claimed to be a variant of “curbside” voting, which is allowed under Texas Election Code, Sec. 64.009:

VOTER UNABLE TO ENTER POLLING PLACE. (a) If a voter is physically unable to enter the polling place without personal assistance or likelihood of injuring the voter's health, on the voter's request, an election officer shall deliver a ballot to the voter at the polling place entrance or curb.

Curbside voting is designed to allow a voter who cannot physically enter the polling place due to health reasons to vote in person from inside their vehicle. However, drive-through voting (absent the disabilities described in the election code) has never been legal in Texas and was proposed

by Harris County as a temporary allowance in response to COVID-19 concerns.

Harris County drive-through voting was not secure and lacked the secret ballot protections afforded by a voting booth. Drive-through voting allowed a carload of people to enter at a temporary structure, like a tent, and vote without leaving the car. Identification was requested, though in some instances may have been difficult for poll workers to see, and affidavits by one poll worker noted workers had “no control over voters’ behavior and communications while in the vehicle” (G. Mora, personal communication, June 2021). The affiant also witnessed a single voting machine passed around by multiple occupants of a car. The drive-through voting process makes it impossible for voters to maintain the secrecy of their ballot with respect to the other passengers in the vehicle. It also makes possible for the other passengers in the vehicle to engage in voter intimidation and undue influence. Since voting machines are designated to be stationary and not passed between voters, there were reports that roughly 18,000 ballots nearly missed being counted due to procedural flaws when transporting drive through ballot memory cards for tabulation (A. Vera, personal communication, July 9, 2021). This problem was highlighted by Alan Vera in a letter sent to Bob Harvey of the Greater Houston Partnership (A. Vera, personal communication, July 6, 2021).

Further, in her affidavit, early-voting clerk Genevieve Mora, who was at the Toyota Center, described her experience with drive-through voting:

I have seen people in a car lean over and assist, guide, or instruct another person in the car to vote, without any declaration or permission to serve as voting assistants as Texas law requires. ... Voters in cars often use cell phones and cameras to record or broadcast themselves voting. We are not able to stop them from doing so. ... There is no control over or ability to monitor voters and others conversing or using cell phones in a car. [sic] as there would be in a voting poll in a building. (G. Mora, personal communication, June 2021)

Voters were observed streaming the voting process on Snapchat in violation of Sec. 33.006 Subsection B subdivision 6 of the Texas Election Code outlawing cameras in a voting booth and recording ballot images (G. Mora, personal communication, June 2021).

Another major issue with Harris County’s 10 drive-through sites was the number of ballots compared to the number of voters (A. Vera, personal communication, June 2021):

Total ballots cast:	128,796
Total voters signed in:	127,021
Ballots more than voters:	1,775

This discrepancy does not definitively show fraud, but it certainly shows that the voting systems are not equipped to handle novel procedures such as drive-through voting. These security and procedure risks justify banning the practice.

Elections officials must keep a log of spoiled ballots (Senate Bill 7, Section 3.05).

A “spoiled ballot” is a ballot that has had an error made by the voter who then requests a new ballot to correct the error from an election official. Such ballots should be logged and invalidated so they cannot be counted, either maliciously or in honest error. This provision does just that by clarifying that spoiled ballots from a direct recording electronic voting unit must be logged in the same way as paper ballots. Any spoiled ballot not properly handled has the potential to become a counted vote.

Vote counting equipment must have wireless connectivity disabled when in use (Senate Bill 7, Section 3.06).

Tampering with and hacking of voting equipment have been raised in previous sessions as a concern. One way to prevent the hacking of multiple voting machines is to prevent the equipment from utilizing a wireless connection when in use. This provision will lower the chance of online tampering with the vote-counting equipment and tallies.

Uniform early-voting hours for most elections early weekday and Saturday voting shall be for at least 9 hours and be conducted between 6 a.m. and 9 p.m. In statewide or certain other elections, voting must be for at least 12 hours (Senate Bill 7, Section 3.09 and 3.10).

During the 2020 election cycle, some counties experimented with their voting hours. Harris County, for example, provided 24-hour voting ([Bennett, 2020](#)). Having 24-hour voting in a single county is problematic because it provides an unequal voting experience for Texas citizens. 24-hour voting has been justified as a fix to allow shift workers to vote. But Texas law already accounts for this by allowing 13 days of early voting, along with election day voting. Texas’s early voting is more expansive than other states. Five states—Connecticut, Mississippi, Missouri, New Hampshire, and South Carolina—do not offer any in-person early voting ([National Conference of State Legislatures, 2021](#)).

If a voter is in line when polls close, the voter is entitled to vote (Senate Bill 7, Section 3.09).

It is not clear under the current Texas Election Code whether a person in line at the time the polls closed should be allowed to vote. This provision gives voters the assurance

that if they make it to the polls before closing time, they will be allowed to vote.

If temporary branch polling places are to be used by a county, they must be placed using the same methodology used to place countywide polling places (Senate Bill 7, Section 3.13).

This provision ensures that voting machine locations are not manipulated for partisan or other purposes and use the same objective standards. Temporary voting sites can be used to partisan advantage by placing them in a location to benefit a particular candidate or party. This is especially concerning when temporary locations are created during the voting period rather than before voting begins. This concern was enough for Gov. Abbott to issue a proclamation clarifying rules in response to counties, such as Harris, attempting to change polling locations on the fly ([Abbott, 2020](#)).

Must have a video recording system in areas with voted ballots (Senate Bill 7, Section 3.15).

This transparency provision ensures that nothing untoward occurs during vote counting or while votes are waiting to be counted. The provision also provides a backup video of proceedings or counting in case duly elected poll watchers are ejected by partisan election judges.

Provide extra training in election law for a subset of DPS officers (Senate Bill 1589).

Election law is complex. This provision requires election law training for a subset of DPS officers, creating a small group of election marshals who can address problems that occur during elections, and investigate where appropriate. It also addresses the problem of local investigatory bodies answering to local election officials who may be the beneficiary of the election fraud subject to investigation. This provision will allow DPS to investigate independently.

Ban unsupervised ballot drop boxes (Senate Bill 7, Section 4.08).

Following the COVID-19 pandemic, some counties created multiple ballot drop box sites where voters could return their mail-in ballots ([McCullough, 2020](#)). Previous practice had been that, regardless of county size, there was one manned drop location per county. Confusion in interpreting poorly defined emergency measures aside, expanding the number of boxes was technically illegal. The governor clarified rules in a proclamation related to emergency procedures during the pandemic ([Abbott, 2020](#)). Ballots should be mailed or returned to a person, not left in a place where they can be stolen or where a box can be stuffed. Also, ballot drop box placement is another opportunity for partisans to place the drop boxes in locations that would benefit a candidate or party. Other states’ experiences with ballot drop boxes is illustrative. In California ([Christopher,](#)

2020), partisans rushed to place drop boxes in places where their voters were found creating an uneven system of voting access. These practices should not be allowed to come to Texas.

All communications with voting-system vendors must be public (Senate Bill 7, Section 4.11).

This is a simple sunshine rule to ensure transparency with voting-system vendors.

Require a paper audit trail (Senate Bill 7, Section 4.14).

Many voters have become skeptical of pure electronic voting systems, worrying that these systems can be hacked without any evidence of the actual votes. This provision creates a system with two records of the vote: the official, electronic count and a backup paper ballot copy.

Prohibit election officials from changing laws (Senate Bill 7, Section 7.04).

This provision bars election officials from modifying any standard in the Texas Election Code. The provision is meant to prevent local election officials from creating new voting systems and methods that are not explicitly allowed by the Election Code.

Poll Watchers

Poll watchers are a vital part of the process, and bipartisan poll watching serves as a check on bad actors.

- Poll watchers observe the process of election administration, not a voter's choice in a polling booth.
- Poll watchers were obstructed in multiple places during the 2020 election including Gillespie, Dallas, Travis, and Harris counties.
- To be effective, poll watchers must be able to clearly observe the process.
- Courts must be able to act quickly when poll watchers are prevented from doing their job.

Poll watchers are the people's eyes and ears at the polling location ([Ennis, 2021](#)). They observe the election workers to ensure that the election is conducted according to the rules. Typically, a watcher from each political party is present at the location. The watchers are not there to observe individual voters, but rather to observe the process. Poll watchers have been a part of existing election law since at least 1951 ([Texas Election Code Section 33.001](#)). Far from being suppressive, poll watchers are to "observe without obstructing the conduct of an election and call to the attention of an election officer any observed or suspected irregularity or

violation of law in the conduct of the election" (Senate Bill 7, Section 4.01).

Arguments that poll watchers intimidate voters or are somehow suppressive are without merit. Only 3% of nationwide voters reported being harassed or bothered while trying to vote ([Bowman & Goldstein, 2021](#)). While instances of voter intimidation and harassment certainly exist, it is not a problem seen by a large number of voters.

Key Legislative Initiatives

Poll watchers must be able to observe the process and must be given free movement (Senate Bill 7, Section 4.03).

Poll watchers were obstructed in multiple counties during the 2020 election, including in Gillespie, Dallas, Travis, and Harris counties ([Barr, 2020](#); [Vaughn, 2020](#); [Morris, 2020](#); K. van der Pol, personal communication, June 2021). While the objection to a poll watcher from a polling location might occur for nonpolitically motivated reasons, such as confusion over administration procedure, the specter of an election official obstructing the individual who is tasked with observing that very official is, at a minimum, unseemly. Restrictions on the movement and ability to clearly observe proceedings by poll watchers should only happen in the most extreme circumstances, such as actual criminal or Election Code violations. For instance, Texas Election Code allows a poll watcher to observe a voter in the polling booth but prohibits them from actually viewing the ballot, that is, for whom a voter votes or what a voter marks as their vote. A watcher seeking to view how a person votes would rightly be removed. A watcher observing someone illegally "assist" or coerce a voter should not be.

Create a criminal offense for obstructing a poll watcher in their duties (Senate Bill 7, Section 4.05).

This provision ensures that there is a penalty for election officials who fail to follow procedure or who engage in undue conduct. It also emphasizes the importance of election observers to a fair voting process.

A poll watcher prevented from performing the watcher's duties should be able to seek an injunction from a court (Senate Bill 7, Section 4.06).

The removal of a duly appointed poll watcher from their position can greatly damage the confidence in the election process. This provision would give a poll watcher and political parties a tool to make sure that the poll watcher can quickly get back into the polling location if they are unlawfully expelled.

Clarification on who can be in a polling place (Senate Bill 7, Section 4.07).

Previously, the Election Code was unclear as to who was and was not allowed in the polling place. This provision lays out who exactly can be present, preventing disputes. The

list is limited to voters and others necessary for the voting process. This list is clearly detailed in [Section 61.001](#) of the Texas Election Code.

Policies Relating to Voting by Mail

Mail ballots lack in-person voting protection and are prone to fraud.

- Current Texas voter ID laws for in-person voting do not apply to by-mail voting.
- The number of mail-in ballots in Texas has quintupled since 2012 to over one million votes.
- The Texas Attorney General's office has prosecuted 500+ cases since 2005 related to election fraud.
- The Texas Attorney General's office has testified that 80% or more of its pending election fraud cases are related to mail-in ballots.
- Voter ID requirements do not suppress turnout.
- The U.S. Supreme Court found voter ID requirements constitutional and not "overly burdensome."

Current Texas voter ID laws for in-person voting do not apply to voting by mail. Instead, voting by mail relies on signature validation and verification by a committee. This is less of a problem when the utilization of voting by mail is small. But according to Texas Public Policy Foundation research ([DeVore, 2021b](#)), the number of mail-in ballots in Texas has quintupled since 2012 to over one million. This increase in the use of mail-in voting raises the threat to election integrity because of the weak voter verification caused by signature matching.

The default voting method in Texas remains in person. Voting by mail is an exception to the default rule and can only be used if the voter is over 65, out of the county on election day, or disabled—or, in rare circumstances, in jail but not otherwise ineligible to vote. Voters do not have to prove they are disabled to qualify for a mail-in ballot. This weakness accounts for the increase in mail-in balloting in recent years. The average age of voters under 65 using mail-in ballots plummeted by 6 years from 42 in 2016 to 36 in 2018 ([DeVore, 2020a](#)), suggesting an unlikely growth in disabled voters under the age of 65, whether or not by deliberate misleading of voters as to the qualifications to vote by mail as was seen in cases such as the Gregg county

commissioner's race ([Bufkin, 2020](#)). Subsequent analysis of precincts near college campuses showed an increase in voters under the age of 65 voting by mail in the 2018 general election, indicating that the voters claimed a disability.

