

Ballot Proofing

Texas Secretary of State September 2024



Proofing Is Vital

- Ballot proofing is the process for ensuring accurate ballots.
- Any errors <u>must</u> be corrected before the electronic ballot is locked down or paper ballot is sent to the printer.

Remember: Getting it right is more important than being fast.





ELECTIONS

Failing to Proof Is Costly

6,000 getting corrected mail ballots after error discovered

Processing error sends multiple ballots to hundreds of County voters

said that only the first ballot returned by voters will be counted.

Any duplicate ballots that are received are null and void.

POLITICS

Election worker fired over mistake on nearly 900 ballots in County

A review by the county showed that nearly 900 ballots were incorrectly programmed.

NEWS

Texas ballots accidentally feature Chilean flag

County officials say some voters were given ballot for wrong precinct

County election administrator said his office became aware of the issue in the second week of early voting.



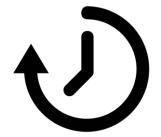




Significant Costs

- Time to correct mistakes
- Reprogram and retest electronic voting system equipment
- Costs to reprint and mail corrected ballots, inserts, and destroying incorrect ballots

- Labor to remake ballots if voters submit uncorrected ballots
- Reduces voter confidence
- Damages election officials' reputations
- Potential legal challenges





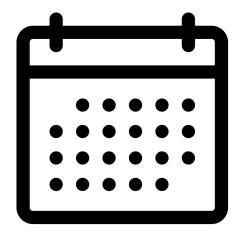




Set Deadlines

- Ballots should be prepared, finalized, and tested in time for mail ballots to be mailed in compliance with Section 86.004 of the Texas Election Code, UOCAVA, and the MOVE Act.
- You should create and share a calendar with deadlines.
 - Incorporate the Election Law Calendar.

Remember: The proofing process may involve multiple rounds.





General guidelines

- Use original source material
- Don't proof your own work
- Work with entities and stakeholders
- Track and log needed corrections to make sure they get made

*List is not exhaustive



What Should You Proof?

What Should You Proof?

- Ballot styles
- Paper ballot
 - Sample or bedsheet ballots
- Ballot marking devices
- Results reports





Ballot Styles

- District and precinct associations
- Position on the ballot (federal, state, county, city, and district)
- Every contest in district is included
- Order of contests on the ballot (52.092)
- Single-member districts



Paper Ballot

- Instructions and headers
- District names
- Contest titles
- Candidates
 - Spelling
 - Order
 - Write-ins
- Proposition text
- Translations
- Layout



Ballot Marking Devices

- Ballot printouts
 - Contest and candidate spelling
- Audio pronunciations
 - All languages
- Correct number of choices can be selected
- Instructions
 - All languages
- Settings



Results Reports

- Election name and date
- Headers
- Reporting categories (Mail, Early Voting, Election Day)
- Contest titles
- Candidate names



When Should You Proof?

Paper Ballot

- When the list of candidates or measures is assembled after the ballot drawing
- After the vendor sends the electronic/paper proof
- Before the information is submitted to the ballot printer
- After the ballot proof is created by the printer
- After the official ballots are received

Electronic Ballot

- After the ballot is programmed into the electronic system
- After the vendor sends the electronic proof
- During a proofing L&A pretest before the public L&A test



Who Should Proof?

- Multiple people should review the ballot:
 - Election staff
 - Entity or political subdivision staff
 - Vendors

- Language experts
- Candidates and political parties

Best Practice: Require ballot approval in writing.





Ballot Corrections



Ballot Corrections

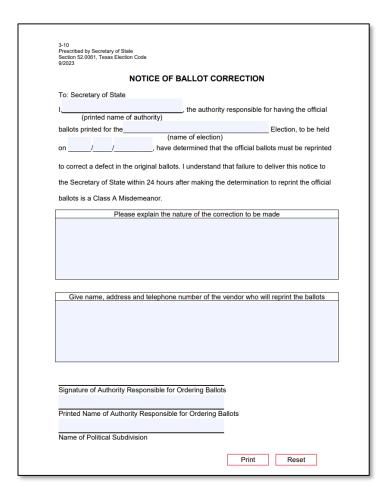
- A ballot correction is necessary when the error(s) on the ballot have the potential to affect one or more choices the voter will make in a given election.
 - Many situations that involve a correction will be fact-specific.
- Ensure redistricting is complete and all precincts and ballot styles are provided before programming takes place.



