

City Council Candidate Packet

General Officers Election

May 1, 2021



**Introduction
City of Shoreacres
General Officers
Election 2021**

Dear Candidate;

We appreciate your interest in municipal government and trust this period will be a positive and exciting experience for you and your supporters.

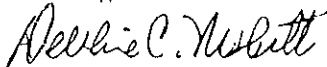
The City of Shoreacres presently operates as a Type A General Law City with Mayor-Council form of Government.

A General Election will be called for the following positions; Three (3) Alderman Positions. These positions are for a two (2) year term.

PLEASE CAREFULLY REVIEW THE CALENDAR DEADLINES

If you have any questions regarding the election process or our form of government, please let us know.

Sincerely,



Debbie C. Nesbitt



City of Shoreacres

601 Shore Acres Blvd Shoreacres, TX 77571 PH 281-471-2244
FAX 281-471-8955 www.cityofshoreacres.us

David Jennings
Mayor

Troy Harrison
City Manager

NOTICE OF DEADLINE TO FILE APPLICATIONS FOR A PLACE ON THE BALLOT

THE NEXT GENERAL ELECTION WILL BE ON SATURDAY, MAY 1, 2021, AT THE CITY OF SHOREACRES CITY COUNCIL CHAMBERS LOCATED AT 601 SHORE ACRES BLVD. SHOREACRES, TEXAS 77571.

CONTACT CITY SECRETARY DEBBIE NESBITT AT 281-471-2244 OR BY E-MAIL AT DNESBITT@CITYOFSHOREACRES.US FILING FOR A PLACE ON THE BALLOT IS SET BY THE STATE STATUTE AND WILL RUN FROM JANUARY 13, 2021 UNTILL FEBRUARY 12, 2021.

FIND ADDITIONAL ELECTION-RELATED DATES AND INFORMATION AT [HTTPS://WWW.SOS.STATE.TX.US/ELECTIONS/CANDIDATES/INDEX.SHTML](https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/candidates/index.shtml) (POSTED IN ACCORDANCE WITH TX. LEGIS. H.B. 305, EFFECTIVE SEPTEMBER 1, 2019).

FILING REQUIREMENTS ARE PER STATE STATUTE, AVAILABLE AT [HTTPS://WWW.SOS.STATE.TX.US/ELECTIONS/CANDIDATES/GUIDE/LOCAL.SHTML](https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/candidates/guide/local.shtml)

2021 Election Schedule
City of Shoreacres

Early Voting

April 19, 2021 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
April 20, 2021 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
April 21, 2021 from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.
April 22, 2021 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
April 23, 2021 from 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.
April 26, 2021 from 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
April 27, 2021 from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

Election Day

May 1, 2021 from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

NOTICE OF VOTING ORDER PRIORITY

Pursuant to Section 63.0013, Election Code:

An election officer may give voting order priority to individuals with a mobility problem that substantially impairs the person's ability to move around.

- A person assisting an individual with a mobility problem may also, at the individual's request, be given voting order priority.
- Disabilities and conditions that may qualify you for voting order priority include paralysis, lung disease, the use of portable oxygen, cardiac deficiency, severe limitation in the ability to walk due to arthritic, neurological, or orthopedic condition, wheelchair confinement, arthritis, foot disorder, the inability to walk 200 feet without stopping to rest, or use of a brace, cane, crutch, or other assistive device.
- Voters who wish to be given voting order priority, and be accepted for voting before others in line to vote at that polling place, may indicate this to any election officer serving at the polling place. The presiding election judge will determine whether the voter and the voter's assistant, if applicable, will be brought forward to the front of the line.

AVISO de PRIORIDAD de ORDEN de VOTACIÓN

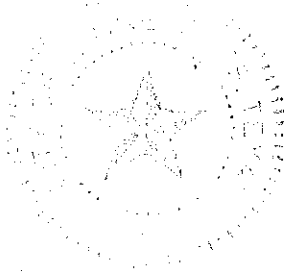
De conformidad con la Sección 63.0013, Código Electoral:

Un oficial de elecciones puede dar prioridad de orden de votación a individuos con un problema de movilidad que dificulta sustancialmente la capacidad de la persona para moverse.

- Una persona que asiste a un individuo con un problema de movilidad también puede, a petición del individuo, ser dado prioridad en el orden de votación.
- Discapacidades y condiciones que pueden calificarle para prioridad de orden de votación incluyen parálisis, enfermedad pulmonary, el uso de oxígeno portátil, deficiencia cardíaca, limitación severa en la habilidad para caminar debido a condiciones artríticas, neurológicas u ortopédicas, confinamiento de silla de ruedas, artritis, trastorno de pie, la incapacidad para caminar 200 pies sin parar para descansar, o el uso de una abrazadera, bastón, muleta u otro dispositivo de ayuda.
- Votantes que desean recibir prioridad de orden de votación, y ser aceptados para votar antes que otros en la fila para votar en el lugar de votación, pueden indicar esto a cualquier funcionario de elecciones que prestan servicios en el lugar de votación. El juez presidente de elecciones determinará si el votante y el asistente del votante, si es aplicable, serán adelantado al frente de la línea.

NOTICE OF DRAWING FOR PLACE ON BALLOT

Notice is hereby given of a drawing to determine the order in which the names of candidates are to be printed on the ballot for the election to be held on May 1, 2021 in Shoreacres, Texas. The drawing will be held at 10:00 a.m. on February 18, 2021 at 601 Shore Acres Blvd., Shoreacres, Texas in the Council Chambers.

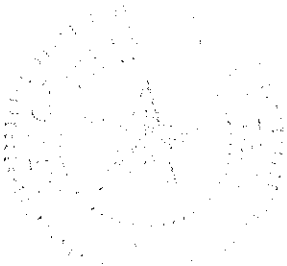


Debbie C. Nesbitt

Debbie C. Nesbitt, City Secretary
Officer conducting Drawing

AVISO DEL SORTEO PARA UN LUGAR EN LA BOLETA

Por lo presente se da aviso que habrá un sorteo para determinar la orden en que aparecerán los nombres de los candidatos en la boleta para la elección que se celebrará el May 1, 2021, en Shoreacres, Texas. El sorteo tendrá lugar a las 10:00 a.m., February 18, 2021 a 601 Shore Acres Blvd., Shoreacres, Texas in the Council Chambers.



Debbie C. Nesbitt

Debbie C. Nesbitt
Oficial Manejando el Sorteo

Critical Candidate Information

NOTARIZATIONS

Note that the Applications for candidacy require that an oath must be administered by a Notary Public or other qualified individual. **DO NOT** pre sign the application or any other forms that require notarization or an oath to be administered until in the presence of a notary.

FILING THE APPLICATION FOR A PLACE ON THE BALLOT

The first day a candidate can file an application for a place on the ballot is **January 13, 2021** and the last day to file is **February 12, 2021** by 5:00 p.m. The applications are to be submitted to the City Secretary in person, by mail or any other method of transmission during the filing period. Applications must be *received* by the City Secretary by the filing deadline. All applications will be dated and time stamped. Late applications will **NOT** be accepted.