Standardizing ID practices between in-person voting and mail-in voting will help prevent voter exploitation through identity fraud, common in mail-in ballot trafficking. It will also address the often-contentious process of subjective signature verification that is currently the only check on a voter's identity. Signatures often change over time, which can lead to the rejection of a proper ballot. Alternatively, signatures can be forged, which can lead to counting illegal votes. Either situation is bad.

Voter ID requirements have been found in legal terms not to suppress turnout or voting. Voter ID is current law for in-person voting, and, as shown above, despite voter ID requirements for in-person voting, turnout continues to rise. Indeed, in 2008, the U.S. Supreme Court found that voter ID requirements were constitutional and obtaining a government ID was not overly burdensome ([Crawford v. Marion County Election Board, 2008](#)). A recent ruling in Arizona's election reform ([Brnovich v. Democratic National Committee, 2020](#)) affirms a standard that discrimination or suppression are things that actually reduce the ability of voters to vote, not requirements that are marginally less convenient or popular with different groups of voters.

There are multiple instances of alleged fraud using vote by mail. Multiple Harris County ballots were observed to have been filled out for deceased individuals in 2020 ([Vera, 2021](#)). There are reports of alleged vote-by-mail fraud by Joann Ramon and Raquel Rodriguez in San Antonio, Texas, as far back as 2008 and 2012, as well as in a 2020 video ([Virgin, 2020](#)). Ramon owned a cemetery tied to an investigation by reporter Yami Virgin, who found 150 ballots that contained the same request letter and handwriting, with the address of the cemetery. Virgin contacted some of the people on the applications who said they did not remember receiving an application or applying, including one who was at a hospital having surgery and could not have voted.

Additionally, in 2017, an investigation of a Dallas City Council election found some 700 fraudulent mail-in ballots signed by the same witness using a fake name ([Tsiaperas, 2018](#)). In Gregg County, in the fall of 2020, a county commissioner and three others were charged with 134 felony counts of voter fraud from 2018 ([Johnson, 2020](#)). The Texas Attorney General's office alleges that they urged ineligible voters to vote by mail, using disability as justification, and they filled in a vote for the county commissioner.

Key Legislative Initiatives

Requiring applications for early voting by mail to include the applicant's driver's license or state identification or the last four digits of the applicant's Social Security number (Senate Bill 7, Section 5.03).

This provision requires a voter to provide identification in order to request a mail-in ballot. The provision addresses many of the concerns with mail-in ballot security and provides assurances as to the identity of the applicant. The identification requirements mirror the requirements to register to vote, so the provision does not require the applicant to acquire new forms of identification.

A matching voter ID assumes the signature on an application, or a ballot is valid for verification (Senate Bill 7, Section 5.10).

This provision sets forth the requirements for accepting a ballot by mail. The ballot can only be accepted if all information matches the voter's application, including both the voter's signature and identification numbers. The provision contains a rebuttable presumption that the voter's signature is authentic if the voter's identification or Social Security numbers match.

Clarifying the definition of disability and requiring the vote-by-mail applicant to affirmatively state their disability would prevent from voting in person (Senate Bill 7, Section 5.01).

The provision clarifies what is—and what is not—a disability under the Texas Election Code. The new standard requires that the voter “is not capable of appearing at the polling place on election day without needing assistance.” This provision is necessary as some counties have taken a broad view of disability.

Requiring an application for a ballot by mail to be in “wet,” that is, not filled out with preprinted ink or by a machine such as a printer (Senate Bill 7, Section 5.02).

This provision requires that an application for ballot by mail be filled out in ink. This is an anti-fraud measure to prevent the mass creation of applications or mass printing of ballots with potential to be used fraudulently.

Banning sending unsolicited ballots (Senate Bill 7, Section 7.04).

This provision clarifies that it is unlawful to distribute early-voting ballots to voters who did not fill out vote-by-mail applications.

Policies Related to Voter Rolls

Accurate voter lists protect against fraud. Current policy leaves deceased, ineligible, and out-of-state voters on lists. These records can be used to commit fraud.

- TPF research estimates that as many as 36,000 noncitizens and 36,000+ deceased voters or voters in multiple states are on voting lists.
- In 2018, Attorney General Paxton prosecuted a case in Tarrant County resulting in 165 unlawfully registered noncitizen voters being removed from lists.
- A failed attempt to review voter lists in 2019 showed communication issues between the Texas Secretary of State, counties, and the administrators of various databases such as DPS that are used to ensure accuracy.

Accurate voter rolls are the first line of defense against fraud. It is important to know whether a particular voter is qualified to vote in the desired jurisdiction. In addition, bloated voter rolls provide an opportunity for fraudsters to utilize the identity of ineligible voters to cast fraudulent votes. Data from the Public Interest Legal Foundation (PILF, 2020) show significant and widespread problems with Texas voter rolls.

In addition to the problems identified by PILF, the Foundation estimates that Texas has over 36,000 noncitizens on its voter rolls (DeVore, 2021b). Additionally, a letter to

Table 3

Breakdown of Ineligible Voters and Votes on Texas's Voting Lists

	Voters	Texas Rank
Deceased voters on voter rolls (end of 2019)	36,054	2
Votes cast by deceased voters (2016 and 2018)	289	14
Number of voters voting in multiple states in same election (2018)	1,125	3
Number of voters having non-residential address as their home (2018)	1,952	2

Note. Data from *Critical Condition: American Voter Rolls Filled With Errors, Dead Voters, and Duplicate Registrations*, Public Interest Legal Foundation, 2020 (<https://publicinterestlegal.org/pilf-files/Report-Critical-Condition-Web-FINAL-FINAL.pdf>).

Chairman Hughes from Attorney General Paxton ([Attorney General of Texas, 2018](#)) “discusses a specific investigation of four counties where 165 unlawfully registered noncitizens had been removed from the voter rolls after casting 100 illegal votes in Texas elections in the previous two years” ([Significant Voter Fraud, 2018, para. 4](#)). A botched attempt to review ineligible voters in 2019 ([Ura, 2019](#)) illustrated multiple issues relating to a lack of communication between counties and the Texas Secretary of State’s office, and lag time in various databases that can be used to ensure accuracy. The lag time was most notable in citizens who were in the process of becoming naturalized and were noncitizens when the reports were initially filed but completed the process prior to the next report being published. It should be the goal to ensure all legal voters are counted and all nonlegal voters are removed after proper due diligence.

Key Legislative Initiatives

Only the voter may register themselves to vote (Senate Bill 7, Section 2.01).

This is a commonsense provision that the person who wishes to register to vote must personally provide the information on the application.

Require registrars to coordinate when a voter moves counties (Senate Bill 7, Section 2.02).

An on-going challenge for accurate voter rolls is that voters move. If a voter moves within a county, the chance for duplicate entries for that voter is minimized because only one registrar is involved. But when a voter changes counties, there is a chance, and depending on the counties involved there is a likelihood, that the voter will appear on multiple voter rolls. This provision requires coordination between the county registrars to ensure that this does not happen.

Require registrars to notify the Texas Attorney General and Texas Secretary of State when an ineligible person registers to vote or if there is information indicating criminal conduct in voter registration (Senate Bill 7, Sections 2.03, 2.04).

This provision requires registrars to report specific potential violations of the Texas Election Code to the Texas Attorney General’s office for investigation. This will allow the attorney general to prosecute violations but will also facilitate the spotting of statewide trends or schemes.

Require the Texas Secretary of State to monitor voter rolls to ensure that they do not contain more voters than eligible voters in the county; allow the Texas Secretary of State to withhold election funds if problems are not addressed (Senate Bill 7, Section 2.05).

Voter rolls containing more registered voters than eligible voters in the county are a clear problem that the Texas Secretary of State can easily spot. An enforcement mechanism allows the Texas Secretary of State to withhold election funds if the problem is not meaningfully addressed.

The county is required to respond and ensure voters are added or removed in a timely manner, typically within 30 days of notification, by various sources whether registration, Department of Public Safety, or the Social Security Administration.

Impose a civil penalty on counties that do not properly maintain voter rolls (Senate Bill 7, Section 8.01).

This provision builds on other enforcement provisions and allows the attorney general to seek a civil penalty from the county when it has been notified of voter-roll problems and not worked to fix them.

Require the Texas Secretary of State to monitor the list of voters who have been excused or disqualified from jury service on account of citizenship and notify the county registrars and the Texas Attorney General for investigation (Senate Bill 155).

The purpose of this provision is to ensure that voter rolls do not contain noncitizens. Voter rolls are used as part of the basis for jury summons. “If the Secretary of State determines that a voter on the statewide computerized voter registration list has been excused or disqualified from jury service because the voter is not a citizen, the Secretary of State is required to send notice of the determination to the voter registrar of the appropriate counties and the attorney general” ([CSSB 155 Bill Analysis, 2021, p.1](#)).

Require the Texas Secretary of State to enter into an agreement with the Department of Public Safety to compare citizenship records with voter rolls and update voter rolls as necessary (Senate Bill 1114).

This bill requires the Texas Secretary of State to enter into an agreement with the Department of Public Safety under which information in the statewide computerized voter registration list is compared against information in the DPS database on a monthly basis to verify the accuracy of citizenship status information provided on voter registration applications. The bill requires the information to be compared to include, at a minimum, a voter’s full legal name, a voter’s former name, if applicable, a voter’s date of birth, a voter’s residence address, a voter’s driver’s license or state identification card number, a voter’s Social Security number, a voter’s documentation of lawful presence in this state, and a voter’s citizenship status ([SB 1114 Bill Analysis, 2021](#)).

Voter Assistance, Fraud, and Intimidation

Voter fraud and voter coercion can take multiple forms. Both in-person voting and vote by mail can be exploited since there is no strong means to track those assisting a voter. Mail-in ballots are especially vulnerable due to a “lack of in-person supervision present in a polling station. Yet, in-person voting can also be susceptible to intimidation and influence or to paid actors collecting voters and instructing

In-person voting and vote by mail can be exploited by bad actors as there is not a strong means in which to track those assisting a voter.

- Policies that track who someone is and why they are assisting a voter do not prevent assistance or seek to dissuade people who require assistance from seeking it.
- In 2019, former Starr County District Attorney Escobar testified before the Senate State Affairs Committee on various vote harvesting and voter ambush/influencing procedures that occurred in south Texas.
- The Heritage Foundation’s election fraud database lists 7 convictions for illegal voter assistance from 2008 to 2018 in Texas alone.
- In 2016, former Weslaco City Commissioner Guadalupe Rivera pleaded guilty to one count of providing illegal “assistance” to a voter in a 2013 race he won by 16 votes.

them how to vote for compensation, as well as collecting or ‘harvesting’ ballots” ([Voter Fraud, 2020](#)).

There are legitimate reasons why a voter might require assistance. Voters with disabilities such as blindness, inability to read, or inability to physically mark a ballot certainly need assistance, but an assistant opens the possibility of coercion and intimidation. Policies that merely track who someone is and why they are assisting a voter neither prevents assistance nor seeks to dissuade people who require assistance from seeking it.

As has been seen and observed, “fraud can take place where, through nominal gifts of food or alcohol, voter intimidation, or deception, a professional ballot harvester, under the guise of voter assistance, can simply substitute his vote for the voter’s and turn in the ballot” ([DeVore, 2020b](#); [Texas Public Policy Foundation, 2020](#)), or coerce a voter in a polling booth or curbside voting situation.

Voter assistance schemes are pervasive:

- Testimony on March 18, 2019, by Starr County District Attorney Escobar before the Texas Senate State Affairs Committee ([2019](#)) describes various vote trafficking and voter ambush/influencing procedures he has had occur in south Texas.
- “In [Limestone County](#), Kelly Reagan Brunner, a social worker in a state assisted living center, is being charged

with 134 felony counts of purportedly acting as an agent and of election fraud. Brunner submitted voter registration applications for 67 residents without their signature or effective consent” ([Roy, 2021, p. 3](#)).

- In February 2020, “in [Bandera County](#) three suspects were indicted ... on charges stemming from the 2018 Medina County Primary Election. They are being accused of illegally trafficking ballots from assisted living centers” ([Roy, 2021, p. 3](#)).
- “[In Medina County](#), four people, including an elected justice of the peace, were charged in February [2021] with 150 counts of election fraud” taking place in the 2018 Primary. The charges include ballot trafficking and illegal voting ([Roy, 2021, p. 3](#)).
- In Harris County, during the 2018 Primary, a video ([Direct Action Texas, 2018](#)) was posted showing a campaign worker for a state representative candidate trafficking a ballot. The campaign worker approached a senior in an elder care facility, filled out their ballot without what appears to be the voter’s consent, and claimed that she had previously done this 400 other times that day.
- “In 2016 in Texas, former Weslaco City Commissioner Guadalupe Rivera pleaded guilty to one count of providing illegal ‘assistance’ to a voter in a 2013 race he won by 16 votes. Rivera admitted filling out an absentee ballot ‘in a way other than the way the voter directed or without direction from the voter.’” Rivera “initially faced 16 related charges, but 15 were dropped as part of a plea deal. He was sentenced to a year of probation and ordered to pay a \$500 fine” ([Lucas, 2020, para. 30](#)).
- The Heritage Foundation’s election fraud database ([2021](#)) lists 7 instances of convictions for illegal voter assistance from 2008 to 2018 in Texas alone.

