



OFFICE OF ISABEL LONGORIA  
ELECTIONS ADMINISTRATOR  
HARRIS COUNTY ★ STATE OF TEXAS



**To:** U.S. House Committee on Administration, Subcommittee on Elections  
**From:** Isabel Longoria, Harris County Elections Administrator  
**CC:** Chairwoman Zoe Lofgren, Ranking Member Rodney Davis  
**Date:** June 9<sup>th</sup>, 2021

**Re: Testimony of Isabel Longoria, Harris County Elections Administrator**

**Hearing: Voting in America: The Potential for Polling Place Quality and Restrictions on Opportunities to Vote to Interfere with Free and Fair Access to the Ballot**

**Executive Summary:**

The need for federal intervention into the conduct of elections in Texas is clear and urgent. In November 2020, despite a global pandemic, Harris County had a historic 1.68 million voters participate in the elections in a safe, accessible, transparent, and equitable manner. This turnout was driven by innovations like drive-thru voting (128,000 voters), “24 hour voting” (16,000 voters), and a robust mail ballot program (179,000 voters). These were part of the 28 S.A.F.E. Initiatives, planned and executed by a bi-partisan coalition of political parties and community partners in the July 2020, November 2020, December 2020, and May 2021 elections. In addition, these methods helped promote voting in minority communities, which helped create a more accurate representation of communities in the county.<sup>1</sup>

Instead of celebrating and expanding these voter access initiatives, the Texas Legislature almost passed a wide-ranging Senate Bill 7 (SB 7) during its regular legislative session that would have hurt voters and voting across Texas, particularly in Harris County. SB 7 would have prohibited most of the innovations Harris County enacted in the last four elections to make voting a success, increase turnout, support voting access among minority communities, maintain health standards in a pandemic, and overall host secure and fair elections. While this wide-ranging and problematic elections bill died during the regular session, the Texas Governor has already committed to calling a special session to resurrect this alarming and harmful voting legislation. Without federal intervention, Texas leaders will rewrite the state election code in a manner that would disproportionately harm voters of color.

This assault on voting rights in Texas underscores the urgency for federal action. The initiatives used to support voter access in Texas would have been protected under the former pre-clearance system to avoid local efforts at discrimination. Therefore, we support federal legislation that would provide a national guarantee of free and fair elections without voter suppression, restore the full

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<sup>1</sup> See Exhibits 7, 8, 13, 14, 17, 18

protections of the Voting Rights Act, including a pre-clearance process, and other innovative voter access programs. These are the solutions Texas and Harris County voters need to ensure the right to vote is protected from local legislation that puts a target on racial minorities.

This testimony demonstrates the specific manner in which Harris County voters would be affected by the passage of SB7 and similar extreme legislation.

### **Vote By Mail:**

In November 2020, 179,156 voters voted by mail, a 76% increase from 2016 when 101,594 voted by mail.<sup>2</sup> In the November 2020 election, the Harris County elections department mailed all voters who were 65 or older an application to vote by mail to notify voters of one of their voting options, make it more accessible to people without their own computers or printers to print applications themselves, and provide excellent customer service. However, SB 7 would have prohibited an Elections Administrator from sending senior voters, or any voters, an application to vote by mail, a constituent-oriented process our seniors now depend on after four elections.<sup>3</sup>

SB 7 would add a new identification requirement for voters applying to vote by mail. Voters would need to provide a Texas driver's license number, personal identification number, last four digits of Social Security number, or submit a statement that the voter has not been issued any of those three options.<sup>4</sup> Both this requirement and the prohibition on sending applications to vote by mail will negatively impact poor seniors who are disproportionately racial minorities in Harris County.<sup>5</sup>

SB 7 would create increased opportunities for mail ballots to be disqualified due to signature mismatch issues. The bill would have allowed elections officials to compare voter's signatures with those collected at any point in time as opposed to the current law's requirement to limit consideration to those collected in the past six years.<sup>6</sup> This meant that mail ballots could possibly be disqualified because signatures did not match ones that were collected decades ago. This provision would have been particularly harmful to elderly voters and those who recently experienced disabilities as their signatures are most likely to have changed.

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<sup>2</sup> See Exhibit 5: Vote By Mail by House District during November 2020 Presidential Election, Exhibit 6: Vote By Mail by Senate District during November 2020 Presidential Election

<sup>3</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 7.04, Sec. 276.016 <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

<sup>4</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 5.03, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

<sup>5</sup> People 65+ Living Below Poverty, Houston State of Health, 2015-2019 American Community Survey, March 2021, <http://www.houstonstateofhealth.com/indicators/index/view?indicatorId=343&localeId=2675&localeChartIdxs=1%7C2%7C4>

<sup>6</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 5.09, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

## **Expanded Hours:**

In November 2020, 17,425 voters voted during the expanded hours of 7:00 p.m. to 7:00 a.m.<sup>7</sup> Historically, polls in Texas are open from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m. During the July 2020 and November 2020 elections, the Harris County elections department kept polls open until 10:00 p.m. on two evenings and then open the entire night time for one evening, also known as “24 hour voting.”<sup>8</sup> Expanded hours were enacted to help medical workers, first responders, port workers, and others who needed access to voting after their work shifts or during a less crowded time due to COVID19.<sup>9,10</sup> However, SB 7 would have prohibited the Elections Administrator from opening polls before 6:00 a.m. or remaining open past 9:00 p.m. on weekdays and Saturdays.<sup>11</sup>

This prohibition on expanded hours disproportionately hurts voters of color, particularly those who are Black and Hispanic. In the 2020 election, 40% of Harris County residents who voted in that election lived in State House districts that were majority or plurality Black, Hispanic, or mixed race.<sup>12</sup> However, of the Harris County voters who used expanded hours, 45% came from these majority or plurality Black, Hispanic, or mixed race districts.<sup>13</sup> Further, the bill would have prevented polls from opening before 1:00 p.m. on Sundays, which would have hurt Black churches’ “Souls to the Polls” get-out-the-vote efforts.<sup>14</sup>

## **In-Person Drive Thru Voting:**

In November 2020, 128,302 voters voted using in-person drive thru voting.<sup>15</sup> For the July 2020, November 2020, December 2020 and May 2021 elections, the Elections Office opened multiple drive thru voting sites across the county that provided voting on the same machines and in the

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<sup>7</sup> See Exhibit 11: Use of Expanded Hours during November 2020 Presidential Election by State Representative District, Exhibit 16: Use of Expanded Hours during November 2020 Presidential Election by State Senate District

<sup>8</sup> “More Than 9 Million People Voted Early In Texas. For One Day In Its Biggest County, They Voted All Night”, BuzzFeed News, Oct. 31, 2020, <https://www.buzzfeednews.com/article/mollyhensleyclancy/24-hours-texas-voting-2020-election>

<sup>9</sup> “Meet the Harris County Voters Who Showed Up After Midnight to Cast a Ballot”, Texas Monthly, Oct. 30, 2020, <https://www.texasmonthly.com/news-politics/harris-county-24-hour-voting/>