DRAWING FOR A PLACE ON THE BALLOT

The order in which the candidates' names are listed on the ballot is determined by a drawing conducted by the City Secretary. The drawing will be held on February 18, 2021 at 10:00 a.m. in City Hall at 601 Shoreacres Blvd. Shoreacres, Texas 77571.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE REPORTS

The first campaign finance report is due April 1, 2021 (30th day report) and the second is due April 23, 2021 (8th day report). A Final Report may be filed at a point after the election in which you do not expect to accept or expend any more campaign funds. If a Final Report is not filed, Semi-Annual Reports will be due annually on January 15th and July 15th. All forms are filed with the City Secretary. The City Secretary is not required to send a candidate or officeholder a notice to file; has no responsibility for making sure candidates, officeholders or political committees file the required documents; nor the authority to penalize a filer for failure to submit a required filing. However, be aware that there are penalties for violating the Campaign Finance Law and all reports are subject to open record requests by individuals or the press. Candidates should use the Texas Ethics Commission for guidance and review Title 15 at the following: <https://www.ethics.state.tx.us/statutes/title15.php>

VOTING INFORMATION

The last day to register to vote in order to be eligible to vote in the May 2021 Election is April 1, 2021. Early Voting is on weekdays, April 19, 2021 – April 27, 2021 during regular office hours Monday through Thursday 8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Fridays 8:30 a.m. until 12:00 p.m., with extended office hours on Monday and Wednesday, April 21st and Tuesday 27th from 7:00 a.m. to 7:00 p.m.

PLEASE READ - ELECTION DAY – May 1, 2021

A candidate may enter the polling place (located in the City Hall Building) in order to vote, ***but cannot remain in the polling place for any other reason.*** All electioneering must take place at least 100 feet from outside doors from which a voter may enter the polling place. Additionally, campaign buttons, t-shirts with election messages, etc. are not allowed inside the polling place and you or other individuals will not be allowed within 100 feet of the polling place outside doors until such items are removed or covered.

CANVASSING THE ELECTION/OATH OF OFFICE

The canvassing of election returns, issuance of certificate of election and the oath of office will be scheduled on May 10, 2021.

First Steps for Candidates Running for a City Office

This quick-start guide for candidates seeking a city office is not intended to provide comprehensive information. For more details, including information on political advertising requirements, fundraising rules, and filing schedules, see the Texas Ethics Commission's (TEC) website at www.ethics.state.tx.us.

1. All candidates must file a Campaign Treasurer Appointment (Form CTA)

All candidates must file Form CTA even if you do not intend to raise or spend any money. Form CTA is required to be filed before you file an application for a place on the ballot, raise or spend any money for your campaign, or announce your candidacy. File Form CTA with the city clerk or city secretary, as applicable.

2. Opposed Candidates: Will you accept or spend more than \$500 for the election?

- YES:
 - You do not qualify to file on the modified reporting schedule.
 - You are **required** to file pre-election campaign finance reports using Form C/OH if you have an opponent on the ballot.
 - Pre-election reports are due 30 days and 8 days prior to each election. To be timely filed, pre-election reports must be received by the city clerk or city secretary no later than the due date.
- NO:
 - You can elect to file on the modified reporting schedule by completing the *Modified Reporting Declaration* on page two of Form CTA. File form CTA with the city clerk or city secretary.
 - If you elect to file on the modified reporting schedule, you do not have to file pre-election campaign finance reports due 30 days and 8 days prior to the election.
- Exceed \$500: If you elect to file on the modified reporting schedule but later exceed \$500 in either contributions or expenditures, what reports you will be required to file depends upon when you exceed \$500.
 - If you exceed \$500 prior to the 30th day before the election, you are **required** to file pre-election campaign finance reports due 30 days and 8 days prior to an election using Form C/OH. To be timely filed, pre-election reports must be received by the city clerk or city secretary no later than the due date.
 - If you exceed \$500 after the 30th day before the election, you are **required** to file an Exceeded \$500 Limit report using Form C/OH. To be timely filed, this report must be filed with the city clerk or city secretary within 48 hours of exceeding \$500.
 - If you exceed \$500 prior to the 8th day before the election, you are **required** to file a pre-election campaign finance report due 8 days prior to an election using Form C/OH. To be timely filed, the pre-election report must be received by the city clerk or city secretary no later than the due date.

3. Unopposed Candidates

If you do not have an opponent whose name will appear on the ballot in the election, you are an unopposed candidate and are not required to file pre-election campaign finance reports prior to that election.

4. All candidates must file semiannual campaign finance reports (Form C/OH)

All candidates are **required** to file semiannual reports using Form C/OH even if you have no campaign activity or were unsuccessful in the election. Semiannual reports are due on January 15th and July 15th and must be filed with the city clerk or city secretary. To end your filing obligations, you must cease campaign activity and file a Final report using Form C/OH and attaching Form C/OH-FR (Designation of Final Report). See the "Ending Your Campaign" FAQ at www.ethics.state.tx.us/whatsnew/EndingYourCampaign.pdf for more information.

5. **All candidates can use the TEC's Filing Application to prepare campaign finance reports (Form C/OH)**
You can use the TEC's Filing Application at www.ethics.state.tx.us/File/ to prepare a PDF version of your campaign finance report (Form C/OH). Select "Local Authority" and follow the steps to set up an account and login to the application. Once you have completed your report, print out a copy, get it notarized, and file it with the city clerk or city secretary by the appropriate deadline.

6. **Need More Information?**
TEC has published a campaign finance guide for local candidates and officeholders located at www.ethics.state.tx.us/guides/coh_local_guide.pdf. Also, you can visit our website at www.ethics.state.tx.us to find forms, instructions, common reporting errors (under "Hot Topics"), political advertising and fundraising guides, and other information you may find useful.

INSTRUCTIONS

An application to have the name of a candidate placed on the ballot for any general election may not be filed earlier than 30 days before the deadline prescribed by this code for filing the application. An application filed before that day is void. All fields **must** be completed unless specifically marked optional.

The general election filing deadline is 5:00 p.m. 78 days prior to election day for any uniform election date.

If you have questions about the application, please contact the Secretary of State's Elections Division at 800-252-8683.

NEPOTISM LAW

The candidate must sign this statement indicating his awareness of the nepotism law. The nepotism prohibitions of chapter 573, Government Code, are summarized below:

No officer may appoint, or vote for or confirm the appointment or employment of any person related within the second degree by affinity (marriage) or the third degree by consanguinity (blood) to himself, or to any other member of the governing body or court on which he serves when the compensation of that person is to be paid out of public funds or fees of office. However, nothing in the law prevents the appointment, voting for, or confirmation of anyone who has been continuously employed in the office or employment for the following period prior to the election or appointment of the officer or member related to the employee in the prohibited degree: six months, if the officer or member is elected at the general election for state and county officers.

No candidate may take action to influence an employee of the office to which the candidate is seeking election or an employee or officer of the governmental body to which the candidate is seeking election regarding the appointment or employment of a person related to the candidate in a prohibited degree as noted above. This prohibition does not apply to a candidate's actions with respect to a bona fide class or category of employees or prospective employees.