Key Legislative Initiatives

Require assistants driving more than two voters to the polls to fill out a form with the assistant’s name and address (Senate Bill 7, Section 6.01). The assistant is required to fill out a form providing their relationship to the voter and whether the assistant was paid by a candidate, campaign, or political committee for the assistance (Senate Bill 7, Section 6.03).

These provisions document who is assisting voters by driving them to the polls in case there is a need to investigate in the case of a voter complaint.

Update the assistant’s oath to clarify the legal grounds for assistance (Senate Bill 7, Section 6.04).

The updated oath better informs the assistant of the grounds for assistance and requires the assistant to swear

under penalty of perjury that the voter was not coerced or pressured into choosing the assistant.

Clarify inability to read as a disability allowing assistance (Senate Bill 7, Section 6.02).

This provision clarifies that inability to read is grounds for disability, entitling the voter to receive assistance.

Clarify that it is an offense to compensate or offer to compensate someone for assisting another person in voting regardless of place (Senate Bill 7, Section 6.06).

This is a prohibition simply designed to discourage voter fraud, which is often conducted under the guise of voter assistance.

Vote Trafficking

Ballot harvesting or vote trafficking is a fraud scheme where paid operators collect and return mail-in votes on behalf of multiple voters for political candidate gain.

- Banning compensation for ballot harvesting services would not ban “get out the vote” activities or criminalize family or co-habiting people assisting a voter.
- Testimony before the Texas House Elections Committee noted there are teams that operate in Harris County that target mail-in ballots and can harvest up to 400 ballots per day.
- By sending unsolicited applications for a mail ballot to ineligible voters, Harris County created additional opportunities for vote trafficking as well as potentially causing voters to unknowingly commit fraud.
- Amateur investigation in Harris County found evidence of deceased voters who had applications filled out and requested, in some cases 29 years after their death.

Ballot harvesting or vote trafficking are schemes where bad actors collect and return mail-in votes on behalf of multiple voters. Sometimes the voter may realize their ballot is being harvested, especially if compensation was involved. Sometimes, they may not realize it is being harvested, as they are misinformed that the harvester is just “providing a service or assistance.” The harvester is typically paid by a campaign or political machine for each vote they collect and in some cases may use nominal “gifts” to influence the voter or to get the voter to give up their ballot without filling it

out but signing it. Some voters, especially those not aware of the law, may not realize this is illegal.

In many instances, county district attorneys lack either the resources or the will to prosecute these cases. Thus, the Office of the Attorney General must pursue charges against those who would attempt to win an election by cheating ([Miller, 2019](#)). By their own admission, this is difficult and time consuming and only 3 investigators are detailed to pursue claims of ballot trafficking ([Texas House Elections Committee, 2021](#))

In the 2017 special session of the Texas Legislature, lawmakers were concerned enough by illegal vote trafficking that they passed Senate Bill 5. The law, in effect for the 2018 and subsequent election cycles, tightened mail-in ballot rules and increased criminal penalties for ballot fraud.

To illustrate risks with ballot harvesting, California went in the opposite direction and changed its law in 2016 with AB 1921 to allow for monetary compensation of ballot collection and collection of more than one ballot, creating definite incentives for abuse and a commensurate surge in ballot trafficking.

Banning compensation for ballot trafficking services (and not just individual “per ballot” compensation) would not prevent volunteers from exercising “get out the vote” or GOTV activities or over-criminalize assisting a voter. Currently, only a close family relative (defined as third degree of consanguinity), an individual living in the same dwelling defined by current Texas Election Code [Sec. 86.006 \(f\)](#), partners, spouses, or family members or assistants in the same domicile would not be subject to penalties unless they transported a ballot with knowing intent to defraud the voter whose ballot they were transporting.

Evidence of vote trafficking can be found in media and testimony:

- Testimony by Gerry Wayne Monroe and Aubrey Taylor on April 1, 2021, during the Texas House Elections Committee hearing for HB 6 ([2021](#)), the companion bill to SB 7, noted ballot harvesters were well-known, paid, and soliciting in nursing homes. Monroe testified harvesters are paid \$22,000 ([4:45:00](#)). Mr. Taylor testified he has knowledge of a ballot trafficking team that can collect up to 400 ballots in a day ([6:45:00](#)). Mr. Taylor also previously documented these issues in his blog in 2018 ([Vera, 2020, 2021](#)).
- Testimony by Mr. Monroe and Mr. Taylor corroborates aspects of Colleen Vera’s investigatory research related to an alleged forger noted in both instances of 2018

ballot fraud and deceased voters voting in 2020 ([Vera, 2020](#)).

- A former Democratic party operative allegedly paid women to harvest votes. In a video, a blind voter in Tarrant County describes how she was a fraud victim ([Boyd & Tinsley, 2018](#)).
- In a *Real Clear Politics* piece titled “True Confessions of Texas Vote Harvesters” ([2019](#)), former Starr and Jim Hogg counties District Attorney Omar Escobar observed multiple instances of both vote trafficking and voter-assistance exploitation. The Foundation also documented this in a video titled *Politiquería* ([2020](#)).
- During the COVID-19 pandemic, Harris County mailed an absentee ballot application to every voter 65 or over regardless of their voting intentions after the Texas Supreme Court ruled against them attempting to send an application to all registered voters, in violation of Texas Election Code ([Platoff, 2020](#)). Further the Texas Secretary of State’s office ([2020](#)) provided clear guidance in a letter stating not all voters on the list were likely eligible to vote by mail. This issue could cause a voter to unknowingly provide false information and commit a violation of the Election Code. The action created confusion and inconsistency in election practices with other Texas counties. Mail-in ballots are limited to people who are 65 and over, disabled, or out of their county of residence.
- Attorney General of Texas Ken Paxton ([2020a](#)) warned that the fear of the novel coronavirus was not a valid reason to claim a disability for a mail-in ballot while the clerk of Travis County’s website said that a voter does not have to declare what their disability is on a mail-in ballot application. The contradicting information between the county election official and the Attorney General of Texas can, and likely did, confuse voters.
- Candidate and Rep. Anna Eastman illegally instructed voters to violate section 82.002 of Texas Election Code and to check the disability box to vote by mail in both printed mailed materials and a Vimeo video ([Miranda Hurtado-Ramos, 2020](#)).
- On multiple occasions, both on social media and via other communications, Harris County Judge Lina Hidalgo erroneously told voters they could vote by mail using disability as a provision justified by fears of COVID-19 ([Sternitzky-Di Napoli, 2020](#)). In response to this and actions by other election officials in Harris County, Attorney General Paxton ([Attorney General of Texas, 2020b](#)) sent two guidance letters further reiterating the election law restricting mail-in ballots. As noted by the Secretary of State and reported by *The Texan* ([Hansen, 2020](#)), actions such as these or changing

election procedures can result in voters committing violations of state law.

Key Legislative Initiatives

Explicitly ban vote harvesting/ballot trafficking (Senate Bill 7, Section 7.04).

This provision specifically bans paid vote harvesting.

Knowledge of Illegal Voting

The *mens rea* or “guilty intent” standard for crimes under the Election Code should be knowingly or willfully committing an offense and not target individuals who may be misinformed, confused, or otherwise manipulated against their will.

- Current law should be clarified for felony convictions and conditions necessary for full restoration of voting rights such as the case of Crystal Mason.
- Future convicted felons should be informed of the effect of their convictions on their right to vote.
- Election reform should penalize the organizers who fund and traffic in ballots, not victims of fraud or people who may be misinformed.

The *mens rea* (guilty state of mind) for most crimes under the Texas Election Code should be knowingly or willfully committing an offense and not punishing individuals who may be misinformed, confused, or otherwise manipulated against their will. The goal of election reform is not to criminalize individual voters making honest mistakes. Rather, the goal is to catch and prosecute the ballot traffickers, fraudsters, and cheaters. Some examples of past prosecutions include:

“Israel Garza, a convicted felon whose rights had not been restored, attempted to vote in a 2010 Texas municipal election even though he was ineligible. He pleaded guilty to attempted illegal voting and was sentenced to a year in prison, two years of probation, and fined \$2,500” ([Roy, 2021](#)).

“Benito Aranda Jr., another convicted felon, voted in the 2012 Texas primary election and was convicted and sentenced to 10 years in prison for voting illegally as a convicted felon but is serving the remainder of his sentence under probation” ([Roy, 2021](#)).

Crystal Mason was convicted for voting illegally but on a provisional ballot in Dallas County ([Timm, 2021](#)). Mrs. Mason says she was not explicitly informed of her loss of rights and likely should not have been prosecuted.

Key Legislative Initiatives

Sentencing judge must inform a convicted felon of loss of right to vote until the terms of their sentence are fully discharged (Senate Bill 7, Section 9.01).

This provision is a direct response to the Crystal Mason case and requires that all future convicted felons be informed of the effect of their convictions on their right to vote.

Conclusion

Taken together, the policies outlined above can address the broken chain of custody and fraud in mail-in ballots, as well as the inaccurate and outdated voter lists that enable ballot harvesters and fraudsters to ply their craft, and improve the ability of the Texas Secretary of State and Texas Attorney General to hold counties and election administrators to account if they are deficient in conducting their duty to run our elections.

Legislators have an opportunity to ensure that the voices of all Texans count. If the Lone Star State leads by example, other states may see how to address their own systemic flaws. The goal should be that all Americans can feel their votes matter. Not only are these ideas the opposite of discrimination, but they are also vital to restore trust and confidence in our elections. Regardless of the political party, no legitimate voter should be disenfranchised by an illegitimate one. ★

Appendix

Election Fraud Violations – Prosecutions Resolved – Office of the Attorney General of Texas

(Obtained through a Public Information Act request.)

Office of the Attorney General of Texas
Election Fraud Violations
Prosecutions Resolved

County ^a	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause/Case Number ^d	Charge(s)	# Offenses Charged	Resolution Date	Statute Violated	Disposition ^b
Bee	Melva Kay Ponce	Illegal Voting	2004 General Election	B-05-2101-0-CR-B	1 count - illegal voting-(3) voter impersonation	1	07/26/05	EC 64.012	Pled guilty to 1 count attempted illegal voting. 2 years deferred adjudication, \$1500 fine w/\$500 probation
Hardeman	Johnny Wayne Akers	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud - Possession of an official ballot by another	2004 Primary Election	013449	6 counts possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another	6	11/04/05	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another. 2 years probation, \$2000 fine
Nueces	Virginia Ramos Garza	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud - Method of returning marked ballot, unlawful assistance, assisting voter	2005 School District Election	05-CR-9806-4	4 counts possessing an official ballot or carrier envelope of another	4	03/22/06	EC 86.006	1 year pre-trial diversion, 12 months community supervision
Nueces	Elida Garza Flores	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud - Method of returning marked ballot, unlawful assistance, assisting voter	2005 School District Election	05-CR-9805-4	1 count possessing an official ballot or carrier envelope of another	1	03/22/06	EC 86.006	1 year pre-trial diversion, 12 months community supervision
Nueces	Isabel Lisa Rios Gonzalez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud - Method of returning marked ballot, unlawful assistance, assisting voter	2005 School District Election	05-CR-9808-3	2 counts possessing an official ballot or carrier envelope of another	2	03/22/06	EC 86.006	Pled nolo contendere to 2 counts of possessing an official ballot or carrier envelope of another. 1 year deferred adjudication, \$500 fine, 12 months community supervision
Nueces	Josefina Marinas Suarez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud - Method of returning marked ballot, unlawful assistance, assisting voter	2005 School District Election	05-CR-9807-1	1 count illegally possessing an official carrier envelope of another	1	05/04/06	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to 1 count of illegally possessing an official carrier envelope of another. 1 year deferred adjudication, \$500 fine, 12 months community supervision
Reeves	Trine Villalobos	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Method of returning marked ballot	2004 Primary Election	25,185	4 counts possession of an official ballot or official carrier envelope of another	4	06/27/06	EC 86.006	Found guilty by jury of 4 counts of possession of an official ballot or official carrier envelope of another. 10 days jail / probation for 6 months
Bowie	Willie Howard Ray	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud - Unlawfully obstructing watcher, unlawfully witnessing application for more than one application, unlawful assistance, security of ballots, ballot boxes and envelopes	2004 Primary Election	06M1309-CCL	7 counts possessing an official ballot or carrier envelope of another	7	07/17/06	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to possession of an official ballot or official carrier envelope of another, 8 months deferred adjudication, \$200 fine. Original indictment dismissed.
Bowie	Jamillah Johnson	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud - Unlawfully obstructing watcher, unlawfully witnessing application for more than one application, unlawful assistance, security of ballots, ballot boxes and envelopes	2004 Primary Election	06M0302-CCL	2 counts possessing an official ballot or carrier envelope of another	2	07/17/06	EC 86.006	6 months deferred adjudication, \$200 fine
Bowie	Melinda Hunter	Unlawfully obstructing watcher, unlawfully witnessing application for more than one application, unlawful assistance, security of ballots, ballot boxes and envelopes	2004 Primary Election	06M0301-CCL	7 counts possessing an official ballot or carrier envelope of another	7	07/17/06	EC 86.006	6 months pre-trial diversion
Nueces	Maria Dora Flores	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud/Illegal Voting - Unlawful assistance, unlawfully influencing voter	2006 Primary Election	06-CR-2166-B	2 counts illegal voting-(4) marking a ballot without voter's consent	2	08/04/06	EC 64.012	Pled guilty to 2 counts illegal voting. 2 years deferred probation, \$750 fine
Reeves	Anita Baeza	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Method of returning marked ballot	2004 Primary Election	25,186	5 counts illegally possessing ballots for another person	5	08/28/06	EC 86.006	6 months pre-trial diversion