<sup>10</sup> “In Texas, The Polls Open for A Graveyard Shift,” New York Times, Nov. 1, 2020, <https://www.nytimes.com/2020/11/01/us/texas-overnight-voting-polls.html>

<sup>11</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 3.09-3.10, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

<sup>12</sup> See Exhibit 7: All November 2020 Voters by State Representative District's Predominant Race

<sup>13</sup> See Exhibit 13: All November 2020 Extended Hours Voters by State Representative District's Predominant Race

<sup>14</sup> “Republicans say they’ll tweak part of Texas elections bill criticized for impact on Black churchgoers”, Texas Tribune, Jun. 1, 2021, <https://www.texastribune.org/2021/06/01/texas-voting-bill-sunday-republicans/>

<sup>15</sup> See Exhibit 15: Use of In-Person Drive Thru Voting during November 2020 Presidential Election by State Representative District, Exhibit 16: Use of In-Person Drive Thru Voting during November 2020 Presidential Election by State Senate District

same manner as voting as all other in-person voting locations<sup>16</sup>. In-person drive thru voting was enacted to help voters who felt uncomfortable entering a walk-in voting location during a pandemic, desired a more convenient method of voting, or preferred a more accessible means of voting, such as seniors, families with small children, or people with health concerns.<sup>17,18,19</sup> However, SB 7 would have banned in-person voting in tents or parking garages, making in-person drive thru voting impossible.<sup>20</sup>

This ban on in-person drive thru voting disproportionately hurts voters of color. As mentioned previously, in the 2020 election, 40% of Harris County residents who voted in that election, lived in State House districts that were majority or plurality Black, Hispanic, or mixed race.<sup>21</sup> However, of the Harris County voters who used in-person drive thru voting, 60% came from these majority or plurality Black, Hispanic, or mixed race districts.<sup>22</sup>

### **Polling Locations:**

In November 2020, Harris County utilized 806 polls on Election Day.<sup>23</sup> A version of SB 7 that passed the Texas Senate would have required a calculation of “eligible voters” to determine the number of polls in a given district. “Eligible voters” is a new, undefined standard not otherwise in the Texas Election Code, which would be impossible to meet if strictly interpreted.<sup>24</sup>

Several interpretations of the “eligible voters” provision of SB 7 would have affected the number

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<sup>16</sup> “Drive-thru voting this year? Here's what you need to know,” WFAA ABC 8, Oct. 9, 2020, <https://www.wfaa.com/article/news/local/drive-thru-voting-heres-what-to-know/285-af2066dd-bb92-4588-aa38-6fba9a574d79>

<sup>17</sup> “10 drive-thru voting sites give Harris County voters a safer option for casting ballots”, KHOU, Oct. 2, 2020, <https://www.khou.com/article/news/politics/elections/drive-thru-voting-locations-in-harris-county/285-9dcab117-45c8-473c-9d70-3841b05643db>

<sup>18</sup> “Drive-thru voting locations in Harris County see greater numbers than in-person, despite challenges”, Community Impact, Oct. 17, 2020, <https://communityimpact.com/houston/lake-houston-humble-kingwood/election/2020/10/17/drive-thru-voting-locations-in-harris-county-see-greater-numbers-than-in-person-despite-challenges/>

<sup>19</sup> “HCC drive-thru, other nearby sites help boost Harris County record voting figures”, Bellaire West University Essentials News, Oct. 15, 2020, <https://www.essentialnews.com/hcc-drive-thru-other-nearby-sites-help-boost-harris-county-record-voting-figures/>

<sup>20</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 3.03 and Section 3.12-3.13, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

<sup>21</sup> See Exhibit 7: All November 2020 Voters by State Representative District's Predominant Race

<sup>22</sup> See Exhibit 17: November 2020 Drive Thru Voters by State Representative District's Predominant Race

<sup>23</sup> See Exhibit 19: Distribution of Polls for Nov 2020 Election (Election Day) Compared to Changes Based on Various Interpretations of “Eligible Voters” Standard in SB7

<sup>24</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 3.06(m)(2), <https://capitol.texas.gov/tlodocs/87R/billtext/pdf/SB00007E.pdf#navpanes=0>

of November 2020 Election Day voting locations. Overall, this provision would have had the effect of drastically decreasing the number of polling places in areas with more voters of color.<sup>25</sup> For example, in November 2020, District 141, which has the highest percentage of Black voters in Harris County, had 38 polls on Election Day.

- If defined as registered voters, District 141 would have decreased to 27 polls.
- If defined as voting age population, then District 141 would have decreased to 31 polls.
- If defined as citizen voting age population, District 141 would have decreased to 30 polls.

This pattern of decreasing the number of polling locations was replicated in nearly all of the districts with majority minority, plurality minority, or mixed race district. Districts that were majority or plurality white would see an increase in their number of polling locations.

### **Criminalizing Election Workers:**

SB 7 would throw dedicated civil servants in jail while allowing partisan poll watchers to run amok.<sup>26</sup> Many of Harris County election workers are seniors, volunteers, and precinct judges who dedicate their time and effort to making sure their neighborhood voting location runs smoothly. Most issues that arise, even after extensive training from our office, are the result of human error but are easily corrected. Instead of correcting these errors and re-educating the Judges and Clerks, the “strict interpretation” clause of SB 7 would necessitate a full investigation and possible jail time for even the smallest of infractions.<sup>27</sup>

### **Poll Watchers:**

SB 7 would guarantee poll watchers “free movement” inside the polls and prevents election judges from being able to stop watchers from harassing and intimidating voters by imposing a misdemeanor on judges who attempt to “obstruct the view” or “distance” a poll watcher.<sup>28</sup>

This is worrisome because Harris County has a long history of poll watchers harassing and intimidating voters. In 2010, the Harris County Attorney received multiple complaints and even requested a monitor from the U.S. Department of Justice to observe the voting process because poll watchers at Black neighborhoods in Acres Homes and Northeast Houston were hovering over voters, getting into election workers’ faces and blocking or disrupting lines of voters waiting to

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<sup>25</sup> “Polling places for urban voters of color would be cut under Texas Senate’s version of voting bill being negotiated with House”, Texas Tribune, May 23, 2021, <https://www.texastribune.org/2021/05/23/texas-voting-polling-restrictions/>

<sup>26</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 7.01, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

<sup>27</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 1.05, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

<sup>28</sup> Senate Bill 7, Sections 4.03 and 4.05, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

cast their ballots.<sup>29,30</sup> These patterns continued in November 2020 and resulted in the Black presiding judge at the Northeast Houston voting location receiving death threats after an incident involving an illegal hidden camera at the poll. This reckless behavior by untrained poll watchers will only be emboldened by stripping Presiding Judges of their power to protect voters and other election workers in the moment.