Examples of relatives within the third degree of consanguinity are as follows:

- (1) First degree: parent, child;
- (2) Second degree: brother, sister, grandparent, grandchild;
- (3) Third degree: great-grandparent, great-grandchild, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece.

These include relatives by blood, half-blood, and legal adoption. Examples of relatives within the second degree of affinity are as follows:

- (1) First degree: spouse, spouse's parent, son-in-law, daughter-in-law;
- (2) Second degree: brother's spouse, sister's spouse, spouse's brother, spouse's sister, spouse's grandparent.

Persons related by affinity (marriage) include spouses of relatives by consanguinity, and, if married, the spouse and the spouse's relatives by consanguinity. These examples are not all inclusive.

FOOTNOTES

¹For rules concerning the form of a candidate's name or nickname on the ballot, see Subchapter B, Chapter 52 of the Texas Election Code.

²Inclusion of a candidate's VUID is optional. However, many candidates are required to be registered voters in the territory from which the office is elected at the time of the filing deadline. Please visit the Elections Division of the Secretary of State's website for additional information. <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/laws/hb484-faq.shtml>

³This refers to the length of residence inside the district or territory from which the office is elected. For example, length of residence in a school district, for a school trustee office elected at large. This field **MUST BE COMPLETED**.

⁴All oaths, affidavits, or affirmations made within this State may be administered and a certificate of the fact given by a judge, clerk, or commissioner of any court of record, a notary public, a justice of the peace, city secretary (for a city office), and the Secretary of State of Texas.

ALL INFORMATION IS REQUIRED TO BE PROVIDED UNLESS INDICATED OPTIONAL

APPLICATION FOR A PLACE ON THE _____				GENERAL ELECTION BALLOT	
TO: City Secretary/Secretary of Board					
I request that my name be placed on the above-named official ballot as a candidate for the office indicated below.					
OFFICE SOUGHT (Include any place number or other distinguishing number, if any.)				INDICATE TERM <input type="checkbox"/> FULL <input type="checkbox"/> UNEXPIRED	
FULL NAME (First, Middle, Last)			PRINT NAME AS YOU WANT IT TO APPEAR ON THE BALLOT ¹		
PERMANENT RESIDENCE ADDRESS (Do not include a P.O. Box or Rural Route. If you do not have a residence address, describe the address at which you receive personal mail and location of residence.)			PUBLIC MAILING ADDRESS (Campaign mailing address, if available.)		
CITY	STATE	ZIP	CITY	STATE	ZIP
PUBLIC EMAIL ADDRESS (If available)		OCCUPATION (Do not leave blank)	DATE OF BIRTH / /		VOTER REGISTRATION VUID NUMBER (Optional) ²
TELEPHONE CONTACT INFORMATION (Optional) Home: Work: Cell:		LENGTH OF CONTINUOUS RESIDENCE AS OF DATE APPLICATION SWORN			
		IN STATE		IN TERRITORY FROM WHICH THE OFFICE SOUGHT IS ELECTED ³	
		_____ year (s) _____ month(s)		_____ year (s) _____ month(s)	
If using a nickname as part of your name to appear on the ballot, you are also signing and swearing to the following statements: I further swear that my nickname does not constitute a slogan nor does it indicate a political, economic, social, or religious view or affiliation. I have been commonly known by this nickname for at least three years prior to this election.					
Before me, the undersigned authority, on this day personally appeared (name) _____, who being by me here and now duly sworn, upon oath says:					
"I, (name) _____, of _____ County, Texas, being a candidate for the office of _____, swear that I will support and defend the Constitution and laws of the United States and of the State of Texas. I am a citizen of the United States eligible to hold such office under the constitution and laws of this state. I have not been finally convicted of a felony for which I have not been pardoned or had my full rights of citizenship restored by other official action. I have not been determined by a final judgment of a court exercising probate jurisdiction to be totally mentally incapacitated or partially mentally incapacitated without the right to vote. I am aware of the nepotism law, Chapter 573, Government Code.					
I further swear that the foregoing statements included in my application are in all things true and correct."					
X			_____		
			SIGNATURE OF CANDIDATE		
Sworn to and subscribed before me at _____, this the _____ day of _____, _____.					
SEAL					
Signature of Officer Administering Oath ⁴			Title of Officer Administering Oath		
TO BE COMPLETED BY CITY SECRETARY OR SECRETARY OF BOARD:					
(See Section 1.007)					
		Date Received		Signature of Secretary	
Voter Registration Status Verified <input type="checkbox"/>					

INSTRUCCIONES

La solicitud para que el nombre de un candidato figure en la boleta para cualquier elección general no deberá registrarse antes de los treinta (30) días previos a la fecha límite para registrar la solicitud, según lo prescribe este código. Cualquier solicitud registrada antes de esa fecha se declarará inválida. Todos los campos **deben ser completados** a menos que se indique específicamente marcados como opcional.

El último día para registrarse es a las 5 de la tarde setenta y ocho (78) días antes del día de la elección en el caso de elecciones uniformes.

Si tiene alguna pregunta sobre la solicitud, por favor póngase en contacto con la división de elecciones del Secretario de Estado al 800-252-8683.

LEY SOBRE EL NEPOTISMO

El candidato deberá firmar esta declaración para indicar que tiene conocimiento sobre la ley sobre el nepotismo. A continuación figuran las prohibiciones del nepotismo según el capítulo 573 de Código Gobierno:

Ningún funcionario podrá nombrar, votar por o confirmar el nombramiento o empleo de ninguno de sus parientes en segundo grado por afinidad (matrimonio) o en tercer grado por consanguinidad (sangre), o de los parientes de cualquier otro integrante del cuerpo directivo o tribunal en que el funcionario celebre sesión cuando la compensación para esa persona se pague con fondos públicos u honorarios de su puesto oficial. Sin embargo, la ley no prohíbe el nombramiento, el votar por o la confirmación de ninguna persona que haya trabajado en la oficina de manera continua o el empleo para el siguiente período antes de la elección o el nombramiento del funcionario o miembro emparentado con el empleado en el grado prohibido: seis meses, si el funcionario o miembro se elige en una elección general de funcionarios de estado y condado.

Ningún candidato podrá influir sobre un empleado relacionado al puesto oficial al cual el candidato aspira o un empleado o funcionario del cuerpo fiscal al cual el candidato aspira respecto del nombramiento o el empleo de un pariente del candidato en un grado prohibido según se indica arriba. Esta restricción no se dirige a las acciones de un candidato respecto de una clase o categoría de empleados o posibles empleados de buena fe.

Los ejemplos de parentesco en tercer grado por consanguinidad son los siguientes:

- (1) Primer grado: padre, madre, hijo(a);
- (2) Segundo grado: hermano(a), abuelo(a), nieto(a);
- (3) Tercer grado: bisabuelo(a), bisnieto(a), tío(a), sobrino(a).

Los siguientes incluyen parentescos de consanguinidad, medios hermanos y adopción legal. Los ejemplos de parentescos en segundo grado por afinidad son los siguientes:

- (1) Primer grado: cónyuge, suegro(a), yerno, nuera;
- (2) Segundo grado: cuñado(a), abuelo(a) del cónyuge.