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Calhoun	Debra Briseno	Illegal voting, fraudulent registrations, and vote harvesting/mail ballot fraud	2006 Primary Election	2006-8-6465, 2006-8-6466, 2006-8-6467, 2006-8-6468, 2006-8-6469	3 counts illegal voting-(1) ineligible voter non-citizen, 1 count unlawful assistance, 11 counts possessing an official ballot or carrier envelope of another, 6 counts tampering with a governmental record, 6 counts false statement on a registration application	27	06/25/07	EC 64.012 / PC 37.10	Jury verdict of guilty on 2 counts illegal voting, 1 count tampering with a government record. 5 years TDCJ
Refugio	Raymond Villarreal	Illegal Voting, Tampering	2006 Primary Election	2007-2-4809, 2007-2-4810	4 counts illegal voting, 3 count tampering with governmental record	7	10/09/07	PC 37.10	Pled guilty to tampering with government record. 2 years suspended, 5 years community supervision, \$1,500 fine, 90 days jail, \$2,090 restitution
Starr/ Brooks	Noelia Lopez	Illegal voting	2006 General Election	07-07-09767 CR	1 count illegal voting	1	01/24/08	EC 64.012	Dismissed
Hays	Mark Littlefield	Forgery, tampering with a government document	2006 Special Election	89,288	Possession of forged instrument	1	02/01/08	PC 32.21	1 year pre-trial diversion, \$300 donation
Starr/ Brooks	Jose Rene Gomez	Illegal voting	2006 General Election	07-05-09743 CR	1 count illegal voting-(2) voting more than once	1	05/01/08	EC 64.012	Pled guilty to illegal voting. 2 years deferred adjudication, \$300 fine, 2 years community supervision (Motion to Adjudicate)
Starr/ Brooks	Oscar Luis Rios	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2006 Primary Election	07-05-09741 CR	12 counts possessing a ballot without the voter's consent	12	05/01/08	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to 12 counts possessing a ballot without the voter's consent. 2 years deferred adjudication, \$300 fine, 2 years community supervision
Potter	Michael C. Shumate	Unlawfully accepting campaign donations, bribery	2008 Primary Election	56732-B, 56733-B, 56734-B	1 count unlawfully accepting contribution, 1 count organized criminal activity, 1 count unlawfully accepting contribution,	3	06/12/08	PC 71.02	Jury verdict of guilty to engaging in organized criminal activity, 10 years confinement, suspended for 8 years, community supervision with 180 days jail as a condition, \$5,000 fine
Duval/ Brooks	Lydia Molina	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud, unlawful buying and selling of ballot materials	2006 Primary Election	08-01-09864, 11479	6 counts possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another	6	10/02/08	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another. 1 year deferred adjudication, \$300 fine, 12 months community supervision
Duval/ Brooks	Maria Soriano	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud, unlawful buying and selling of ballot materials	2006 Primary Election	08-01-09863, 11480	6 counts possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another	6	10/02/08	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another. 1 year deferred adjudication, \$300 fine, 12 months community supervision
Duval/ Brooks	Elva Gutierrez Lazo	Unlawful assistance, unlawful buying and selling of ballot materials	2006 Primary Election	08-01-09865, 11482	3 counts possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another	3	10/02/08	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another. 1 year deferred adjudication, \$300 fine, 12 months community supervision
Duval/ Brooks	Maria Adelina Trigo	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud, unlawful buying and selling of ballot materials	2006 Primary Election	08-01-09866, 11481	2 counts possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another	2	10/02/08	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to possession of official ballot or carrier envelope of another. 1 year deferred adjudication, \$300 fine, 12 months community supervision
Goliad ^c	Jami Parkinson Billings	Unlawfully divulged voting results prior to the closing of polls	2008 Municipal Election	08-8-8967 CR	1 count unlawfully revealing information before polls close	1	11/12/08	EC 61.007	Pled not to contend to 1 count unlawfully revealing information before polls close. 2 years deferred adjudication, \$3,000 fine, 2 years community supervision
Starr/ Brooks	Guadalupe Rios	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2006 Municipal Election	08-08-09945 CR	11 counts possessing a ballot without the voter's consent	11	03/16/09	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to 11 counts possessing a ballot without the voter's consent. 2 years probation, \$500 fine, 60 days house arrest
Starr/ Brooks	Oralia Frausto	Illegal Voting/Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud	2006 Primary Election	07-05-09738 CR	15 counts of possessing a ballot without the voter's consent	15	03/26/09	EC 86.006	1 year pre-trial diversion
Starr/ Brooks	Maria Gonzalez	Illegal Voting/Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud	2006 Primary Election	07-05-09742 CR	5 counts of possessing a ballot without the voter's consent	5	03/26/09	EC 86.006	1 year pre-trial diversion
Hill	Leland Mac Coffman	Divulged election results prior to the closing of polls on election day; made false report to peace officer about divulging results.	2007 School District and Municipal Election	M0593-09	3 counts false report to peace officer	3	10/14/09	PC 37.08	Pled guilty to 3 counts of false report to a peace officer. 2 years probation, \$2000 fine, 90 days in jail, probated
Harris ^c	Jack Carol Crowder	Illegal Voting - Impersonation of deceased voter	2008 Primary Election	1215818	1 count illegal voting-(3) voter impersonation at polling place	1	10/06/09	EC 64.012	Pled guilty to 1 count fraudulent use of identifying information, 1 year deferred adjudication, \$200 fine
Starr/ Brooks	Raul Reyna	Illegal Voting - Felon	2007 Municipal and School Election	09-04-09980 CR	2 counts illegal voting-(1) ineligible voter register	2	11/05/09	EC 64.012	Pled guilty to illegal voting, 2 years TDCJ, \$500 fine

Office of the Attorney General of Texas
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Prosecutions Resolved

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Starr/Brooks	Cynthia Pena	Illegal Voting - Felon	2007 Municipal and School Election	09-04-09881 CR	2 counts illegal voting-(1) ineligible voter felon	2	11/05/09	EC 64.012	Pled guilty to illegal voting, 10 years TDCI-suspended, 4 years community supervision, \$500 fine
Starr/Brooks	Elizabeth Martinez	Illegal Voting - Felon	2007 Municipal Election	09-04-09882 CR	1 count illegal voting-(1) ineligible voter felon	1	11/05/09	EC 64.012	Pled guilty to 1 count of illegal voting, 5 years TDCI
Panola	Drew Nixon	Official oppression; voting	2006 Special Election	2007-C-0193	2 counts of official oppression	2	01/28/10	PC 39.03	Dismissed indictment. Defense motion for collateral estoppel granted.
Dimmit/LaSalle	Maria Mendoza Garcia	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2006 Primary Election	08-11-00052 CRL	7 counts knowingly provide false information on an application for an early voting ballot	7	04/15/10	EC 84.0041	12 months pre-trial diversion, \$60 supervision fee, 80 hours of community service
Dimmit/LaSalle	Estela Cruz Saenz	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2006 Primary Election	08-12-00063 CRL	7 counts knowingly provide false information on an application for an early voting ballot	7	04/15/10	EC 84.0041	6 months pre-trial diversion, \$60 supervision fee
Jim Wells/Live Oak	Zaida Cantu Bueno	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2008 Primary Election	20068	4 counts of method of returned marked ballot (less than 10)	4	06/24/10	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to unlawful possession of ballot, 12 months probation, 180 days in jail (suspended), \$200 fine, 40 hours of community service
Jim Wells/Live Oak	Norma Lopez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2008 Primary Election	20067	8 counts of method of returned marked ballot (less than 10)	8	06/24/10	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to unlawful possession of ballot, 12 months probation, 180 days in jail (suspended), \$200 fine, 40 hours of community service
Jim Wells/Live Oak	Cynthia Lopez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2008 Primary Election	20066	3 counts of method of returned marked ballot (less than 10)	3	06/24/10	EC 86.006	Pled guilty to unlawful possession of ballot, 12 months probation, 180 days in jail (suspended), \$200 fine, 40 hours of community service
Hidalgo/Brooks	Ruben Trevino Garcia	Illegal voting - felon, bribery, and official misconduct	2008 School District Election	09-09-10116 CR	1 count illegal voting-(1) ineligible voter felon	1	06/17/10	EC 64.012	Pled guilty, 8 years TDCI-ID suspended for 8 years, community supervision, \$500 fine
Starr ^c	Raul Pena, Jr.	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Unlawful possession of 56 mail-in ballots by candidate harvesters	2010 Primary Election	CR-10-371	1 count of carrier envelope action by another person other than voter	1	06/22/10	EC 86.0051	Pled guilty, 6 months community supervision, 180 days in jail (suspended), \$500 fine
Starr/Brooks	Mary Lou Garza	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Providing fraudulent registration cards to vote harvesters	2006 Primary Election	07-07-09768 CR	1 count of unlawful delivery of a certificate	1	09/15/10	EC 13.145	Dismissed
Hidalgo/Brooks	Mario Manuel Medrano	Illegal voting - felon, bribery, and official misconduct	2008 School District Election	09-09-10117 CR	1 count illegal voting-(1) ineligible voter felon	1	11/10/10	EC 64.012	Pled guilty, 2 years TDCI-ID
Duval/Live Oak	Christina Lichtenberger	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud	2008 Primary Election	20080, 20081	1 count of unlawful assistance, 1 count of method of returned marked ballot	2	12/14/10	EC 64.036, 86.006	Pled guilty to Possession of a Ballot and Unlawful Assistance, and received 1 year deferred adjudication, and paid a \$1000 fine and court costs
Duval/Live Oak	Andrea Campos Bierstedt	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud	2008 Primary Election	20082, 20083	1 count of unlawful assistance, 1 count of method of returned marked ballot	2	12/14/10	EC 64.036, 86.006	Pre-trial diversion 6 months, \$3,500 donation to the county
Duval/Live Oak	Alicia Pena Perez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud	2008 Primary Election	20084, 20085, 20086, 20087, 20088, 20089, 20090, 20091	4 counts of unlawful assistance, 4 counts of method of returned marked ballot	8	12/14/10	EC 64.036, 86.006	Pled guilty to 4 counts of Possession of a Ballot and 4 counts of Unlawful Assistance, and received 1 year jail, probated for 12 months, and paid a \$1000 fine and court costs
Aransas/Travis ^c	Gallagher, Todd	Misrepresentation of identity - intent to manipulate election or injure candidate	2008 Primary Election	C08999934	Misrepresentation of identity	1	05/21/09	E.C. 255.005	Pre-trial diversion for 1 year, 60 hours of community service, completed early.
Bexar	Ester Sandoval Martinez-Moreno	Unlawfully accepting a voter, unlawfully permitting the deposit of a ballot, and illegal voting	2010 Primary Election	2010-W-0375	1 count of tampering of a governmental record	1	03/23/11	P.C. 37.10	Pled guilty to one count of misdemeanor Tampering, 1 year probation
Dallas/Rockwall	Delores McMillan	Illegal Voting - Voter Impersonation	2010 Primary Election	11082011CCCL-A	2 counts of attempted illegal voting-(3) voter impersonation at polling place	2	06/16/11	E.C. 64.012	Pled guilty to attempted illegal voting for impersonating a voter, 1 year probation, paid \$227 court costs.
Duval/Jim Wells	Regino Cantu Salinas	Illegal Voting - Felon	2008 Primary Election	11-02-13251-CR	1 count of illegal voting-(1) ineligible voter felon	1	08/31/11	E.C. 64.012	Pled guilty for 2 years probation, 90 days in jail, and a \$2000 fine
Hidalgo ^c	Paulito Nilo	Illegal Voting - Felon	2008 Municipal Election	CR-2622-09-F	1 count of illegal voting-(1) ineligible voter felon	1	09/29/09	E.C. 64.012	Pled guilty for 5 years TDCI, probated for 5 years of community supervision, 1 day in jail, \$500 fine
Hidalgo/Brooks	Reyna Almanza	Illegal voting	2009 School District Election	10-03-10342-CR	1 count of illegal voting-(3) voter impersonation	1	12/01/11	E.C. 64.012	Convicted by a jury on 11/16/11, sentenced to 2 years TDCI, suspended for 5 years on probation, 90 days in County Jail as a condition of probation, \$313 court costs