16

Notice of Ballot Correction 3-10 (52.0061)

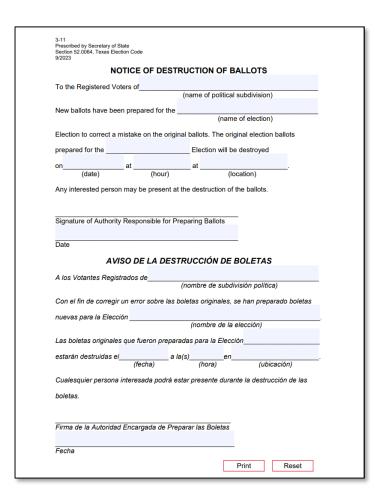
Must be filed with the Secretary of State
 no later than 24 hours after the
 authority's determination to reprint the
 ballots.





Notice of Destruction of Ballots 3-11 (52.0064)

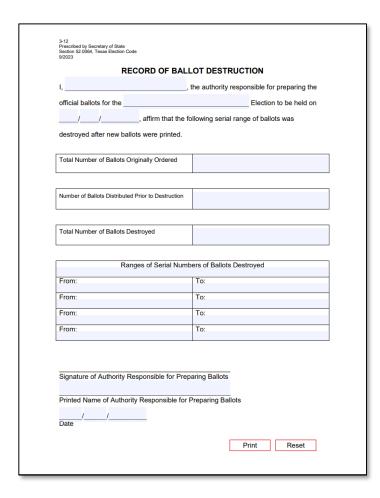
- Informs the public that ballots will be destroyed.
- Anyone can be present when the incorrect ballots are destroyed.





Record of Ballot Destruction 3-12 (52.0064)

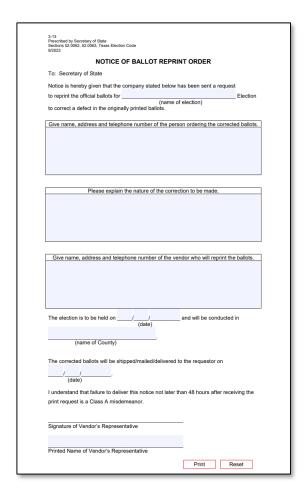
- Accounts for all ballots that were destroyed.
- Form must be kept for at least 22 months after election day.





Notice of Ballot Reprint Order 3-13 (52.0062, 52.0063)

 Notifies the Secretary of State that ballots will be reprinted due to error(s) in the original ballot.





Notice of Correction to Ballot by Mail 3-14 (86.009(b))

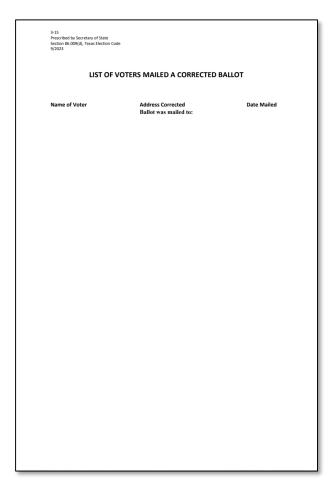
 Notifies the voter of a correction to the original ballot that was sent. This letter is included with the corrected ballot.





List of Voters Mailed a Corrected Ballot 3-15 (86.009(d))

- Lists the name, address, and mailing date for voters sent corrected ballots.
- Form must be kept for at least 22 months after election day.





Logic and Accuracy

- If any changes are made to the ballot, public L&A must be conducted again
 - Includes Hash validation
- The whole ballot must be retested, even if only some precincts are affected





Available Support



WEBINARS



TRAINING

elections@sos.texas.gov
800-252-8683
ELECTION SECURITY TRAINERS
electionsecurity@sos.texas.gov



RESOURCES