Las personas que están emparentadas por afinidad (matrimonio) incluyen los cónyuges de parientes emparentados por consanguinidad, y, si casados, el cónyuge y los parientes del cónyuge por consanguinidad. No todos estos ejemplos son inclusivos.

NOTAS

¹Para reglas sobre la forma del nombre de un candidato o apodo en la boleta electoral, vea el subcapítulo B, Capítulo 52 del Código Electoral de Texas.

²La inclusión del número único de identificación de votante (VUID, por sus siglas en Inglés) es opcional. Sin embargo, para muchos candidatos, es un requisito estar registrados como votantes en el territorio por el cual serían electos a partir de la fecha límite de la solicitud. Puede encontrar información adicional sobre el requisito de registro de votante en nuestra página: <http://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/laws/hb484-faq.shtml>

³Esto se refiere a la duración de la residencia dentro del distrito o territorio de que se elige la oficina. Por ejemplo, la duración de residencia en un distrito escolar, para una oficina del consejero escolar elegida en general. Este campo **DEBE SER COMPLETADO**.

⁴Los juramentos, las declaraciones juradas o las afirmaciones que se efectúen dentro de este Estado podrán ser administradas por un juez, escribano o comisionado de alguna corte de registro, por un notario público, un juez de paz, un secretario de la ciudad o el Secretario de Estado de Texas, quienes cuentan con la capacidad de proporcionar un certificado del hecho.

DEBE PROPORCIONARSE LA INFORMACIÓN REQUERIDA A MENOS QUE SE INDIQUE QUE ES OPCIONAL

SOLICITUD PARA FIGURAR EN LA BOLETA DE _____ ELECCIÓN GENERAL					
A: Secretario(a) de la Ciudad/ Secretario del Consejo					
Solicito que mi nombre figure en la boleta oficial indicada más arriba como candidato/a al cargo a continuación.					
PUESTO OFICIAL SOLICITADO (Incluya cualquier número de cargo u otro número distintivo, si el cargo lo tiene.)				INDIQUE TÉRMINO <input type="checkbox"/> TÉRMINO COMPLETO <input type="checkbox"/> TÉRMINO INCOMPLETO	
NOMBRE COMPLETO (Primer nombre, segundo nombre, apellido)			ESCRIBA SU NOMBRE COMO DESEA QUE FIGURE EN LA BOLETA ¹		
DIRECCIÓN RESIDENCIAL PERMANENTE (No incluya una casilla postal o una ruta rural. Si usted no tiene una dirección residencial, describa el lugar en que recibe correspondencia personal y la ubicación de su residencia.)			DIRECCIÓN POSTAL PÚBLICA (Dirección en la que recibirá correspondencia relacionada a su campaña, si es disponible.)		
CIUDAD	ESTADO	CÓDIGO POSTAL	CIUDAD	ESTADO	CÓDIGO POSTAL
CORREO ELECTRÓNICO PÚBLICO (Si está disponible.)	EMPLEO (No deje este espacio en blanco.)		FECHA DE NACIMIENTO / /	VOID – NÚMERO UNICO DE IDENTIFICACION DE VOTANTE (Opcional) ²	
INFORMACIÓN DE CONTACTO (Opcional) Tel. residencial: Tel. laboral: Tel. celular:		DURACIÓN DE RESIDENCIA CONTINUA AL MOMENTO DE JURAMENTAR ESTA SOLICITUD			
		EN EL ESTADO ____ año(s) ____ mes(es)		EN EL TERRITORIO POR EL CUAL SERIA ELECTO/A ³ ____ año(s) ____ mes(es)	
En caso de usar un apodo como parte de su nombre en la boleta, usted también firma y jura lo siguiente: Asimismo, juro que mi apodo no constituye un lema político ni tampoco es una indicación de mis creencias o afiliaciones políticas, económicas, sociales o religiosas. Se me ha conocido por este apodo durante al menos tres años antes de esta elección.					
Ante mí, la autoridad suscrita, compareció (nombre) _____, quien frente a mí y bajo juramento debido, declara:					
"Yo, (nombre) _____, del condado de _____, Texas, siendo candidato para el cargo oficial de _____, juro solemnemente que apoyaré y defenderé la Constitución y las leyes de los Estados Unidos y del Estado de Texas. Soy ciudadano de los Estados Unidos elegible para ocupar tal cargo oficial bajo la Constitución y las leyes de este Estado. No se me ha condenado por un delito mayor por el cual no haya sido absuelto o por el cual no se me hayan restituido enteramente mis derechos de ciudadanía por medio de otra acción oficial. No existe un fallo final de un tribunal testamentario que me declare total o parcialmente incapacitado mentalmente sin derecho a votar. Yo tengo conocimiento de la ley sobre el nepotismo según el Capítulo 573 del Código de Gobierno.					
Además, juro que las declaraciones anteriores que incluyo en mi solicitud son verdaderas y correctas".					
X			_____ FIRMA DEL CANDIDATO		
Jurado y suscrito ante mí en _____, este día _____ de _____, _____.					
_____ Firma del oficial que administra el juramento ⁴			_____ Título del oficial que administra el juramento		
TO BE COMPLETED BY CITY SECRETARY OR SECRETARY OF BOARD:					
(See Section 1.007)		_____		_____	
		Date Received		Signature of Secretary	
Voter Registration Status Verified <input type="checkbox"/>					

CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

There are basic principles of decency, honesty, and fair play that every candidate and political committee in this state has a moral obligation to observe and uphold, in order that, after vigorously contested but fairly conducted campaigns, our citizens may exercise their constitutional rights to a free and untrammelled choice and the will of the people may be fully and clearly expressed on the issues.

THEREFORE:

- (1) I will conduct the campaign openly and publicly and limit attacks on my opponent to legitimate challenges to my opponent's record and stated positions on issues.
- (2) I will not use or permit the use of character defamation, whispering campaigns, libel, slander, or scurrilous attacks on any candidate or the candidate's personal or family life.
- (3) I will not use or permit any appeal to negative prejudice based on race, sex, religion, or national origin.
- (4) I will not use campaign material of any sort that misrepresents, distorts, or otherwise falsifies the facts, nor will I use malicious or unfounded accusations that aim at creating or exploiting doubts, without justification, as to the personal integrity or patriotism of my opponent.
- (5) I will not undertake or condone any dishonest or unethical practice that tends to corrupt or undermine our system of free elections or that hampers or prevents the full and free expression of the will of the voters, including any activity aimed at intimidating voters or discouraging them from voting.
- (6) I will defend and uphold the right of every qualified voter to full and equal participation in the electoral process, and will not engage in any activity aimed at intimidating voters or discouraging them from voting.
- (7) I will immediately and publicly repudiate methods and tactics that may come from others that I have pledged not to use or condone. I shall take firm action against any subordinate who violates any provision of this code or the laws governing elections.

I, the undersigned, candidate for election to public office in the State of Texas or campaign treasurer of a political committee, hereby voluntarily endorse, subscribe to, and solemnly pledge myself to conduct the campaign in accordance with the above principles and practices.