## **Assistants and Caregivers**

SB 7 would intimidate people from becoming assistants by making it easier to prosecute people who assist mail voters by increasing the technical requirements that assistants must comply with, banning assistants from answering voter questions, and boosting some associated criminal penalties.<sup>31</sup> The bill also imposes new requirements on people who drive three or more non-relatives who are physically unable to vote indoors and require curbside assistance.<sup>32</sup> The driver will need to submit their own personal information including why they are providing assistance, which will be submitted to the Attorney General. Further, while the voters in the vehicle are voting, the driver must exit the vehicle regardless of the weather conditions.<sup>33</sup>

As the largest county in Texas with the greatest population of people with disabilities and limited English-proficient voters, SB 7 would be detrimental to Harris County. It will discourage assistants and caregivers from providing the help necessary for voters to cast their ballot,<sup>34,35</sup> ultimately leading to fewer people with disabilities and limited English proficiency from actually voting.

## **Overtake Elections**

SB 7 would make it easier for plaintiffs to overturn an election. The bill lowers the evidentiary standard from “clear and convincing evidence” to “preponderance of the evidence” that a plaintiff must show about a candidate, campaign, or campaign agent violating Texas’ election code.<sup>36</sup> The bill also allows for a greater range of lawsuits for courts to consider for voiding an election by looking only to whether “the number of votes illegally cast in the election is equal to or greater

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<sup>29</sup> “Harris County warns parties to watch the poll-watchers,” Houston Chronicle, Oct. 19, 2010,

<https://www.chron.com/news/houston-texas/article/Harris-County-warns-parties-to-watch-the-1703190.php>

<sup>30</sup> “Video shows GOP targeting Houston minority communities with poll watcher 'brigade,’” Houston Chronicle, Apr. 9, 2021, <https://www.houstonchronicle.com/politics/texas/article/Video-shows-GOP-targeting-Houston-minority-16089177.php>

<sup>31</sup> Senate Bill 7, Sections 6.04, 6.05 and 6.07, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

<sup>32</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 6.01, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

<sup>33</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 6.01(b-1), <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

<sup>34</sup> People with Disabilities: A Texas Profile, Texas Workforce Investment Council, June 2016, [https://gov.texas.gov/uploads/files/organization/twic/Disabilities\\_Profile.pdf](https://gov.texas.gov/uploads/files/organization/twic/Disabilities_Profile.pdf)

<sup>35</sup> U.S. Department of Justice, 2015 Texas Mapping LEP Populations in Your Community - Number by County, <https://www.lep.gov/node/2971>

<sup>36</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 8.05, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

than the number of votes necessary to change the outcome of an election” as opposed to whether illegal votes actually changed the outcome of the race.<sup>37</sup>

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<sup>37</sup> Senate Bill 7, Section 8.05, <https://lrl.texas.gov/scanned/87ccrs/sb0007.pdf#navpanes=0>

## Appendix

**Exhibit 1: Racial Demographics of State Representative Districts in Harris County<sup>38,39</sup>**

Dist	State Rep	Party	Citizen Voting Age Population	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian
126	Harless	Republican	120,575	48%	19%	23%	9%
127	Huberty	Republican	131,100	59%	17%	21%	2%
128	Cain	Republican	127,585	58%	10%	29%	2%
129	Paul	Republican	127,375	56%	9%	23%	9%
130	Oliverson	Republican	142,040	64%	10%	17%	7%
131	Allen	Democrat	111,520	12%	51%	30%	6%
132	Schofield	Republican	145,880	46%	16%	30%	6%
133	Murphy	Republican	118,500	65%	11%	14%	8%
134	Johnson	Democrat	141,965	70%	6%	12%	10%
135	Rosenthal	Democrat	120,515	42%	19%	25%	12%
137	Wu	Democrat	72,360	28%	30%	30%	10%
138	Hull	Republican	104,055	46%	12%	31%	10%
139	Johnson	Democrat	112,315	18%	44%	31%	6%
140	Walle	Democrat	73,905	12%	15%	69%	3%
141	Thompson	Democrat	101,380	11%	59%	27%	1%
142	Dutton	Democrat	111,560	18%	47%	32%	2%
143	Hernandez	Democrat	85,005	18%	19%	61%	1%
144	Perez	Democrat	79,990	26%	5%	67%	0%
145	Morales	Democrat	96,870	22%	12%	62%	3%
146	Thierry	Democrat	102,810	24%	51%	18%	7%
147	Coleman	Democrat	131,065	30%	38%	25%	5%
148	Shaw	Democrat	99,205	42%	9%	46%	3%
149	Vo	Democrat	103,215	21%	25%	28%	24%
150	Swanson	Republican	144,880	57%	15%	20%	6%

<sup>38</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Citizen Voting Age by Race and Ethnicity 2015-2019, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap/2015-2019-CVAP.html>

<sup>39</sup> To visualize the predominant race of each district, percentages that are over 50% are highlighted in a more concentrated color and percentages that are greater than 40% but less than 50% are highlighted in a less concentrated color



**Exhibit 2: Each State Representative District's Predominant Race<sup>40</sup>**

Dist	State Rep	Party	District Race <sup>41</sup>
126	Harless	Republican	White Plurality
127	Huberty	Republican	White Majority
128	Cain	Republican	White Majority
129	Paul	Republican	White Majority
130	Oliverson	Republican	White Majority
131	Allen	Democrat	Black Majority
132	Schofield	Republican	White Plurality
133	Murphy	Republican	White Majority
134	Johnson	Democrat	White Majority
135	Rosenthal	Democrat	White Plurality
137	Wu	Democrat	Mixed Race
138	Hull	Republican	White Plurality
139	Johnson	Democrat	Black Plurality
140	Walle	Democrat	Hispanic Majority
141	Thompson	Democrat	Black Majority
142	Dutton	Democrat	Black Plurality
143	Hernandez	Democrat	Hispanic Majority
144	Perez	Democrat	Hispanic Majority
145	Morales	Democrat	Hispanic Majority
146	Thierry	Democrat	Black Majority
147	Coleman	Democrat	Mixed Race
148	Shaw	Democrat	Hispanic Plurality
149	Vo	Democrat	Mixed Race
150	Swanson	Republican	White Majority

<sup>40</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Citizen Voting Age by Race and Ethnicity 2015-2019, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap/2015-2019-CVAP.html>

<sup>41</sup> Majority constitutes where a race of Citizen Voting Age Population is more than 50% of the district; Plurality constitutes the race of Citizen Voting Age Population with the largest population and is more than 40% but less than 50% in the district; Mixed Race constitutes districts where no racial group of Citizen Voting Age Population is greater than 40% of the district

**Exhibit 3: Racial Demographics of State Senate Districts in Harris County<sup>42,43</sup>**

Dist	Senator	Party	Citizen Voting Age Population	% White	% Black	% Hispanic	% Asian
4	Creighton	Republican	639,355	67%	14%	15%	2%
6	Alvarado	Democrat	415,335	17%	17%	62%	2%
7	Bettencourt	Republican	614,505	53%	15%	21%	8%
11	Taylor	Republican	611,845	58%	12%	23%	5%
13	Miles	Democrat	488,805	16%	52%	23%	7%
15	Whitmire	Democrat	544,290	36%	27%	30%	5%
17	Huffman	Republican	591,015	52%	14%	19%	13%
18	Kolkhorst	Republican	632,285	55%	13%	24%	7%