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County	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause/Case Number	Charge(s)	# Offenses Charged	Resolution Date	Statute Violated	Disposition
Brazos	Shank, Christine Thomas	Unlawfully Influencing Voter	2010 General Election	11-05590-CRM-CCL1	1 count of Unlawful Assistance	1	02/06/12	E.C. 64-036	Pled guilty, 1 year deferred adjudication community supervision, 20 hours community service, \$332.00 court costs, \$500.00 fine, prohibited from offering assistance in the election process to anyone
Dallas/Rockwall	Carlos Medrano	Illegal Voting	2010 Primary Election	2-11-418	2 counts of illegal voting - ineligible voter	2	02/27/12	E.C. 64-012	Elected Justice of the Peace convicted at bench trial of illegal voting - ineligible voter, 5 years TDCJ, probated for 5 years, 180 days in jail as a condition of probation, \$2500 fine, removed from office
Dallas/Rockwall	Name Removed	Aggravated perjury in connection with Illegal Voting	2010 Primary Election	2-11-xxx	4 counts of aggravated perjury	4	02/16/12	E.C. 64-012	Expunged
Dallas/Rockwall	Name Removed	Illegal Voting	2010 Primary Election	2-11-xxx	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter	1	02/16/12	E.C. 64-012	Expunged
Dallas/Rockwall	Name Removed	Illegal Voting	2010 Primary Election	2-11-xxx	3 counts of illegal voting - ineligible voter	3	02/16/12	E.C. 64-012	Expunged
Dallas/Rockwall	Name Removed	Illegal Voting	2010 Primary Election	2-11-xxx	3 counts of illegal voting - ineligible voter	3	02/16/12	E.C. 64-012	Expunged
Dallas/Rockwall	Robert Edward Medrano	Illegal Voting	2010 Primary Election	2-11-420	3 counts of illegal voting - ineligible voter	3	02/16/12	E.C. 64-012	Dis'm'd
Dallas/Rockwall	Rolando Medrano	Illegal Voting, aggravated perjury	2010 Primary Election	2-11-416	6 counts of aggravated perjury	6	02/29/12	P.C. 37-03	Pled guilty to two counts of aggravated perjury, 4 years TDCJ probated for 4 years community supervision, \$5,000 fine, \$219 Court Coust., 45 days in jail as a condition of probation, work release day for day
Dallas/Rockwall	Raquel Medrano	Illegal Voting, aggravated perjury	2010 Primary Election	2-11-108, 2-11-414	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter, 5 counts of aggravated perjury	6	02/28/12	E.C. 64-012, P.C. 37-03	Dis'm'd
Dallas/Rockwall	Gilda Hernandez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud - Influencing Voter	2010 Primary Election	11082011CCL-B	4 counts of possession of an official ballot or carrier envelope, 3 counts of unlawful assistance	7	04/05/12	E.C. 86.006, 64.036	Pled guilty to two counts of Unlawful Assistance, two counts of Possession of a Ballot, and two counts of Failure to Provide Identifying Information While Assisting a Voter, and received one year of deferred adjudication and a \$250.
Smith	Ronald Marsh	Illegal Voting	2009 Municipal Election- Local Option	241-1682-11	1 count of Illegal Voting- (1) ineligible voter	1	03/23/11	E.C. 64-012	Pled guilty, received four years of deferred adjudication, a \$1,000 fine, and 100 hours of community service hours
Smith	Ann Marie Marsh	Illegal Voting	2009 Municipal Election- Local Option	241-1681-11	1 count of Illegal Voting- (1) ineligible voter	1	03/23/11	E.C. 64-012	Dis'm'd
Hidalgo/Brooks	Jose De Jesus Cano	Illegal voting - felon, bribery	2008 School District Election	09-09-10115 CR	1 count illegal voting -(1) ineligible voter felon	1	06/14/12	EC 64-012	Pled guilty, received 10 years TDCJ, probated for 10 years, \$1,000 fine, and \$313 court costs
Henderson/Smith	Frank Ross	Illegal Voting	2009 Municipal Election	241-1683-11	1 count of Illegal Voting- (1) ineligible voter	1	06/19/12	E.C. 64-012	Dis'm'd
Hidalgo	Angel Trujillo	Illegal Voting - Felon	2010 Municipal and School District Election	CR-1914-12-E	1 count illegal voting (1) ineligible voter felon	1	08/08/12	E.C. 64-012	Pled guilty to illegal voting, sentenced to 3 years TDCJ-probated for community supervision, \$750 fine. Second count of illegal voting dismissed.
Hidalgo	Baudelia Zapata Rojas	Unlawfully revealing information before the polls close	2008 Municipal Election	12-03529	Unlawfully Revealing Information before polls close		12/27/12	E.C 61.007	Grand Jury No Bill
Hidalgo	Sylvia Salas Vela	Illegal Voting	2008 Municipal Election	12-03519	Illegal Voting		12/27/12	E.C. 64-012	Grand Jury No Bill
Hidalgo	Salvador Vela	Mail in ballot violation	2008 Municipal Election	12-03528	Method of returning marked ballot		12/27/12	E.C 86.006	Grand Jury No Bill
Hidalgo	Fermina Castillo	Illegal Voting - Felon	2010 General Election	CR-1913-12-1	1 count of Illegal Voting- (1) ineligible voter felon	1	01/17/13	E.C. 64-012	Pled guilty to illegal voting, sentenced to 2 years deferred with community supervision and \$100 fine.
Cameron	Margarita Rangel Ozuna	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2010 Primary Election	2013-DCR-00484	1 count Unlawfully Assisting Voter	1	05/30/13	E.C. 86-010	Pled no contest to Unlawfully Assisting Voter (Class A Misdemeanor) 12 month county jail, probated for 12 month community service, \$250.00 fine.
Hidalgo/Brooks	Lorenzo Antonio Almanza	Illegal Voting - Voter Impersonation	2009 School District Election	10-03-10343-CR	2 counts of illegal voting- (3) voter impersonation at polling place	2	06/24/13	E.C. 64-012	Pled guilty to Illegal Voting - voter impersonation, illegal voting twice, sentenced to 2 years TDCJ on both counts, run concurrently, \$313 court costs.
Montgomery	James Alan Jenkins	Illegal Voting - Voter Impersonation	2010 Special Election	12-03-025479-CR	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter	1	06/28/13	E.C 64-012	Convicted during a jury trial, 1 count of illegal voting (1) ineligible voter, 3 years TDCJ, \$10,000 fine and \$364.00 in court costs
Montgomery	Peter Joseph Goedert	False statement on application, illegal voting	2010 Special Election	12-03-02581-CR	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter	1	07/12/13	E.C. 64-012	reversed/remanded by 14th COA, pending new trial 1 year Probation - Pre-trial Diversion Program

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County ^a	Defendant ^b	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause/Case Number ^d	Charge(s)	# Offenses Charged	Resolution Date	Statute Violated	Disposition ^b
Montgomery	Adrian Heath	False statement on application, illegal voting	2010 Special Election	12-03-025480-CR	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter	1	10/31/13	E.C. 64.012	Convicted during a jury trial, 1 count of illegal voting (1) ineligible voter. Sentenced to 3 years TDCJ and \$10,000 fine, \$334.00 in court costs.
Montgomery	Sybil Lea Doyle	False statement on application, illegal voting	2010 Special Election	12-03-02583-CR	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter	1	04/02/14	E.C. 64.012	Convicted at jury trial, 1 count of illegal voting (1) ineligible voter. Sentenced by deferred agreement, 3 years TDCJ, probated for 5 years, \$5,000 fine and \$359.00 in court costs.
Montgomery	Roberta Margaret Cook	False statement on application, illegal voting	2010 Special Election	12-03-02585-CR	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter	1	04/02/14	E.C. 64.012	Convicted at bench trial, 1 count of illegal voting (1) ineligible voter. Sentenced by deferred agreement, 3 years TDCJ, probated for 5 years, \$5000 fine.
Cameron ^c	Garza, Israel	Illegal Voting - Felon	2010 Municipal Election	2013-DCR-00957	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter (felon)	1	04/10/13	E.C. 64.012	Pled guilty to illegal voting attempted (felon voter) Class A misdemeanor. Sentenced to 10 months confinement, 2 years probation, fine \$2500.
Montgomery	Name Removed	False statement on application, illegal voting	2010 Special Election	12-03-xxxx4-CR	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter	1	05/15/14	E.C. 64.012	1 year Deferred Prosecution Contract. Eligible for expunction after serving 12 mos probation.
Montgomery	William Mervin Berritsen	False statement on application, illegal voting	2010 Special Election	12-03-02586-CR	1 count of illegal voting - ineligible voter	1	10/23/14	E.C.64.012	3 years Deferred Adjudication, \$2,500.00 fine, \$334.00 in court costs
Cameron	Tomasa Chavez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2012 Primary Election Runoff	14-CCR-02977-A/14-CCR-02983-A/14-CCR-02984-A/14-CCR-02985-A/14-CCR-02987-A/14-CCR-02989-A/14-CCR-02991-A/14-CCR-02993-A/14-CCR-02995-A/14-CCR-02996-A/14-CCR-02997-A/14-CCR-02999-A/14-CCR-03003-A	3 counts - Carrier Envelope Action: Person Other than voter (Misd B), 3 counts - Assisting Voter Violation (Misd A), 3 counts - Method of Returning Marked Ballot (Misd B), 4 count - Unlawful Assistance to Voter (Misd A)	13	01/22/15	E.C.86.0051 / E.C.86.010 / E.C.86.006 / E.C.64.036	Pled guilty to unlawful assistance of voter, 6 month confinement, probated for 1 year of community supervision, fine \$250. All other cases dismissed.
Jim Wells	Benito Aranda Jr.	Illegal Voting - Felon	2012 Primary Election	14-07-13904-CR	Indicted 1 count of illegal voting (1) ineligible voter felon, 2nd Felony	1	02/18/15	E.C. 64.012	Pled guilty to illegal voting (felon) Sentenced to 10 years confinement, probated for 10 years of community supervision
Jim Wells	Mark Homero Almaraz	Illegal Voting - Felon	2012 Primary Election	14-07-13903-CR	Indicted 1 count of illegal voting (1) ineligible voter felon, 2nd Felony	1	02/18/15	E.C. 64.012	Pled guilty to illegal voting (felon) Sentenced to 10 years confinement, probated for 10 years of community supervision
Hidalgo	Jorge Luis Martinez	Unlawfully rejecting voters, illegal voting, and unlawfully accepting votes	2008 Municipal Election	CR-2623-09-B	12 counts of illegal voting	12	02/25/15	E.C. 64.012	Pled guilty to counts 1-6 for attempted illegal voting (Class A). Three years community supervision. Counts 7-12 were dismissed
Cameron	Facunda Garcia	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2012 Primary Election Runoff	14-CCR-02980-A	1 Count - Unlawful Assistance to Voter (Misd. A) 1 Count - Carrier Envelope Action: Person Other than voter (Misd B), 1 Count - Method of Returning Marked Ballot (Misd B), 1 count - Unlawful Assistance to Voter (Misd A)	1	03/19/15	E.C. 64.036	Pled guilty to unlawful assistance of a voter. Sentenced to 3 day confinement in county jail and \$250.00 fine.
Cameron	Bernice Garcia	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2012 Primary Election Runoff	14-CCR-02979-A/14-CCR-03010-A/14-CCR-03011-A	1 Count - Unlawful Assistance to Voter (Misd A) 1 Count - Method of Returning Marked Ballot (Misd B), 1 count - Unlawful Assistance to Voter (Misd A)	3	04/08/15	E.C.86.0051 / E.C.86.006 / E.C.64.036	1 year Deferred Prosecution Contract for offense of unlawfully assisting voter.
Cameron	Rafael Angel Elizondo	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Method of Returning Marked Ballot	2012 Primary Election Runoff	2015-DCR-00269-D	1 Count - Method of Returning Marked Ballot more than 10 but less than 20 official ballots/carrier envelopes, (3rd Degree Felony)	1	06/12/15	E.C. 86.006	Pled no contest to Method of Returning Marked Ballot =10<20, (Class A). Sentenced to three days in county jail, and taken into custody.
Cameron	Jose Angel Garcia	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Method of Returning Marked Ballot	2012 Primary Election Runoff	2015-DCR-00270-D	5 Counts -Method of Returning Marked Ballot fewer than 10 official ballots/carrier envelopes (3rd Degree Felony)	5	06/12/15	E.C. 86.006	Pled guilty to Method of Returning Marked Ballot <10 (Class B). Sentenced to two days county jail.
Cameron	Margarita Ozuna	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2012 Primary Election Runoff	14-CCR-02981-B/14-CCR-02986-B/14-CCR-02988-B/14-CCR-02990-B/14-CCR-02992-B/14-CCR-02994-B	3 counts - Carrier Envelope Action: Person Other than voter (Misd B), 3 counts - Method of Returning Marked Ballot (Misd B)	6	08/10/15	E.C.86.0051 / E.C.86.006	Pled guilty to Carrier Envelope Action by Person Other than Voter. All other counts were dismissed. Sentenced to 15 days county jail and \$250.00 fine/court cost.