Signature

Date

Election Calendar

For a City's General Election on

May 1, 2021

This calendar indicates the dates for actions necessary in a general election of city officers to be held on May 1, 2021. It includes all major actions for which the Election Code prescribes a specific date or deadline for performance, but it does not include all actions (e.g., preparation of ballot boxes and other election equipment and of sets of precinct election forms) for which the beginning date for performance can vary from one city to another depending on local factors. Each city secretary should use the chart in M §9.02 of the *Texas Municipal Election Law Manual* together with this calendar to fill in those dates on the city secretary's personal election calendar created in accordance with local conditions [see M §9.03]. The city secretary's personal calendar should also reflect dates that the city secretary prefers in place of the discretionary dates recommended in this calendar.

Column 5 indicates the time interval between the date of the action and election day. For example, the notation 50th in the entry for March 12 means that the day for beginning mandatory office hours is the 50th day before election day; the notation "+10" in the entry for May 11 means that the last day for the presiding judge of the early voting ballot board to mail to voters notices of rejected mail ballots is the 10th day after election day.

When there is a statutory provision prescribing the last day for the performance of an act, the number in Column 5 reflects that day. If the statutory day must be moved because of a Saturday, Sunday, or state or national holiday, the resulting date is designated in Columns 1 and 2, and Column 5 indicates, in parentheses and italics, the actual number of days measured from election day.

In preparing a personal calendar, the city secretary should remember the rule in EC §1.006 that if the last day for performance of an action falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or a state or national holiday, the deadline date is usually extended to the next regular business day whether the day is a city holiday or not [see M §2.16(a)]. When a deadline is extended for this reason, the extended date is used for determining other dates that are calculated in relation to the event of the extended date. Exceptions are noted in this calendar.

Major steps are in ALL CAPS. Steps for early voting are in *ITALICS*.

Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Mon Dec 14	LAST DAY to begin posting on bulletin board the notice of the dates of the filing period for the general election. (30 days before first day to file application for a place on the ballot). SOS has ruled that notice must contain location where applications will be received.	City Secretary	11.05(f)	138 th
Thu Dec 31	Obtain a supply of the following forms: candidate's application for place on ballot; appointment of campaign treasurer (candidate and specific-purpose committee); report of contributions and expenditures (candidate-officeholder and specific-purpose committee); application for mail ballot, and a set of administrative forms if ordered from a supply house. (Set up schedule for ordering precinct sets and other forms if they are to be ordered later.)	City Secretary	7.11 et seq. 18.10	*121 st
Dec 31- Jan 22	Review recommendation for following steps listed in M §9.02 for possible needed or desired action: Steps 1 through 5 (revising election precincts; designating polling places; changing method of voting if equipment is available but not adopted for use or if acquisition of equipment by city is desired); Step 12 (establishing or changing terms of election judges).	City Secretary and City Council	9.02	*121 st thru *99 th

*An asterisk in Column 5 indicates the time stated is not required by statute.

Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Fri Jan 1	<i>First day voters may submit an application for a ballot by mail (ABBM), for an Annual ABBM, or for a Federal Postcard Application (FPCA).</i>	City Secretary	16.51	120 th
Wed Jan 13	GENERAL ELECTION FIRST DAY FOR FILING APPLICATION for place on ballot. This is the 30 th day before filing deadline.	City Secretary	11.05	108 th
Jan 13	FIRST DAY FOR FILING DECLARATION OF WRITE-IN CANDIDACY.	City Secretary	11.10	108 th
Fri Jan 15	Last day for timely filing of semi-annual report of contributions and expenditures.	City Secretary	18.05	106 th
Mon Jan 18- Feb 12	Recommended period for CALLING ELECTION AND POSTING NOTICE OF ELECTION on bulletin board.	Mayor ⁽¹⁾	10.02 10.03 10.04 10.12	*103 rd thru 78 th
Mon Feb 1	LAST DAY for small city in small county to provide secretary of state notice of intent to use exception to accessibility requirements or show undue burden, if required. 90 th day is on Sun. This action is extended to Mon, Feb 1 (89 th day).	City Secretary	7.07(d), (e), (f)	90 th (89 th)
Tue Feb 9	If the candidate dies on or before Feb 9 (day before the 2 nd day before filing deadline, in other words, the 3 rd day before the filing deadline), the City Secretary MUST remove candidate's name from ballot. NOTE - If a candidate dies after this date but on or before the filing deadline, the City Secretary MAY choose to remove the candidate's name from the ballot, in which case the filing deadline is extended to the 5 th day after the regular filing deadline.	City Secretary	11.25(a)	81 st
Fri Feb 12	GENERAL ELECTION STATUTORY LAST DAY FOR ORDERING ELECTION. ⁽²⁾	Mayor ⁽¹⁾	10.04	78 th
Feb 12	LAST DAY FOR FILING APPLICATION FOR PLACE ON BALLOT (must be received by 5 p.m.). City Secretary's office should stay open until 5 p.m. NOTE - If a candidate dies after February 9 but on or before the filing deadline, the City Secretary MAY choose to remove the candidate's name from the ballot, in which case the filing deadline is extended to the 5 th day after the regular filing deadline.	City Secretary	11.05(a) 11.06 11.05(b)	78 th
Feb 12	Recommended LAST DAY FOR NOTICE DESIGNATING ELECTION PRECINCTS AND POLLING PLACES.	City Council	3.07	*78 th
Mon Feb 15	Recommended beginning date for preliminary work on appointment of election judges.	City Secretary	4.08	*75 th

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Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Feb 15	Recommended last day to POST 72 HOUR NOTICE OF DRAWING for order of names on ballot. Must be posted at least 72 hours preceding the time of the drawing. NOTE: Feb 15 is Presidents' Day, a state holiday. If the city is open for business, these recommended actions may be taken.	City Secretary	8.06	*75 th
Tue Feb 16	LAST DAY FOR A WRITE-IN CANDIDATE to declare candidacy in the GENERAL election.	City Secretary	11.10	74 th
Wed Feb 17	If no candidate has an opponent in an election considered to be a separate election, deliver the certification of unopposed candidates to the city council.	City Secretary	10.23	73 rd
Feb 17	LAST DAY FOR FILING APPLICATION FOR PLACE ON THE BALLOT, If a candidate died after February 11 but on or before the filing deadline, and the City Secretary chose to remove the candidate's name from the ballot (see Feb 12 entry).	City Secretary	11.05(b)	73 rd (5 th day after filing deadline)
Feb 18-22	Recommended period to CONDUCT DRAWING FOR ORDER OF NAMES ON BALLOT. Prepare ballot format and send it to printer.	City Secretary	8.06	*72 nd thru *68 th
Fri Feb 19	LAST DAY for a ballot candidate in general election to withdraw and have name omitted from the ballot (withdrawal request must be received by 5 p.m.). EXCEPTION: A withdrawal submitted after this date is valid if it is submitted before the ballots are prepared AND if the public notice of the logic and accuracy test has not been published.	City Secretary	8.05(b) 11.22(b)	71 st
Feb 19	LAST DAY for a write-in candidate to withdraw in general election and have name omitted from write-in list. The statute does not state a time, but the SOS considers 5 p.m. the deadline.	City Secretary	11.22(b)	71 st
Fri Feb 19	LAST DAY that a declaration of ineligibility causes omission of candidate's name from ballot in the general election. City secretary's office should stay open until 5 p.m.	City Secretary	11.23 11.24	71 st
Sat Feb 20	LAST DAY to order a SPECIAL ELECTION to fill a vacancy so that the filing deadline will be the 62 nd day before election day. This date remains on Sat because it is not the last day to order a special election.	City Council City Secretary	13.06	70 th
Mon Feb 22	LAST DAY to withdraw from GENERAL election IF filing deadline was extended due to removal of deceased candidate's name from the ballot. EXCEPTION: A withdrawal submitted after this date is valid if it is submitted before the ballots are prepared AND if the public notice of the logic and accuracy test has not been published.	City Secretary	11.05(b)	68 th