**Exhibit 4: Each State Senate District’s Predominant Race<sup>44</sup>**

Dist	Senator	Party	District Race <sup>45</sup>
4	Creighton	Republican	White Majority
6	Alvarado	Democrat	Hispanic Majority
7	Bettencourt	Republican	White Majority
11	Taylor	Republican	White Majority
13	Miles	Democrat	Black Majority
15	Whitmire	Democrat	Mixed Race
17	Huffman	Republican	White Majority
18	Kolkhorst	Republican	White Majority

<sup>42</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Citizen Voting Age by Race and Ethnicity 2015-2019, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap/2015-2019-CVAP.html>

<sup>43</sup> To visualize the predominant race of each district, percentages that are over 50% are highlighted in a more concentrated color and percentages that are greater than 40% but less than 50% are highlighted in a less concentrated color

<sup>44</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Citizen Voting Age by Race and Ethnicity 2015-2019, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap/2015-2019-CVAP.html>

<sup>45</sup> Majority constitutes where a race of Citizen Voting Age Population is more than 50% of the district; Plurality constitutes the race of Citizen Voting Age Population with the largest population and is more than 40% but less than 50% in the district; Mixed Race constitutes districts where no racial group of Citizen Voting Age Population is greater than 40% of the district

**Exhibit 5: Vote By Mail by House District during November 2020 Presidential Election<sup>46</sup>**

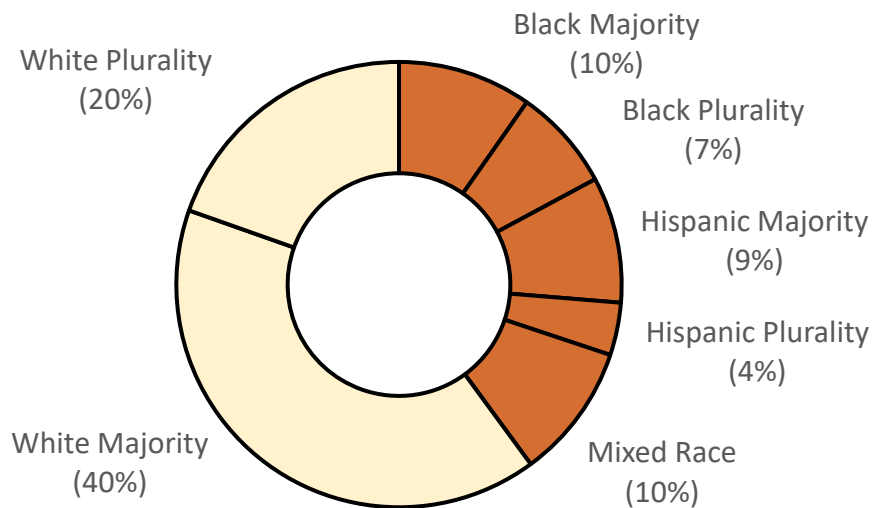
Dist	State Rep	Party	District Race	2016 Mail Votes	2016 Total Votes	% 2016 Mail Votes	2020 Mail Votes	2020 Total Votes	% 2020 Mail Votes
126	Harless	Rep	White Plurality	5,220	63,358	8%	8,709	76,299	11%
127	Huberty	Rep	White Majority	4,934	75,788	7%	8,956	93,817	10%
128	Cain	Rep	White Majority	4,337	60,760	7%	7,141	74,134	10%
129	Paul	Rep	White Majority	6,228	71,561	9%	11,001	88,299	12%
130	Oliverson	Rep	White Majority	4,629	83,140	6%	9,154	107,518	9%
131	Allen	Dem	Black Majority	3,538	47,579	7%	6,592	57,426	11%
132	Schofield	Rep	White Plurality	3,374	70,684	5%	7,807	104,155	7%
133	Murphy	Rep	White Majority	8,990	78,648	11%	14,545	92,045	16%
134	A. Johnson	Dem	White Majority	9,451	93,853	10%	17,830	112,533	16%
135	Rosenthal	Dem	White Plurality	3,025	61,736	5%	6,560	76,420	9%
137	Wu	Dem	Mixed Race	2,006	28,171	7%	3,727	33,544	11%
138	Hull	Rep	White Plurality	3,986	52,978	8%	7,418	66,721	11%
139	J. Johnson	Dem	Black Plurality	4,503	53,930	8%	6,987	63,990	11%
140	Walle	Dem	Hispanic Majority	2,149	28,671	7%	3,351	33,830	10%
141	Thompson	Dem	Black Majority	3,203	39,299	8%	4,888	45,563	11%
142	Dutton	Dem	Black Plurality	3,167	46,294	7%	5,312	58,612	9%
143	Hernandez	Dem	Hispanic Majority	2,571	34,332	7%	3,961	39,449	10%
144	Perez	Dem	Hispanic Majority	2,391	28,165	8%	3,290	32,747	10%
145	Morales	Dem	Hispanic Majority	2,512	36,015	7%	4,251	44,971	9%
146	Thierry	Dem	Black Majority	5,148	50,302	10%	8,441	57,738	15%
147	Coleman	Dem	Mixed Race	4,606	60,210	8%	7,740	72,112	11%
148	Shaw	Dem	Hispanic Plurality	3,334	49,995	7%	6,062	63,053	10%
149	Vo	Dem	Mixed Race	3,006	45,078	7%	6,172	56,332	11%
150	Swanson	Rep	White Majority	5,286	78,351	7%	9,261	100,196	9%

<sup>46</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

**Exhibit 6: Vote By Mail by Senate District during November 2020 Presidential Election<sup>47</sup>**

Dist	State Rep	Party	District Race	2016 Mail Votes	2016 Total Votes	% 2016 Mail	2020 Mail Votes	2020 Total Votes	% 2020 Mail
4	Creighton	Republican	White Majority	4,663	62,376	7%	8,150	82,911	10%
6	Alvarado	Democrat	Hispanic Majority	11,273	147,335	8%	17,800	186,307	10%
7	Bettencourt	Republican	White Majority	22,161	317,395	7%	41,276	428,995	10%
11	Taylor	Republican	White Majority	9,299	99,009	9%	15,699	131,746	12%
13	Miles	Democrat	Black Majority	15,712	161,344	10%	26,560	206,674	13%
15	Whitmire	Democrat	Mixed Race	17,975	241,291	7%	31,898	324,731	10%
17	Huffman	Republican	White Majority	19,774	193,466	10%	35,892	256,173	14%
18	Kolkhorst	Republican	White Majority	737	15,088	5%	1,887	29,541	6%