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County	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause/Case Number	Character(s)	# Offenses Charged	Resolution Date	Statute Violated	Disposition
Cameron	Vicenta Verino	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2012 Primary Election Runoff	14-CCR-02978-C/14-CCR-02998-C/14-CCR-03000-C/14-CCR-03001-C/14-CCR-03002-C/14-CCR-03004-C/14-CCR-03005-C/14-CCR-03006-C/14-CCR-03007-C/14-CCR-03008-C	1 count - Unlawful Assistance to Voter (Misd A); 1 count - Assisting Voter Violation (Misd. A) - 4 counts - Carrier Envelope Action: Person Other than voter (Misd. B); 4 counts - Method of Returning Marked Ballot (Misd. B)	10	08/19/15	E.C. 64.036/ E.C. 86.010/ E.C. 86.0051/ E.C. 86.006	Pled guilty to one count of Class A misdemeanor Unlawful Assistance of a Voter. All other counts were dismissed. 12 months of deferred adjudication, \$250 fine, and refraining from handling mail ballots and assisting voters.
Harris	Avery Avers	Forgery/Tampering with petition for candidacy - forged signatures	2014 General Election	1476757	1 Count of Tampering w/ a Governmental Record (SJF)	1	10/06/15	P.C. 32.21	Waived a jury trial and pled guilty to one count of 3rd degree felony Forgery. Court convicted defendant and sentenced him to five (5) years TDCJ-Institutional Division. No fine, court costs or restitution.
Cameron	Sarah Perales	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2012 Primary Election Runoff	14-CCR-02982-C 14-CCR-03009-C	1 Count - Carrier Envelope Action: Person Other than voter (Misd. B); 1 Count - Method of Returning Marked Ballot (Misd. B)	2	10/28/15	E.C. 86.006	Pled guilty to Class B misdemeanor Method of Returning Ballot. Court sentenced her to one year of community supervision-deferred adjudication, plus a fine of \$150 and court costs. Defendant was ordered to refrain from assisting voters or other political activity.
Edwards	Michael Scotch	Illegal voting (residency)	2013 Municipal Election 2014 Primary Election	6053	1 Count Illegal Voting (Municipal) 2 Counts of Tamper w/ a Gov't rec. 1 Count of Illegal Voting (Primary)	4	12/07/15	E.C. 64.012	Pled no contest to Count 1 of the Indictment - Illegal voting (ineligible voter-non resident) in a plea bargain agreement. State to dismiss counts 2, 3 & 4. Sentenced to 24 months of deferred adjudication community supervision, \$500 fine.
Edwards	Tamara Scotch	Illegal voting (residency)	2013 Municipal Election	6054	1 Count Illegal Voting (Municipal) 2 Counts of Tamper w/ a Gov't rec. 1 Count of Illegal Voting (Primary)	4	12/07/15	E.C. 64.012	Pled no contest to Count 1 of the Indictment - Illegal voting (ineligible voter-non resident) in a plea bargain agreement. State to dismiss counts 2, 3 & 4. Sentenced to 24 months of deferred adjudication community supervision, \$500 fine.
Hidalgo	Guadalupe "Lupe" Rivera, Jr.	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2013 Municipal Election	CR-15-08765-B CR-15-08766-B	1 Count Carrier Envelope Action: Person Other than Voter, 1 count Method of Returning Marked Ballot <10	2	07/11/16	E.C. 86.0051 E.C. 86.006	Dismissed in exchange for co-defendant's plea/acceptance of criminal responsibility
Hidalgo	Guadalupe "Lupe" Rivera, Sr.	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2013 Municipal Election	CR-15-08767-E CR-15-08768-E CR-15-08769-E CR-15-08770-E CR-15-08771-E CR-15-08772-E CR-15-08773-E CR-15-08774-E CR-15-08775-E CR-15-08776-E CR-15-08777-E CR-15-08778-E CR-15-08779-E CR-15-08780-E CR-15-08781-E	1 Count Unlawful Assistance to Voter, 6 counts Carrier Envelope Action: Person Other than Voter, 6 counts Method of Returning Marked Ballot <10, 3 counts Assisting Voter Violation	16	07/11/16	E.C. 64.036	Pled guilty to Unlawful Assistance to a Voter, Class A misdemeanor. Sentenced to 365 days in jail, probated for one year of community supervision with a \$500 fine.
Hidalgo	Graciela Sanchez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud; Influencing Voter	2013 Municipal Election	CR-15-08761-B CR-15-08762-B CR-15-08763-B CR-15-08764-B	2 counts Carrier Envelope Action: Person Other than Voter, 2 counts Method of Returning Marked Ballot <10	4	07/11/16	E.C. 86.0051	Pled guilty to Carrier Envelope Action: Person Other than Voter, Class B misdemeanor. Pre-trial diversion for a period of two years of community supervision, pay court and probations fees, complete 24 hours of community service. Other charges dismissed.
Dallas/ Tarrant	Rosa Maria Ortega	Illegal Voting - Non-Citizen	2012 General Election, 2014 Primary Run-Off Election	1434155	2 counts of illegal voting - ineligible voter (non citizen)	2	02/09/17	E.C. 64.012	Convicted by jury on both counts of Illegal Voting - Non citizen. Jury sentenced her to a period of eight (8) years in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Institutional Division on each count, sentences to run concurrently. \$5,000.00 fine and \$329.00 in court costs.
Edwards	Manuel Rodriguez III	Illegal Voting - voter impersonation, Illegal Voting - ineligible voter (felon, unregistered voter)	2014 General Election	1730	2 counts of illegal voting, ineligible voter (felon, unregistered), voted as 99-Yr-old grandfather	2	2/27/2017	E.C. 64.012 (a) 1	Convicted of illegal voting (2nd deg. felony). Sentenced to two (2) years in the Texas Department of Criminal Justice Institutional Division.

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County ^a	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause/Case Number ^d	Charge(s)	# Offenses Charged	Resolution Date	Status Violated	Disposition ^b
Edwards	Rita Renee Johnson	Illegal Voting- ineligible voter (non-resident)	Nov. 2014 general election, May 2015 RISD election, May 2015 City of Rocksprings election, March 2016 primary election, May 2016 City of Rocksprings election, Nov. 2016 general election, and May 2017 City of Rocksprings election	CX7779096408	7 counts of illegal voting - ineligible voter (non-resident) - 2nd degree Felony	7	12/20/17	E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 7 counts Illegal Voting
Webb	Angel Antonio De Leon, Jr.	Illegal Voting- ineligible voter (convicted felon, on paper)	Special COL Dist. 2 - 2/13/2016; Special COL Dist. 2 Runoff - 4/2/2016; Joint Primary Runoff - 5/24/2016; November 2016 General Election	CX8826260117	4 counts of illegal voting - ineligible voter (felon) - 2nd degree Felony	4	01/29/18	E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 4 counts Illegal Voting
Webb	Arturo Garcia, Jr.	Illegal Voting- ineligible voter (convicted felon, on paper)	Nov. 2014 general election; March 2016 Democratic primary; May 2016 Democratic runoff	CX8140980101	3 counts of illegal voting - ineligible voter (felon) - 2nd degree Felony	3	01/29/18	E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 3 counts Illegal Voting
Medina	Patricia Barton	Unlawfully Influencing Voter in Polling Place; Electioneering	Mar. 2018 Primary Election	CX4240437617	2 counts of unlawfully influencing voter in polling place; 1 count electioneering	3	04/26/18	E.C. 61.008; E.C. 61.003	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 2 counts unlawfully influencing voter; 1 count electioneering
Hill	Aaron Torres	Unlawfully Revealing Information Before the Polls Close	2018 Primary Runoff	CX7954393300	1 count unlawfully revealing information before the polls close	1	05/30/18	E.C. 61.007	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 count unlawfully revealing information before the polls close
Dallas	Shirley Brown	Unlawfully Accepting a Voter not eligible to vote, by election judge.	2016 General Election	CX3852040670	3 counts unlawfully accepting a voter	3	05/31/18	E.C. 63.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 3 counts unlawfully accepting a voter
Kenedy	Chriselda Olvera	Illegal voting; Election Fraud; False Statement on Registration Application	Mar. 2018 Primary Election	CX3920309473	Count 1 - illegal voting, 2nd Degree Felony; Count 2 - election fraud, CI A; Count 3 - false statement on a registration application, CI B	3	07/02/18	E.C. 64.012; 276.013; 13.007	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 count illegal voting, 1 count election fraud, and 1 count false statement on a registration application
Kenedy	Martin Olvera	Illegal voting; Election Fraud; False Statement on Registration Application	Mar. 2018 Primary Election	CX8890196392	Count 1 - illegal voting, 2nd Degree Felony; Count 2 - election fraud, CI A; Count 3 - false statement on a registration application, CI B	3	06/27/18	E.C. 64.012; 276.013; 13.007	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 count illegal voting, 1 count election fraud, and 1 count false statement on a registration application
Kenedy	Heather Lauren Miller	Illegal voting; Election Fraud; False Statement on Registration Application	Mar. 2018 Primary Election	CX4641286029	Count 1 - illegal voting, 2nd Degree Felony; Count 2 - election fraud, CI A; Count 3 - false statement on a registration application, CI B	3	06/05/18	E.C. 64.012; 276.013; 13.007	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 count illegal voting, 1 count election fraud, and 1 count false statement on a registration application
Nueces/ San Patricio	Rosita Torres Flores	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud/Illegal voting	Robstown 2016 General	S-18-3065-CR; 18-CR-83358	Count 1 - illegal voting, 2nd Degree Felony; Count 2 - method of returning marked ballot, SIF; 1 count misdemeanor unlawful assistance - CIA	3	6/12/2018	E.C. 64.012; 86.006; 64.036	Convicted of unlawfully assisting/influencing voter with mail ballot (E.C. 64.036); 12 months jail, probation for 18 months; \$1,000 fine; 10 days confinement in county jail served day for day as condition of probation
Frio	Consuelo Barrientos Cantu	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud	2016 Primary Runoff Election	CX3772923814	2 Counts Unlawful Assistance	2	6/15/2018	E.C. 64.036	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 2 Counts unlawful assistance to voters with their mail ballots
Frio	Maria Delcarmen Vela	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud	2016 Primary Runoff Election	CX3772923814	6 Counts Unlawful Assistance	6	6/15/2018	E.C. 64.036	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 6 Counts unlawful assistance to voters with their mail ballots

Office of the Attorney General of Texas
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Prosecutions Resolved