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Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Mon Mar 1	<p>If a SPECIAL ELECTION to fill a vacancy was ordered on or before the 70th day before the election, this is the LAST DAY to file an application for a place on the ballot and the LAST DAY to file a declaration of write-in candidacy in the SPECIAL ELECTION. 62nd day is on Sunday. This action is extended to Mon, Mar 1, the 61st day.</p> <p>NOTE: For information on removal of deceased candidate's name from the special election ballot, and extended filing and withdrawal deadlines, please see endnotes.</p>	City Secretary	13.06	62 nd (61 st)
Tues Mar 2 Mar 2	<p>First day of the period Texas Ethics Commission will defer investigation until after election (or runoff) if an allegation is filed.</p> <p><i>Recommended day to contact the county clerk or elections administrator concerning availability of the initial list of voters who have submitted annual applications for ballot by mail (ABBM).</i></p> <p>NOTE: Mar 2 is Texas Independence Day, but these actions don't move as they are not statutory deadlines to take action.</p>	City Secy/ Texas Ethics Commission City Secretary	18.01 16.523	60 th *60 th
Wed Mar 3	<p>LAST DAY TO DELIVER NOTICE OF THE ELECTION TO THE COUNTY CLERK AND VOTER REGISTRAR of each county in which the election will be held. The deadline is the 60th day, which is March 2, Texas Independence Day, and moves to Wed, Mar 3.</p> <p>NOTE: The Notice must now include the location of each polling place, including the building name, if any, and the street address, including suite or room number, if any.</p>	City Council (City Secretary)	10.16	60 th (61 st)
Fri Mar 5 Mar 5	<p>Extended deadline to file for a place on the ballot in a city office having a 4-year term if no one has filed by 5 p.m. on Feb 12 (must be received by 5 p.m.).</p> <p>If a SPECIAL ELECTION to fill a vacancy was called on or before the 70th day before the election this is the:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. LAST DAY for a candidate in the special election to withdraw (withdrawal request must be received by 5 p.m.); and 2. LAST DAY that a declaration of ineligibility causes omission of candidate's name from the ballot. <p>EXCEPTION: a withdrawal submitted after this date is valid if it is submitted before the ballots are prepared AND if the public notice of the logic and accuracy test has not been published.</p> <p>NOTE: For information on removal of deceased candidate's name from the special election ballot, and extended filing and withdrawal deadlines, please see endnotes.</p>	City Secretary City Secretary	11.05 8.05(b) 11.22 11.24	57 th 57 th

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Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Mon Mar 8- 19	Recommended period for APPOINTING ELECTION JUDGES. ^[2] (Schedule for first council meeting after period if no meeting during period.) See M §10.15 on giving notice to election judges of their duties.	City Council ^[1]	4.03 4.04 4.05(b)	*54 th thru *43 rd
Thur Mar 11	RECOMMENDED DATE TO PRINT BALLOTS which have been prepared earlier.	City Secretary	8.16	*51 st
Fri Mar 12	Beginning date of period for mandatory office hours. City Secretary must keep office open for at least 3 hours a day during regular office hours on regular business days.	City Secretary	2.15	50 th
Tue Mar 16 Mar 16	Last day to order a SPECIAL ELECTION to fill a vacancy. Last day for a challenge of a candidate application based on form, content, procedure, if the first ballots by mail are placed in the mail on Mar 17.	City Secretary City Secretary	13.06 11.07(d)	46 th 46 th
Wed Mar 17	<i>DEADLINE for mailing ballots to FPCA voters and other voters who are eligible for early voting because they are voting from outside the United States. If it is not possible to mail these ballots by this deadline, the city secretary must notify the secretary of state within 24 hours of knowing the deadline will not be met.</i> NOTE: Information on the roster for a person who votes early voting in person or who votes early by mail must be available for public inspection and on the County's website if the County Clerk or EA is the early voting clerk or on the City's website if the City Secretary is the early voting clerk by 11:00 on the day after the information is entered on the roster (for voters voting in person) or by 11:00 am on the day after the early voting clerk receives the ballot (for voters voting by mail). If the entity does not maintain a website, the information must be on the bulletin board used for posting notices.	City Secretary City Secretary	16.57 16.82(b)	45 th
Mon Mar 22	If a SPECIAL ELECTION to fill a vacancy was ordered after the 70 th day before the election but on or before the 46 th day before election day, this is the LAST DAY for filing an application for a place on the ballot OR to file a declaration of write-in candidacy in the SPECIAL ELECTION . NOTE: For information on removal of deceased candidate's name from the special election ballot, and extended filing and withdrawal deadlines, please see endnotes.	City Council	13.06(a)(2)	40 th

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Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Sat Mar 27	<p>LAST DAY for a candidate in a SPECIAL ELECTION with a filing deadline of the 40th day, to withdraw or be declared ineligible and have name omitted from the ballot. The 35th day is Sat, Mar 27. EC §1.006 does not apply to this deadline, and this deadline is not moved.</p> <p>EXCEPTION: A withdrawal submitted after this date is valid if it is submitted before the ballots are prepared AND if the public notice of the logic and accuracy test has not been published.</p> <p>NOTE:For information on removal of deceased candidate's name from the special election ballot, and extended filing and withdrawal deadlines, please see endnotes.</p>	City Secretary	11.22(b) 11.24(b)	35 th
Thur Apr 1	Due date for filing first report of campaign contributions and expenditures by opposed candidates and specific-purpose committees supporting or opposing opposed candidates by 5 p.m. or midnight if filed electronically. City secretary's office should stay open until 5 p.m.	City Secretary	18.06	30 th
Apr 1	Last day for submitting voter registration application in time to vote at the election or for requesting transfer of registration in time to vote in new precinct not in the same county and territory.	Registrar	6.23(g) 6.25(b)	30 th
Apr 1	LAST DAY TO MAIL BALLOTING MATERIALS for early voting by mail to persons whose applications were accepted before the 37 th day. The clerk must mail ballots out to voters by the 30 th day before election day if the clerk accepted the application by the 37 th day before election day (old law was the 45 th day). In any case, ballots should be mailed as soon as possible.	City Secretary	16.57	30 th
Apr 1- 21	PERIOD FOR PUBLISHING NOTICE OF ELECTION. Must be published at least once in a newspaper during this period. NOTE: April 21 is San Jacinto Day, but it is highly recommended that the notice be published no later than April 21.	Mayor ⁽¹⁾	10.12 20.04	30 th thru 10 th
Apr 1	Minimum 10 th day to begin posting continuous notice if signature verification committee meets Apr 11.	City Secretary	16.72	30 th
Apr 1	Recommended last day to notify presiding judges of duty to hold election.	Mayor	10.15	*30 th
Apr 1	Recommended last day to request voter registrar to prepare lists of registered voters and furnish statement of residence forms to be used in conducting the election.	City Secretary	6.32(d) 6.35 7.42	*30 th
Apr 1	Recommended day to begin posting the Notice of Voting Order Priority for voters with mobility issues on the city's website if the city maintains one.	City Secretary	9.221(d)	*30 th