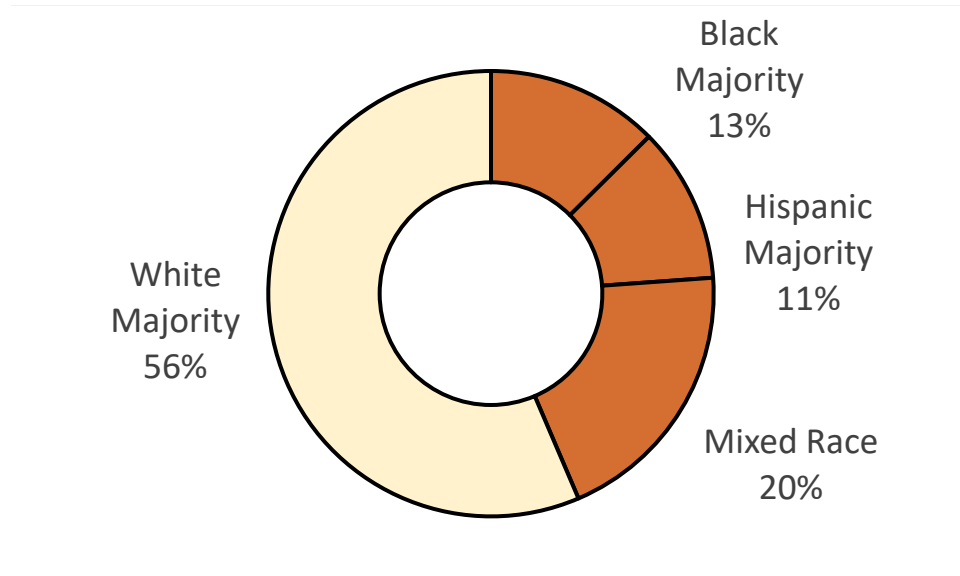
**Exhibit 7: All November 2020 Harris County Voters by State Representative District's Predominant Race<sup>48</sup>**



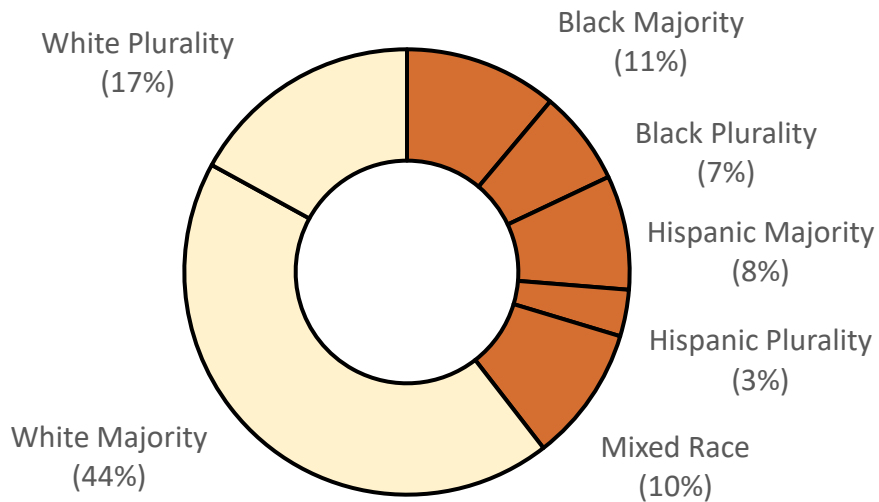
<sup>47</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

<sup>48</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

**Exhibit 8: All November 2020 Harris County Voters by State Senate District's Predominant Race<sup>49</sup>**



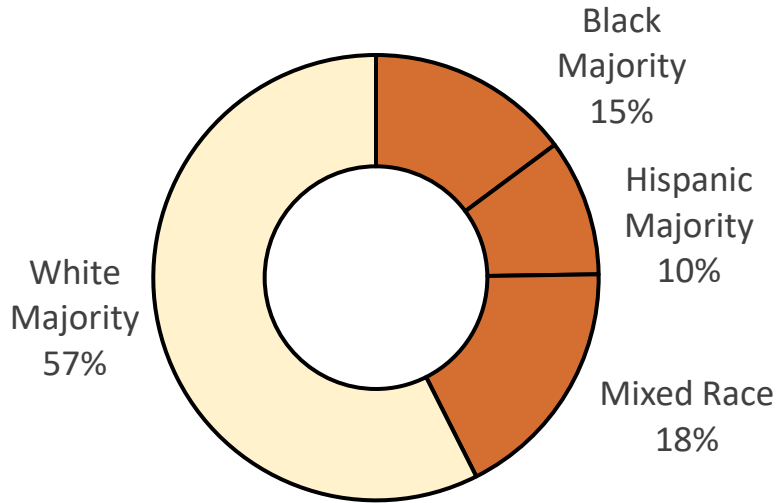
**Exhibit 9: November 2020 Harris County Mail Voters by State Representative District's Predominant Race<sup>50</sup>**



<sup>49</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

<sup>50</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

**Exhibit 10: November 2020 Harris County Mail Voters by State Senate District's Predominant Race<sup>51</sup>**



<sup>51</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjJPa?dl=0>

**Exhibit 11: Use of Expanded Hours during November 2020 Presidential Election by State Representative District<sup>52</sup>**

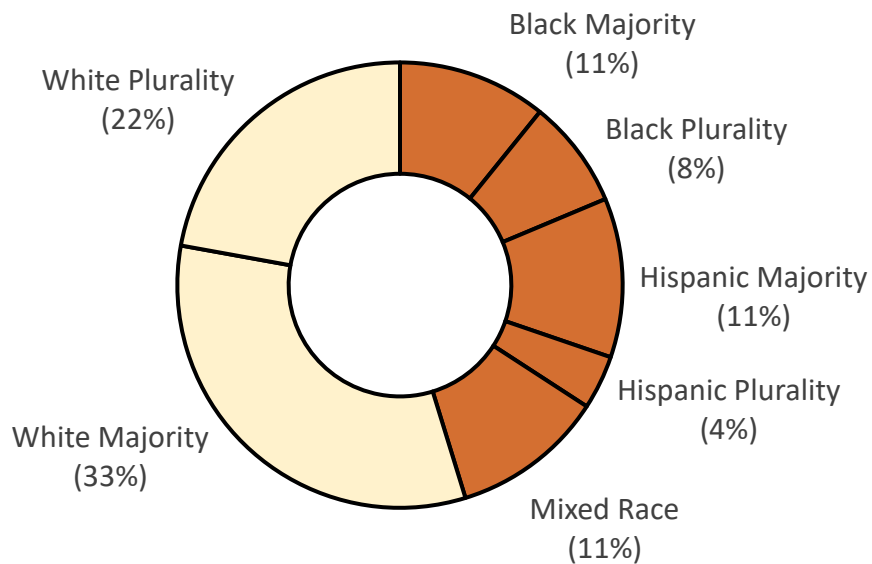
Dist	State Rep	District Race	Party	# Voters 7pm – 7am	# Voters All Hours on Same Days	% Voters During Extended vs All Hours
126	Harless	White Plurality	Republican	884	12,735	7%
127	Huberty	White Majority	Republican	739	14,572	5%
128	Cain	White Majority	Republican	646	11,629	6%
129	Paul	White Majority	Republican	657	13,450	5%
130	Oliverson	White Majority	Republican	1,098	18,057	6%
131	Allen	Black Majority	Democrat	710	9,494	7%
132	Schofield	White Plurality	Republican	1,235	17,997	7%
133	Murphy	White Majority	Republican	694	13,424	5%
134	A. Johnson	White Majority	Democrat	948	15,798	6%
135	Rosenthal	White Plurality	Democrat	997	13,308	7%
137	Wu	Mixed Race	Democrat	416	5,961	7%
138	Hull	White Plurality	Republican	744	11,015	7%
139	J. Johnson	Black Plurality	Democrat	684	10,468	7%
140	Walle	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	510	6,876	7%
141	Thompson	Black Majority	Democrat	558	7,899	7%
142	Dutton	Black Plurality	Democrat	688	9,823	7%
143	Hernandez	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	470	6,872	7%
144	Perez	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	455	6,290	7%
145	Morales	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	580	8,090	7%
146	Thierry	Black Majority	Democrat	616	8,898	7%
147	Coleman	Mixed Race	Democrat	848	11,760	7%
148	Shaw	Hispanic Plurality	Democrat	683	10,639	6%
149	Vo	Mixed Race	Democrat	667	8,887	8%
150	Swanson	White Majority	Republican	898	16,463	5%