County	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause/Case Number ^d	Charge(s)	# Offenses Charged	Resolution Date	Status Violated	Disposition ^b
Starr	Miguel Moreno	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	Mar. 2016 Primary Election	CX4341881207	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	1	6/26/2018	E.C. 84.0041	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail
Starr	Veronica Flores Vega	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	2016 Primary Election	CX2819749616	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	1	6/25/2018	E.C. 84.0041	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail
Starr	Abigail Estrada	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	2016 Primary Election	CX7915417228	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	1	6/25/2018	E.C. 84.0041	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail
Starr	Dora Barrera	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	2016 Primary Election	CX4783488382	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	1	6/25/2018	E.C. 84.0041	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail
Starr	Nitzia Marbella Flores	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 Primary Election	CX0192300090	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; 2 Counts Illegal Voting	3	6/25/2018	E.C. 84.0041; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail and 2 Counts Illegal Voting
Starr	Eusebio Lopez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 Primary Election	CX6220705016	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; 1 Count Illegal Voting	2	6/26/2018	E.C. 84.0041; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail and 1 Count Illegal Voting
Starr	Adelaida Lopez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 Primary Election	CX1897927803	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; 2 Counts Illegal Voting	3	6/26/2018	E.C. 84.0041; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail and 2 Counts Illegal Voting
Starr	Alyssa Lopez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 Primary Election	CX9033550035	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; 2 Counts Illegal Voting	3	6/26/2018	E.C. 84.0041; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail and 2 Counts Illegal Voting
Starr	Zeida S. Maldonado	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 Primary Election	CX9693226046	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; 2 Counts Illegal Voting	3	6/25/2018	E.C. 84.0041; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail and 2 Counts Illegal Voting
Starr	Jose Guadalupe Garcia	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	2016 Primary Election	CX0876257916	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	1	6/25/2018	E.C. 84.0041	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail
Starr	Andrea Martinez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	2016 Primary Election	CX5913948503	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	1	6/25/2018	E.C. 84.0041	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail
Starr	Rudolfo A. Trevino	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	2016 Primary Election	CX4183309968	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail	1	6/26/2018	E.C. 84.0041	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail
Starr	Raul Lozano Jr.	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 Primary Election	CX6361275996	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; 1 Count Illegal Voting	2	6/26/2018	E.C. 84.0041; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail and 1 Count Illegal Voting
Starr	Dayla Maria Garcia	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 Primary Election	CX2635106999	1 Count Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; 1 Count Illegal Voting	2	6/26/2018	E.C. 84.0041; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count fraudulent use of application for ballot by mail and 1 Count Illegal Voting
Kenedy	Lariah Saenz	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2018 March Democratic Primary	CX9041380477	1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Illegal Voting	2	7/17/2018	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count False Statement on Application and 1 Count Illegal Voting
Kenedy	Juan Vela	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2018 March Democratic Primary	CX2940077682	1 Count False Statement on Application; 3 Counts Illegal Voting	4	7/17/2018	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count False Statement on Application and 3 Counts Illegal Voting
Kenedy	Leticia Munoz Vela	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2018 March Democratic Primary	CX8789204507	1 Count False Statement on Application; 5 Counts Illegal Voting	6	7/17/2018	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count False Statement on Application and 5 Counts Illegal Voting
Starr	Guadalupe Garza	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 March Democratic Primary	CX8930944834	1 Count False statement on application; 2 Counts False information on application for ballot by mail; 2 Counts Tampering with a governmental record; 1 Count Illegal Voting	6	7/25/2018	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 84.0041; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count False statement on application; 2 Counts False information on application for ballot by mail; 2 Counts Tampering with a governmental record; 1 Count Illegal Voting

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County ^a	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause/Case Number ^d	Charge(s)	# Offenses Charged ^e	Resolution Date	Statute Violated	Disposition ^b
Starr	Brandon Lee Garza	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 March Democratic Primary	CX6232993804	1 Count False statement on application; 2 Counts False information on application for ballot by mail; 2 Counts Tampering with a governmental record; 1 Count Illegal Voting	6	7/25/2018	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 84.0041; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count False statement on application; 2 Counts False information on application for ballot by mail; 2 Counts Tampering with a governmental record; 1 Count Illegal Voting
Nueces/San Patricio	Cynthia Kay Gonzales	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud/Assistance Fraud/Illegal voting	Robstown 2016 Primary Runoff	18-CR-83109; 18-CR-83110; 18-CR-83111	Count 1 - carrier envelope action, SJF; Count 2 - method of returning marked ballot, SJF; Count 3 - assisting voter, SJF; and Count 4 - illegal voting, 2nd Degree Felony	4	8/14/2018	E.C. 86.0051; 86.006; 64.036; 64.012	Convicted of unlawful possession of a ballot (86.006); carrier envelope action other than voter (86.0051); and unlawfully assisting voter with a mail ballot (86.010); sentenced to 180 days jail probated for 540 days, 180 days probated for 540 days, and 365 days probated for 540 days and a \$500 fine, respectively. Sentenced to served 5 days county jail, day for day, as condition of probation.
Harris/Montgomery	Laura Janeth Garza AKA Angie Yadira Zamora	Illegal Voting (non-citizen); Impersonation of a U.S. Citizen	2016 General Election	18-05-06032; 18-05-06032	Cause 1 - illegal voting - voter impersonation; Cause 2 - illegal voting (non-citizen)	2	9/13/2018	E.C. 64.012	Convicted of two counts of Illegal Voting for impersonating a voter and voting when she was not eligible to vote (non-citizen); 10 years TDCJ probated for 10 years, with 180 days in jail as condition, \$10,000 fine probated for 10 years.
Starr	Artemio Lopez	Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Fraudulent Use of Application for Ballot by Mail; Illegal Voting	2016 March Democratic Primary	CX8019112853	1 Count False statement on application; 2 Counts False information on application for ballot by mail; 2 Counts Tampering with a governmental record; 3 Counts Illegal Voting	8	9/17/2018	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 84.0041; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 64.012	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 1 Count False statement on application; 2 Counts False information on application for ballot by mail; 2 Counts Tampering with a governmental record; 2 Counts Illegal Voting
Tarrant	Charles Jackson	False Statement on Application - Mail Ballot Fraud/Vote Harvesting - Forged Voter's Signature	2016 Democratic Primary Election	1565412	False Statement on Mail Ballot Application	1	10/10/2018	E.C. 84.0041	Convicted of False Statement on Mail Ballot Application; sentenced to 10 days county jail.
Polk	William Williams	Tampering with a Governmental Record; Illegal Voting (voting ballot of another); Election Fraud - Mail Ballot	2018 General Election	CX1976897707	2 Counts - Tampering with a Governmental Record; 2 Counts - Illegal Voting (voting mail ballot of another); 2 Counts - Election Fraud	6	8/5/2019	P.C. 37.10; E.C. 64.012; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation of guilt to 2 Counts Tampering with a Governmental Record; 2 Counts Illegal Voting (voting ballot of another); 2 Counts Election Fraud
Starr/Hidalgo	Bernice Garza	Illegal Voting/Mail Ballot Fraud - Impersonation of deceased voter, Mail ballot application fraud, Mail ballot cast for voter who was dead 9 years	2016 Democratic Primary Election	CR-0115-19-J	Counts 1-2 - Illegal voting Count 3 - False Statement on Mail Ballot Application	3	1/24/2019	E.C. 64.012; E.C. 84.0041	Dismissed in exchange for Defendant's cooperation with the State and an ongoing investigation by the Texas Rangers.
Harris	John Alsup	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	2018 General Election	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	8/17/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Betty Anderson	False Statement on Registration Application; Illegal Voting; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	2018 General Election; 2019 Special Election; 2020 Primary	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 3 Counts Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	6	8/14/2020	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 3 Counts Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	James Core	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	Voter Registration	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	8/18/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud

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County	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause/Case Number	Charge(s)	# Offenses Charged	Resolution Date	Statute Violated	Disposition
Harris	Michael Debello	False Statement on Registration Application; Illegal Voting; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	2018 General Election	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	4	8/12/2020	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Holly Fondren	False Statement on Registration Application; Illegal Voting; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	2018 General Election	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Illegal Voting, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	4	8/17/2020	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Brian Hoffner	False Statement on Registration Application; Illegal Voting; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	2018 General Election; 2018 Primary Runoff	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 2 Counts Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	5	8/14/2020	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 2 Counts Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Micaela Ladet	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	Voter Registration	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	8/18/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	David Levy	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	Voter Registration	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	8/14/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Kyle Levy	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	Voter Registration	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	8/14/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	M. Munz	False Statement on Registration Application; Illegal Voting; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	2019 Special Election	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 2 Counts Illegal Voting, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 2 Counts Election Fraud	6	8/11/2020	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 2 Counts Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 2 Counts Election Fraud
Harris	Barnett Pate	False Statement on Registration Application; Illegal Voting; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	2018 General Election	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Illegal Voting, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	4	8/18/2020	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	John Scott	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	Voter Registration	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	8/19/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Aaron Sprecher	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	Voter Registration	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	8/20/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Justin Thomas	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	Voter Registration	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	8/12/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud

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County ^a	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause/Case Number ^d	Charge(s)	# Offenses Charged	Resolution Date	Statutes Violated	Disposition ^b
Harris	Danelle Reed	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	Voter Registration	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	8/21/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Judith Zimmerman	False Statement on Registration Application; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	Voter Registration	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	3	9/2/2020	E.C. 13.007; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Antonia McClammy	False Statement on Registration Application; Illegal Voting; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	2018 General Election; 2019 Special Election	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 2 Counts Illegal Voting, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	5	8/21/2020	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 2 Counts Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud
Harris	Luis Cruz Jr	False Statement on Registration Application; Illegal Voting; Tampering with Government Record; Election Fraud - False Registration Address	2018 General Election	CX8794422517	1 Count - False Statement on Application, 1 Count Illegal Voting, 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record, 1 Count Election Fraud	4	8/20/2020	E.C. 13.007; E.C. 64.012; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013	Prosecution Diversion Program - stipulation to the commission of 1 Count False Statement on Application; 1 Count Illegal Voting; 1 Count Tampering with a Government Record; 1 Count Election Fraud

Total Counts / Offenses Prosecuted		531
Number of offenses related to cases involving:		
Mail Ballot Fraud	307	58%
Assistance Fraud	159	30%
Illegal Voting	199	37%

Total Offenses Prosecuted Since 2015	272	74
Total Offenses Prosecuted Since 2017	186	57

^a County offense occurred/County offense prosecuted. | ^b For complete information on disposition, see judgment and sentence agreement. Prosecution Diversion Program includes an acknowledgment of the commission of offense/s. | ^c Prosecuted with assistance of local district/county attorney pursuant to E.C. 273.002. | ^d Cause number, where available; otherwise, OAG investigation or prosecution case number.

This document is not a summary of all election violations in this state. This document does not record or report offenses handled exclusively by local law enforcement, district or county attorneys, or federal authorities. This document only reflects cases investigated and/or prosecuted by the OAG.

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Prosecutions Pending

County ^a	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause Number	Charge(s)	# Counts Charged	Date Charged	Statute Violated
Bexar	Mary Comparin	Illegal voting - voter impersonation (voting for 20 years using the identity of a deceased voter still on voter rolls), benefits fraud (receiving SS benefits for herself and a deceased individual)	2008 General Election	2011-CR-7939	2 counts of illegal voting - voter impersonation	2	9/18/2011	E.C. 64.012 (a) 3
Jefferson/ Chambers	Zena Collins Stephens	Bribery, unlawfully accepting a cash contribution (\$5,000/\$1,000), tampering with a campaign finance report	2016 General Election	18DCR0152	Count 1 - tampering with an election record; Count 2 - unlawfully accepting a cash contribution; Count 3 - unlawfully accepting a cash contribution	3	4/26/2018	P.C. 37.10; E.C. 253.033
Jefferson/ Chambers	Ray Elliott Beck	Bribery, unlawfully accepting a cash contribution	2016 General Election	18DCR0153	Count 1 - unlawfully accepting a cash contribution; Count 2 - failure to return a political contribution	2	4/26/2018	E.C. 253.033; 254.034
Jefferson/ Chambers	Joseph Sterling Stevenson	Bribery, unlawfully accepting a cash contribution	2016 Democratic Primary Election	18DCR0154	Unlawfully accepting a cash contribution	1	4/26/2018	E.C. 253.033
Hidalgo	Marcela Gutierrez	Unlawfully assisting/influencing voters; illegal voting	2016 City of Hidalgo Runoff Election	CR-18-08298-G; CR-18-08299-G; CR-18-08300-G; CR-18-08301-G; CR-18-08302-G; CR-18-08303-G; CR-18-08304-G; CR-18-08305-G; CR-18-08306-G; CR-18-08307-G	Misdemeanor cases 1-10 - Unlawfully Assisting/Influencing Voters; Felony count 1 - Illegal Voting	11	6/1/2018	E.C. 64.036; 64.012
Hidalgo	Sara Ornelas	Unlawfully assisting/influencing voters	2016 City of Hidalgo Runoff Election	CR-18-08296-A; CR-18-08297-A; CR-18-08170-A	Counts 1-3 - unlawfully assisting/influencing voters	3	5/31/2018	E.C. 64.036
Hidalgo	Sylvia Arjona	Unlawfully assisting/influencing voters	2016 City of Hidalgo Runoff Election	CR-18-08167-H; CR-18-08168-H; CR-18-08169-H; CR-18-08295-H	Counts 1-4 - unlawfully assisting/influencing voters	4	5/31/2018	E.C. 64.036
Tarrant	Leticia Sanchez	Illegal Voting - voting another's ballot; Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud False Statement on Mail Ballot Application	2016 Democratic Primary Election	1565416	Count 1 - Illegal voting Counts 2-17 - False Statement on Mail Ballot Application	17	10/10/2018	E.C. 64.012 (a) 4; E.C. 84.0041