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Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Fri Apr 9	Recommended last day to request waiver of partial manual recount of electronically counted ballots if the secretary of state has not already issued a waiver. NOTE: It is highly unlikely the secretary of state's office will issue a blanket waiver.	City Secretary	9.45	*22 nd
Apr 9- 22	Possible period for posting notice amending notice of branch early voting polling places.	City Secretary	16.22(k)	22 nd thru 9 th
Sat Apr 10 (Apr 9 Recommended)	LAST DAY for POSTING NOTICE OF ELECTION on bulletin board for posting notices of city council meetings. NOTE: The 21 st day is on Sat. Technically, the notice can be delayed until Mon, Apr 12, but it is better practice to post no later than Fri, Apr 9, which is the 22 nd day before the election.	City Secretary ⁽¹⁾	10.12(c)	21 st
Apr 10 - May 1	For City with at least 250 registered voters that maintains an internet website, period to post on website new bond election voter information pamphlet. See NOTE above re: recommended first day to post.	City Secretary		21 st thru Election Day
Sun Apr 11	First day a signature verification committee may begin work.	City Secretary	16.72	20 th
Mon Apr 12	Last day for unregistered applicant to submit a federal postcard application and be eligible to vote a full ballot. (The 20 th day before the election is Sun, Apr 11. The deadline is extended so that if the application is placed in the mail by Mon, Apr 12, it is timely.)	City Secretary	17.02(a) & (d)	20 th (19 th)
Tue Apr 13	Recommended last day for publication of notice of the test of automatic tabulating and DRE equipment to be used in early voting if the test is on Apr 16. (Notice for tabulating equipment must be 48 hours before date of test. Notice for DRE equipment must be 48 hours before test begins.)	City Secretary	7.38(d) 7.40	18 th
Apr 13	Last day early voting clerk, upon receipt of defective early voting application, must mail 2 nd application with explanation of defects and instructions.	City Secretary	16.53(c)	18 th
Wed Apr 14	Last day to begin posting continuous notice of schedule for branch early voting polling places. (5 th day before beginning of early voting by personal appearance.)	City Secretary	16.22(k)	17 th
Fri Apr 16	Last day to receive application from voter delivered in person for a ballot to be voted by mail (by close of business). This is the last business day before the beginning of early voting by personal appearance.	City Secretary	16.51(e)(5)	15 th
Apr 16	Last day to accept an FPCA without a postmark to prove mailing date and mail the voter a full ballot if the voter is not permanently registered but meets the requirements to be registered under EC Title 2.	City Secretary	17.02(d)	15 th

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Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Apr 16	<i>Last day for conducting first test of automatic tabulating and DRE equipment to be used for early voting (at least 48 hours before it is used).</i>	City Secretary	7.40(c) & (d)	15 th
Apr 16	STATUTORY DEADLINE FOR NOTIFYING JUDGES OF DUTY TO HOLD THE ELECTION.	Mayor	10.15(a)	15 th
Apr 16	Last day to challenge write-in candidate for form, content, and procedure.	City Secretary	11.10(h)	15 th
Sun Apr 18	<i>First day cities holding joint election with county having population of 100,000 or more may convene the early voting ballot board to process mail ballots. 24-hour notice must be posted for each delivery of voting materials made before election day. If notice requirements have been followed, the board may process the materials but may not count the ballots until after the end of the period of early voting by personal appearance. (9th day before end of early voting by personal appearance.)</i>	City Secretary	16.74(a)	13 th
Mon Apr 19	<i>FIRST DAY FOR EARLY VOTING BY PERSONAL APPEARANCE. If voting will be conducted on Sat or Sun, Apr 24 or 25, notice of schedule must be posted at least 72 hours before first hour of the weekend voting. (The city council must designate 2 weekdays that early voting will be conducted for 12 hours.)</i>	City Secretary	16.21 16.22(d) & (i)	12 th
Apr 19	<i>First day for new illness or disability allowing late application for late (emergency) early voting.</i>	Voter	17.16	12 th
Apr 19	Last day for applicant to hand deliver their ABBM.	Voter	16.51(e)	12 th
Tue Apr 20	<i>Last day to accept application by mail for a ballot to be voted by mail, by 12 noon or close of business, whichever is later.</i>	City Secretary	16.51(d)	11 th
Apr 20	<i>Last day to accept an FPCA from a registered voter.</i>	City Secretary	17.02(b)	11 th
Apr 20	<i>Last day for county clerk or election administrator to deliver final list of voters that submitted an annual ABBM.</i>	City Secretary	16.523(a)	11 th
Wed Apr 21	LAST DAY FOR PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF ELECTION. NOTE: April 21 is San Jacinto Day, but it is highly recommended that the notice be published no later than the 10 th day before election day.	Mayor ⁽¹⁾	10.12	10 th
Apr 21	<i>Last day to post notice if early voting will be conducted on Sat, Apr 24.</i>	City Secretary	16.22(k)	10 th
Thur Apr 22	<i>Last day to post notice if early voting will be conducted on Sun, Apr 25.</i>	City Secretary	16.22(k)	9 th
Fri Apr 23	Due date for filing second report of campaign contributions and expenditures by 5 p.m. or midnight if filed electronically.	City Secretary	18.06(c) 18.08(a) & (c)	8 th