<sup>52</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

**Exhibit 12: Use of Expanded Hours during November 2020 Presidential Election by State Senate District<sup>53</sup>**

Dist	Senator	District Race	Party	# Voters 7pm - 7am	# Voters All Hours on Same Days	% Voters During Extended vs All Hours
4	Creighton	White Majority	Republican	587	12,882	5%
6	Alvarado	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	2,527	35,564	7%
7	Bettencourt	White Majority	Republican	4,647	71,043	7%
11	Taylor	White Majority	Republican	1,112	20,059	6%
13	Miles	Black Majority	Democrat	2,467	33,628	7%
15	Whitmire	Mixed Race	Democrat	3,457	53,620	6%
17	Huffman	White Majority	Republican	2,341	38,595	6%
18	Kolkhorst	White Majority	Republican	287	5,014	6%

**Exhibit 13: All November 2020 Harris County Extended Hours Voters by State Representative District's Predominant Race<sup>54</sup>**

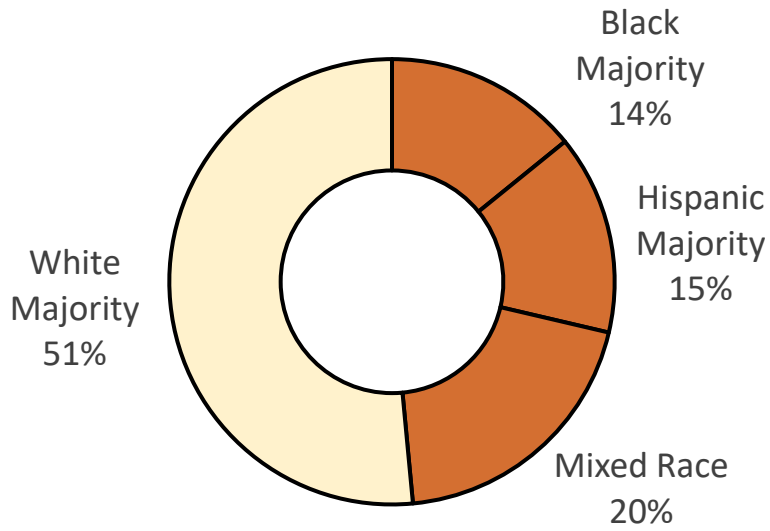


<sup>53</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

<sup>54</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>



**Exhibit 14: All November 2020 Harris County Extended Hours Voters by State Senate District's Predominant Race<sup>55</sup>**



<sup>55</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjJPa?dl=0>

**Exhibit 15: Use of In-Person Drive Thru Voting during November 2020 Presidential Election by State Representative District<sup>56</sup>**

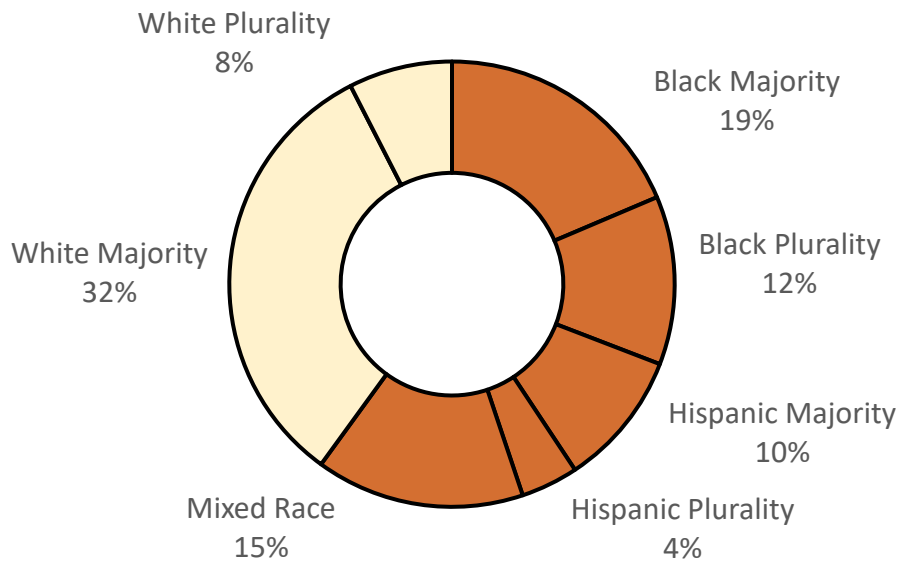
Dist	State Rep	District Race	Party	Drive Thru Voters	2020 Voters	% 2020 Voters
126	Harless	White Plurality	Republican	5,155	76,299	7%
127	Huberty	White Majority	Republican	10,019	93,817	11%
128	Cain	White Majority	Republican	1,842	74,134	2%
129	Paul	White Majority	Republican	1,152	88,299	1%
130	Oliverson	White Majority	Republican	1,495	107,518	1%
131	Allen	Black Majority	Democrat	8,763	57,426	15%
132	Schofield	White Plurality	Republican	1,275	104,155	1%
133	Murphy	White Majority	Republican	3,894	92,045	4%
134	A. Johnson	White Majority	Democrat	19,743	112,533	18%
135	Rosenthal	White Plurality	Democrat	1,689	76,420	2%
137	Wu	Mixed Race	Democrat	2,956	33,544	9%
138	Hull	White Plurality	Republican	1,535	66,721	2%
139	J. Johnson	Black Plurality	Democrat	7,877	63,990	12%
140	Walle	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	1,959	33,830	6%
141	Thompson	Black Majority	Democrat	5,518	45,563	12%
142	Dutton	Black Plurality	Democrat	7,818	58,612	13%
143	Hernandez	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	2,301	39,449	6%
144	Perez	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	4,502	32,747	14%
145	Morales	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	3,863	44,971	9%
146	Thierry	Black Majority	Democrat	9,600	57,738	17%
147	Coleman	Mixed Race	Democrat	8,538	72,112	12%
148	Shaw	Hispanic Plurality	Democrat	5,350	63,053	8%
149	Vo	Mixed Race	Democrat	7,943	56,332	14%
150	Swanson	White Majority	Republican	3,515	100,196	4%