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County ^a	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause Number	Charge(s)	# Counts Charged	Date Charged	Statute Violated
Tarrant	Leticia Sanchez Tepichin	False Statement on Mail Ballot Application; Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2016 Democratic Primary Election	1565415	Counts 1-9 - False Statement on Mail Ballot Application	9	10/10/2018	E.C. 84.0041
Tarrant	Maria Rosa Solis	False Statement on Mail Ballot Application; Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2016 Democratic Primary Election	1565413	Counts 1-2 - False Statement on Mail Ballot Application	2	10/10/2018	E.C. 84.0041
Tarrant	Laura Parra	False Statement on Mail Ballot Application; Vote Harvesting/Mail Ballot Fraud	2016 Democratic Primary Election	1565155	Counts 1 - False Statement on Mail Ballot Application	1	10/10/2018	E.C. 84.0041
Navarro ^c	Marites Curry	Illegal Voting - Non-Citizen	2016 Presidential Election	D38883-CR	Illegal Voting	1	12/20/2018	E.C. 64.012
Harris ^c	Anthony Rodriguez	Election Fraud - False Statement to Election Official	2018 General Election	1629438	Counts 1-2 - Election Fraud	2	4/26/2019	E.C. 276.013
Hidalgo ^c	Ricardo Molina	Organized Election Fraud - Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election		Count 1 - Engaging in Organized Election Fraud Counts 2-12 - Illegal Voting	12	6/6/2019	E.C. 276.011; E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Dalia Molina	Organized Election Fraud - Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election		Count 1 - Engaging in Organized Election Fraud Counts 2-3 - Illegal Voting	3	6/6/2019	E.C. 276.011; E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Julio Carranza	Organized Election Fraud - Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election		Count 1 - Engaging in Organized Election Fraud Counts 2-3 - Illegal Voting	3	6/6/2019	E.C. 276.011; E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Araceli Gutierrez	Organized Election Fraud - Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3349-19-A	Count 1 - Engaging in Organized Election Fraud Count 2 - Illegal Voting	2	8/22/2019	E.C. 276.011; E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Alyssa Cano	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3493-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/29/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Belinda Rodriguez	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3343-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012

Information as of 2/12/2021

Office of the Attorney General of Texas
Election Fraud Violations
Prosecutions Pending

County ^a	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause Number	Charge(s)	# Counts Charged	Date Charged	Statute Violated
Hidalgo ^c	Brenda Rodriguez	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3344-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Crystal Lee Ponce	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3341-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Cynthia Tamez	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3339-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Daniel Castillo	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3494-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/29/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Felisha Rodriguez	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3346-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Francisco Tamez, Jr.	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3348-19-A	Counts 1-2 - Illegal Voting	2	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Guadalupe Garza	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3342-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Jose Martinez	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3347-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Jose Vela	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3491-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/29/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Ludivina Leal	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3492-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/29/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Maria Aleman	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3338-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Rosendo Rodriguez	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3345-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Ruby Tamez	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3340-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012
Hidalgo ^c	Veronica Vela Saenz	Illegal Voting	2017 City of Edinburg Election	CR-3337-19-A	Illegal Voting	1	8/22/2019	E.C. 64.012

Office of the Attorney General of Texas
Election Fraud Violations
Prosecutions Pending

County ^a	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause Number	Charge(s)	# Counts Charged	Date Charged	Statute Violated
Guadalupe	Stan "Stosh" Boyle	Tampering with Government Record - Application for Candidacy - Felony Conviction/Ineligible for Office	2017 City of Cibolo Election; 2019 City of Cibolo Election	19-2108-CR-C; CCL-19-0809	1 count of Aggravated Perjury, 1 count of Tampering w/Government Record with Intent to Defraud, 1 count of Tampering with a Government Record	3	9/5/19; 7/26/19	P.C. 37.03; P.C. 37.10
Gregg	Shannon Everette Brown	Organized Election Fraud - Vote Harvesting	2018 Democratic Primary	50953-B	1 count of Engaging in Organized Election Fraud (F2), 7 counts of Fraudulent Use of an Application for Ballot by Mail (F3), 2 counts of Unlawful Possession of Ballot/Ballot Envelope (SJF), 8 counts of Election Fraud (SJF), and 5 counts of Tampering with a Governmental Record (SJF)	23	9/23/2020	E.C. 276.011; 84.0041; 86.006; 276.013; PC 37.10
Gregg	Marlena Roseanne Jackson	Organized Election Fraud - Vote Harvesting	2018 Democratic Primary	50949-B	1 count of Engaging in Organized Election Fraud (F1), 1 count of Illegal Voting (F2), 31 counts of Fraudulent Use of an Application for Ballot by Mail (F3), 7 counts of Unlawful Possession of Ballot/Ballot Envelope (SJF), 31 counts of Election Fraud (SJF), and 26 counts of Tampering with a Governmental Record (SJF)	97	9/23/2020	E.C. 276.011; 64.012; 84.0041; 86.006; 276.013; PC 37.10
Gregg	Charlie Burns, Jr.	Organized Election Fraud - Vote Harvesting	2018 Democratic Primary	50951-B	1 count of Engaging in Organized Election Fraud (F3), 1 count of Fraudulent Use of an Application for Ballot by Mail (SJF), 5 counts of Unlawful Possession of a Ballot/Ballot Envelope (SJF), and 1 count of Tampering with a Governmental Record (SJF)	8	9/23/2020	E.C. 276.011; 84.0041; 86.006; 276.013; PC 37.10
Gregg	DeWayne Ward	Organized Election Fraud - Vote Harvesting	2018 Democratic Primary	50947-B	1 count Engaging in Organized Election Fraud (F1), 1 count of Unlawful Possession of Ballot or Carrier Envelope without the Consent of the Voter (F2), and 4 counts Unlawful Possession of Ballot/Ballot Envelope (SJF)	6	9/23/2020	E.C. 276.011; 86.006
Limestone ^c	Kelly Reagan Brunner	Voter Registration Fraud - Vote Harvesting	2020 Presidential Election	15126-A	67 counts Purportedly Acting as Agent (F3), 67 counts Election Fraud (SJF)	134	10/21/2020	E.C. 13.006; 276.013

Office of the Attorney General of Texas
Election Fraud Violations
Prosecutions Pending

County ^a	Defendant	Allegation	Election Involved	Cause Number	Charge(s)	# Counts Charged	Date Charged	Statute Violated
Medina/ Bandera	Eva Ann Martinez	Organized Election Fraud - Vote Harvesting	2018 Republican Primary	CR21-022	1 count Engaging in Organized Election Fraud (F1), 9 counts Illegal Voting (F2), 15 counts Unlawful Possession of Ballot/Ballot Envelope Enhanced (SJF), 3 counts Purportedly Acting as an Agent (F3), 5 counts Tampering w/Government Document w/Intent to Harm or Defraud (SJF), 14 counts Election Fraud Enhanced (SJF), 4 counts Fraudulent Use of Mail Ballot Application Enhanced (F3), 13 counts Unlawfully Assisting Voter Voting Ballot by Mail Enhanced (F3)	64	2/9/2021	E.C. 276.011; E.C. 64.012; E.C. 86.006; E.C. 13.006; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013; E.C. 84.0041; E.C. 86.010
Medina/ Bandera	Leonor Rivas Garza	Organized Election Fraud - Vote Harvesting	2018 Republican Primary	CR21-019	1 count Engaging in Organized Election Fraud (F1); 2 counts Illegal Voting (F2); 8 counts of Unlawful Possession of Ballot/Ballot Envelope Enhanced (SJF); 2 counts Election Fraud Enhanced (SJF); 5 counts Fraudulent Use of Mail Ballot Application Enhanced (F3)	18	2/9/2021	E.C. 276.011; E.C. 64.012; E.C. 86.006; E.C. 276.013; E.C. 84.0041
Medina/ Bandera	Mary Jane Balderrama	Organized Election Fraud - Vote Harvesting	2018 Republican Primary	CR21-020	1 count Engaging in Organized Election Fraud (F1); 9 counts Illegal Voting (F2); 2 counts Unlawful Possession of Ballot/Ballot Envelope Enhanced (SJF); 1 count Fraudulent Use of Mail Ballot Application Enhanced (F3); 2 Counts Unlawfully Assisting Voter Voting Ballot by Mail Enhanced (F3); 2 counts Tampering w/Government Document with Intent to Harm or Defraud (SJF); 8 counts Election Fraud Enhanced (SJF)	25	2/9/2021	E.C. 276.011; E.C. 64.012; E.C. 86.006; P.C. 37.10; E.C. 276.013; E.C. 84.0041; E.C. 86.010
Medina/ Bandera	Tomas Ramirez	Organized Election Fraud - Vote Harvesting	2018 Republican Primary	CR21-021	1 count Engaging in Organized Election Fraud (F1); 17 counts Unlawful Possession of Ballot/Ballot Envelope Enhanced (SJF); 17 counts Unlawfully Assisting Voter Voting Ballot by Mail Enhanced (F3)	35	2/9/2021	E.C. 276.011; E.C. 86.006; E.C. 86.010
Total Counts / Offenses Pending Prosecution						508	39	

^a County offense occurred/County offense prosecuted. | ^b Investigated by local law enforcement and referred to OAG for prosecution | ^c Prosecuted with assistance of local district/county attorney pursuant to E.C. 273.002.

This document is not a summary of all election violations in this state. This document does not record or report offenses handled exclusively by local law enforcement, district or county attorneys, and federal authorities. This document only reflects cases investigated and/or prosecuted by the OAG.

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Chad Ennis is a senior fellow for the Election Protection Project and attorney for the Center for the American Future. Before joining the Foundation, he was in private practice with a focus on complex intellectual property disputes.

Ennis graduated *cum laude* from the University of Missouri with a degree in chemical engineering. He received his law degree with honors from the University of Texas School of Law.



Mike Leland is the campaign director for the Election Protection Project. He is an outreach and policy professional with more than 10 years experience working with DC-based non-profits, state and federal government, state-based think tanks, and grassroots audiences. Most recently he served as senior director of outreach and operations at the Committee for Economic Development (CED), the public policy center of the Conference Board, and was responsible for the creation and relaunch of their external affairs and government affairs capacities. While at the CED Center he oversaw event management and execution of outreach and communications plans for interactions with more than 160 C-Suite members of the business community focused on issues such as sustaining capitalism, regulatory reform, and health care reform.

Previously, Leland served as an officer at the Pew Charitable Trusts supporting campaign logistics and a center-right liaison role for the Dental and Public Safety Performance Projects and assisted in passage of legislative reforms related to those issues in eight states. Other experience includes serving as associate director of state outreach for the Mercatus Center at George Mason University supporting projects such as the Economics of Medicaid book, Freedom in the 50 States Rankings, and State Fiscal Rankings project. Mike got his public policy and outreach start in the coalition relations department of the Heritage Foundation working to support their 10 Leadership for America Initiatives.

Leland holds a BA in English from Penn State University and an MA in political science from American University.



Chuck DeVore is the vice president of national initiatives and the policy director for the Election Protection Project at the Texas Public Policy Foundation. He writes about the economy and how energy, tax, and regulatory policies influence general prosperity, and he frequently appears on Fox News. He also guides the Foundation's growing national work in criminal justice reform. He authored the book *The Texas Model: Prosperity in the Lone Star State and Lessons for America*.

For six years until he termed out in 2010, DeVore represented almost 500,000 people in the California State Assembly where he was vice chairman of the Committee on Revenue and Taxation as well as a member of the Budget Committee. DeVore was a senior assistant to a U.S. congressman from 1988 to 1990, and in the Reagan-era Pentagon, DeVore was a special assistant for foreign affairs.

Prior to his election, DeVore was an executive in the aerospace industry for 13 years analyzing technology and corporate capabilities and working in business development.

DeVore is a lieutenant colonel in the U.S. Army (retired) Reserve, having served in both the National Guard and the Reserves.

DeVore is a graduate of the U.S. Army's Command and General Staff College's Command and General Staff Officer Course. He obtained his BA *cum laude* in strategic studies from Claremont McKenna College. He studied abroad at the American University in Cairo, Egypt.

About Texas Public Policy Foundation

The Texas Public Policy Foundation is a 501(c)3 nonprofit, nonpartisan research institute. The Foundation promotes and defends liberty, personal responsibility, and free enterprise in Texas and the nation by educating and affecting policymakers and the Texas public policy debate with academically sound research and outreach.

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