<sup>56</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

**Exhibit 16: Use of In-Person Drive Thru Voting during November 2020 Presidential Election by State Senate District<sup>57</sup>**

Dist	Senator	District Race	Party	Drive Thru Voters	2020 Voters	% 2020 Voters
4	Creighton	White Majority	Republican	2,769	82,911	3%
6	Alvarado	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	15,617	186,307	8%
7	Bettencourt	White Majority	Republican	11,443	428,995	3%
11	Taylor	White Majority	Republican	3,220	131,746	2%
13	Miles	Black Majority	Democrat	27,333	206,674	13%
15	Whitmire	Mixed Race	Democrat	38,586	324,731	12%
17	Huffman	White Majority	Republican	29,072	256,173	11%
18	Kolkhorst	White Majority	Republican	262	29,541	1%

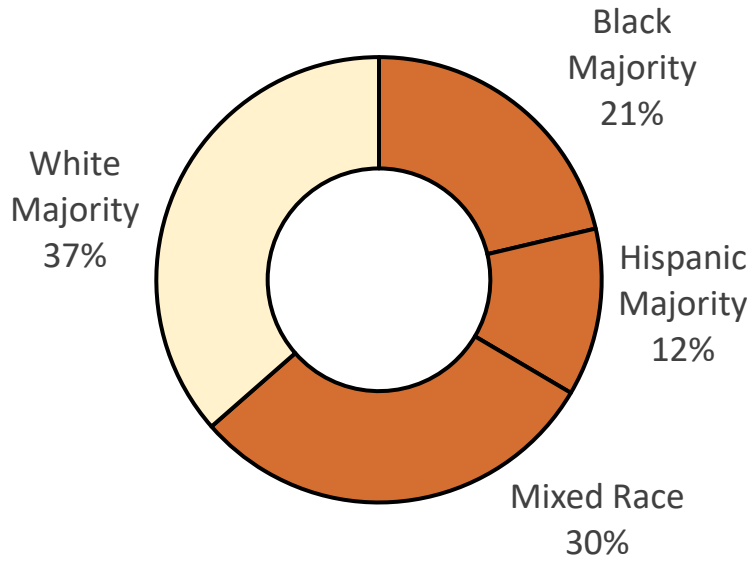
**Exhibit 17: November 2020 Harris County Drive Thru Voters by State Representative District's Predominant Race<sup>58</sup>**



<sup>57</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

<sup>58</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

**Exhibit 18: November 2020 Harris County Drive Thru Voters by State Senate District's Predominant Race<sup>59</sup>**



<sup>59</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Full Roster, <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

**Exhibit 19: Distribution of Polls for Nov 2020 Election (Election Day) Compared to Changes Based on Various Interpretations of “Eligible Voters” Standard in SB7**

\*Green denotes that a House District would gain voting locations relative to November 2020 allocations.

\*\*Pink denotes that a House District would lose voting locations relating to November 2020.

Dist	State Rep	Race	Party	2020 Polls <sup>60</sup>	SB7 Registered Voters <sup>61</sup>	SB7 Voting Age Population <sup>62</sup>	SB 7 Citizen Voting Age Population <sup>63</sup>
126	Harless	White Plurality	Republican	33	36	34	36
127	Huberty	White Majority	Republican	32	42	33	39
128	Cain	White Majority	Republican	38	36	33	38
129	Paul	White Majority	Republican	40	40	34	38
130	Oliverson	White Majority	Republican	34	47	37	42
131	Allen	Black Majority	Democrat	34	30	35	33
132	Schofield	White Plurality	Republican	32	48	39	43
133	Murphy	White Majority	Republican	34	39	35	35
134	Johnson	White Majority	Democrat	51	47	38	42
135	Rosenthal	White Plurality	Democrat	27	36	33	36
137	Wu	Mixed Race	Democrat	23	19	33	22
138	Hull	White Plurality	Republican	28	31	33	31
139	Johnson	Black Plurality	Democrat	35	33	34	33
140	Walle	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	29	22	29	22
141	Thompson	Black Majority	Democrat	38	27	31	30
142	Dutton	Black Plurality	Democrat	37	31	32	33
143	Hernandez	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	29	23	29	25
144	Perez	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	25	21	28	24
145	Morales	Hispanic Majority	Democrat	31	25	31	29
146	Thierry	Black Majority	Democrat	36	30	34	31
147	Coleman	Mixed Race	Democrat	45	38	37	39
148	Shaw	Hispanic Plurality	Democrat	36	30	32	30
149	Vo	Mixed Race	Democrat	23	29	34	31
150	Swanson	White Majority	Republican	36	46	37	43

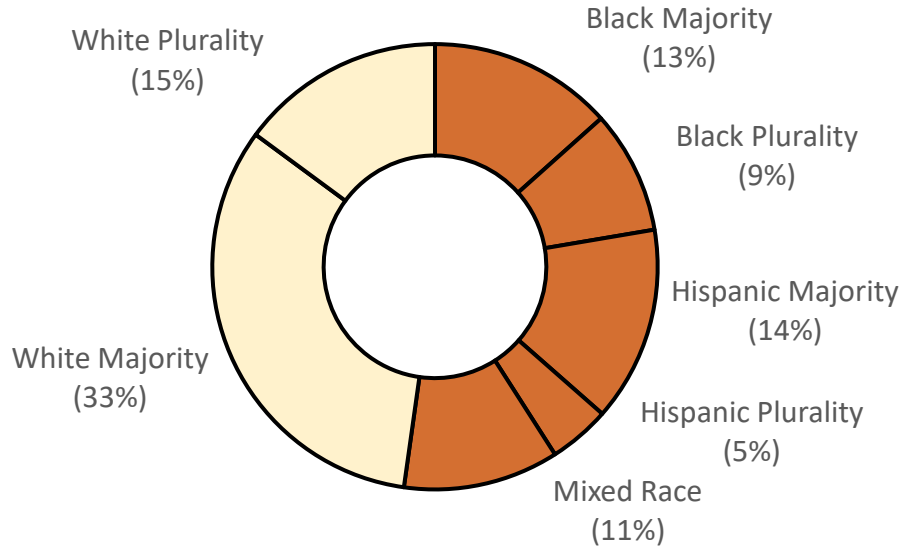
<sup>60</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 3, 2020 General and Special Elections Polling Locations <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

<sup>61</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Canvass Report, <https://www.harrisvotes.com/HISTORY/20201103/Official%20Canvass.pdf>

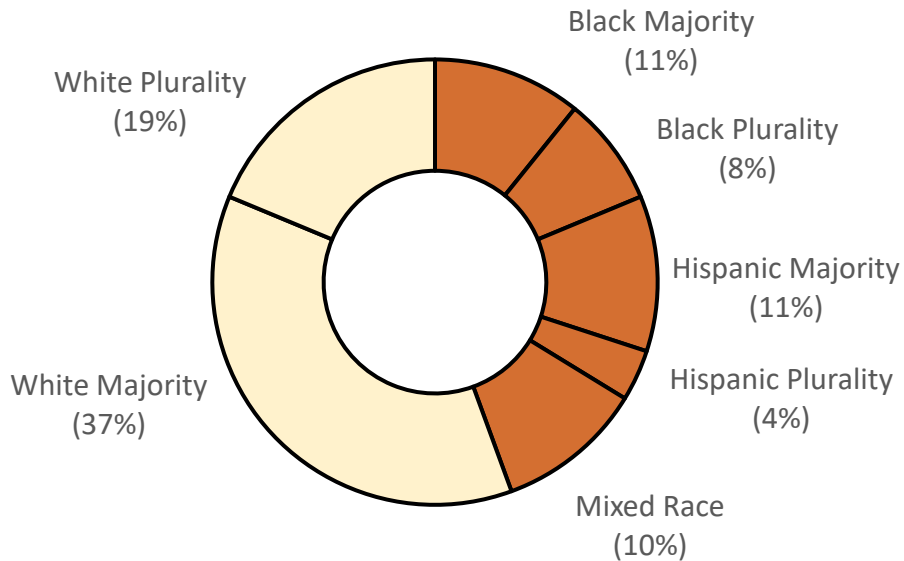
<sup>62</sup> Texas Legislative Council, District Profile Information, <https://tlc.texas.gov/data>

<sup>63</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Citizen Voting Age by Race and Ethnicity 2015-2019, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap/2015-2019-CVAP.html>

**Exhibit 20: November 2020 Election Day Polls by State Representative District's Predominant Race<sup>64</sup>**



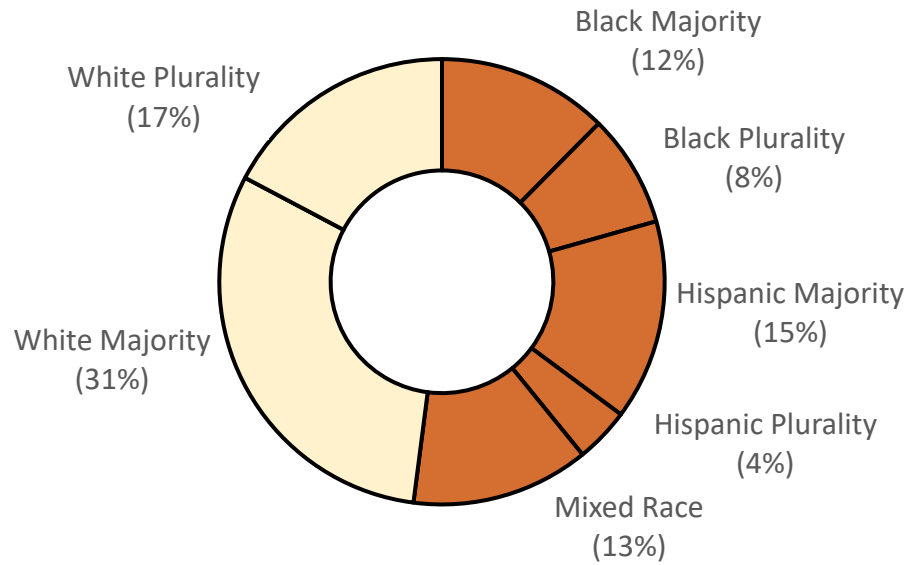
**Exhibit 21: Registered Voters Allocation for Election Day Polls by State Representative District's Predominant Race<sup>65</sup>**



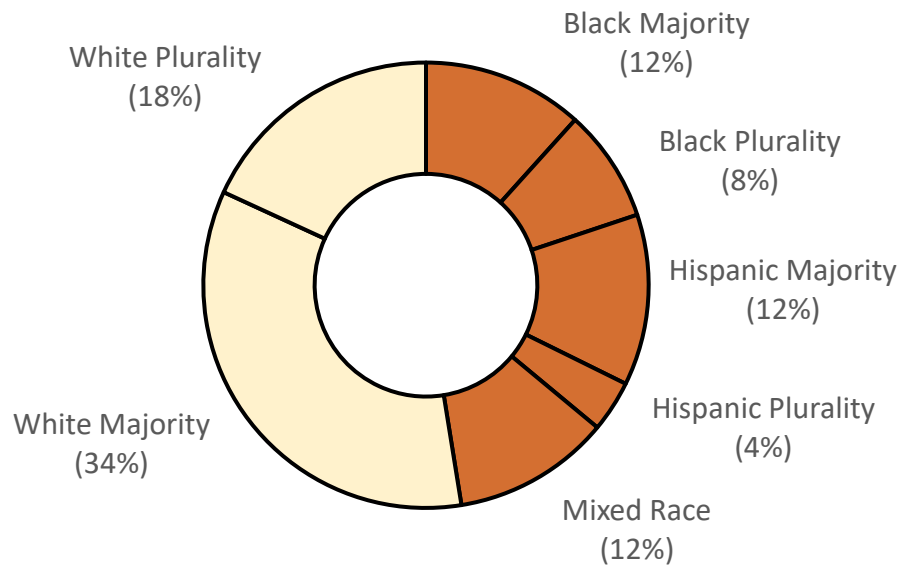
<sup>64</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 3, 2020 General and Special Elections Polling Locations <https://www.dropbox.com/sh/fg7vbrj8tg0oxlt/AACyZL6RUaDqennGbmKMbjPa?dl=0>

<sup>65</sup> Harris County Elections Administrator, November 2020 Canvass Report, <https://www.harrisvotes.com/HISTORY/20201103/Official%20Canvass.pdf>

**Exhibit 22: Voting Age Population Allocation for Election Day Polls by State Representative District's Predominant Race<sup>66</sup>**



**Exhibit 23: Citizen Voting Age Population Allocation of Election Day Polls by State Representative District's Predominant Race<sup>67</sup>**



<sup>66</sup> Texas Legislative Council, District Profile Information, <https://tlc.texas.gov/data>

<sup>67</sup> U.S. Census Bureau, Citizen Voting Age by Race and Ethnicity 2015-2019, <https://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/decennial-census/about/voting-rights/cvap/2015-2019-CVAP.html>