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Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Mon Apr 26	Last day for publication of notice of first test of automatic tabulating equipment to be used at a <u>polling place</u> if the first test is on April 28. (48 hours before test begins.) Note that testing must occur 48 hours before equipment is to be used (starting at 7:00 am on Election Day).	City Secretary	7.40(d)	*5 th
Apr 26	Last day for publication of notice of first test of DRE equipment to be used at a <u>polling place</u> if the first test is on April 28. Notice must be published at least 48 hours before test begins for DRE's.	City Secretary	7.38(d)	*5 th
Apr 26	Last day for publication of notice of first test of automatic tabulating equipment to be used at a central counting station if the first test is on April 28 (48 hours before test begins).	City Secretary	7.40(b) & (d)	5 th
Apr 26	<i>Last day for early voting clerk to receive mailed ABBM when voter submitted ABBM via email or fax on Tues April 20.</i>	City Secretary	16.51(e)	5 th
Apr 26	<i>First day for death in family to qualify for late (emergency) early voting.</i>	City Secretary	17.31	5 th
Tue Apr 27	LAST DAY OF REGULAR EARLY VOTING BY PERSONAL APPEARANCE.	City Secretary	16.21(c)	4 th
Apr 27- May 1	<i>As soon as early voting is over, and until 7:00 p.m. May 1, early voting materials may be delivered to the early voting ballot board for qualifying purposes (may not be counted until election day, except if election is held jointly with a county of 100,000 or more. See below.) Post notice of delivery continuously 24 hours before each delivery.</i>	City Secretary	16.74(a) & (c)	4 th thru close of polls
Apr 27	<i>In election held jointly with a county having a population of 100,000 or more, this is the first day that the EVBB may begin counting early ballots voted by mail, starting at 7:00 pm (or when polls closed that day). Assure that the counting equipment has been tested at least 48 hours before tabulation begins.</i>	Early Voting Ballot Board	16.74	4 th at close of polls
Wed Apr 28	LAST DAY for first test of automatic tabulating equipment to be used at a polling place or central counting station and DRE equipment to be used at a polling place. If tests are conducted on this day, make sure all notices have been published. See entries for Apr 26 for deadlines for notice publication.	City Secretary	7.40(d)	3 rd
Apr 28	<i>Last day to receive an application to cancel mail ballot that has not arrived at the early voting clerk's address as listed on the carrier envelope.</i>	City Secretary	16.59(a)	3 rd
Apr 28	Last day for conducting first test of automatic tabulating equipment to be used at a <u>polling place</u> (at least 48 hours before used for counting on election day). To assure 48 hours before 7 a.m. of election day, test must be by 3 rd day. Notice must be published at least 48 hours before date of test.	City Secretary	7.40(c) & (d)	3 rd

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Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Apr 28	Last day for conducting first test of DRE equipment to be used at a <u>polling place</u> or central counting station (at least 48 hours before voting begins on election day). To assure 48 hours before 7 am of election day, test must be by 3 rd day. Notice must be published at least 48 hours before test begins for DREs.	City Secretary	7.38(d)(1) & (2)	3 rd
Apr 28 - 30	<i>Period to apply for late (emergency) early voting because of death in family Apr 26 or later. Requires absence from county on election day.</i>	City Secretary	17.33	3 rd thru 1 st
Apr 28 - 30	Recommended time to prepare list of registered voters for early voting ballot board if more than one early voting polling place. The early voting clerk must mark the names on the list of registered voters of persons who voted early, before this list is delivered to the precinct election judges.	City Secretary	16.76 16.83(a)	*3 rd thru 1 st
Apr 28 - May 1	<i>Period to apply for late (emergency) early voting because of illness or disability originating on or after Apr 19.</i>	City Secretary	17.17	3 rd thru Election Day, 5 p.m.
Thur Apr 29	Last day for first test of automatic tabulating equipment to be used at a <u>central counting station</u> . The equipment must be tested at least 48 hours before it is used to count votes. Notice must be published at least 48 hours before date of test.	Presiding Judge	7.40(b) & (c)	2 nd
Fri Apr 30	<i>Last day to deliver precinct list of registered voters, with the early voting voters marked, to presiding judges and recommended date for delivery of supplies to presiding judges.</i>	City Secretary	7.47(b) 16.83(j)	1 st
Apr 30	Recommended date for delivery of equipment to polling places (statutory deadline is 6 a.m. on election day).	City Secretary	7.48	*1 st
Apr 30	RECOMMENDED DAY TO POST NOTICE OF COUNCIL MEETING to canvass the returns if canvass will be on 3 rd day after election. Notice must be posted at least 72 hours before time of meeting.	City Secretary	9.42(b)	*1 st
Apr 30	<i>Last day to submit an application (by close of business) for and vote a ballot by personal appearance due to death in immediate family that occurred Apr 26 or later.</i>	City Secretary	17.33(b)	1 st
Sat May 1	ELECTION DAY. Polls are open 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. Voting by sick or disabled voters at main early voting place, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., where electronic voting systems are used at precinct polling place.	City Secretary	17.41	E Day
May 1	<i>7 a.m. to 7 p.m. early voting clerk's office must remain open for early voting activities.</i>	City Secretary	9.23	E Day
May 1	<i>5 p.m. deadline for late applications for ballots from voters who became ill or disabled Apr 19 or later.</i>	City Secretary	17.16 17.17	E Day

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Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
May 1	<i>Deliver early voting ballots, etc., to early voting ballot board. Second key to ballot box is delivered by chief of police or marshal.</i>	City Secretary	16.73(a)	E Day
May 1	7 pm deadline for receiving ballots from voters who became ill or disabled Apr 19 or later.	City Secretary	17.17	E Day
May 1	<i>7 pm first deadline for receiving early voting mail ballots, except overseas and armed forces ballots and certain ballots place for delivery before this deadline. After regular mail delivery, check mail box for early voting mail ballots. See additional deadline on +1 day.</i>	City Secretary	9.23(c) 16.58(a)	E Day
May 1	Receive precinct records, voted ballots, etc. (Chief of police or marshal receives keys to ballot boxes containing voted ballots.)	City Secretary Mayor	9.33(d) 9.34	E Day
May 1	PREPARE UNOFFICIAL TABULATION OF RESULTS.	City Secretary	9.35	E Day
Mon May 3	<i>Second deadline for receiving mail ballots if the delivery envelope arrives before 5 pm and has a cancellation mark indicating it was placed for delivery at or before 7 p.m. at the location of the election on election day. This second deadline occurs the day after the election. The day after the election is Sun. This deadline is extended to Mon, May 3.</i> <i>NOTE: This applies to voters who submitted an application for a ballot by mail and cast a by-mail ballot from within the United States.</i>	City Secretary	16.58(a)	+1 (+2)
May 3	<i>First day for public access to early voting by mail applications and for mailed early voting ballot materials, including those for annual ABBMs.</i> <i>NOTE: Information on the roster for a person who votes early voting in person or who votes early by mail to be available for public inspection and on the County or City's website (or bulletin board if there is no website) when information on voters voting in person is entered on the roster or when ballots by mail are received. See entry for Wed Mar 17.</i>	City Secretary	9.49(d) 16.56(g) 16.522(f)	(+2)
May 3	<i>Last day to deliver provisional ballots to Voter Registrar of each county in which city is located.</i>	City Secretary	9.41(a)	(+2)
Tue May 4	Recommended day to provide Official STATEMENT OF ELECTED OFFICER NOT APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR and OATH OF OFFICE to candidates who appear to have won, or may win. These are now Secretary of State Forms 2201 and 2204. These are provided at this time for information. They must be signed after the canvass.	City Secretary	12.32(d)	+3

*An asterisk in Column 5 indicates the time stated is not required by statute.

Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
May 4-10	<i>Period during which early voting ballot board may meet to count ballots received from outside the United States if the early voting clerk certifies that all ballots mailed from outside the United States have been received.</i>	Early Voting Ballot Board	16.74(f)(1)	+3 thru +9
May 4 -12	PERIOD FOR OFFICIAL CANVASS. Mayor sets exact day and hour. City secretary records results in election register as soon as practicable after canvass. [Canvass may occur before 11 th day only if all FPCA ballots have been received and the EVBB has completed the count of provisional ballots.]	City Council/ City Secretary	9.42(b) 9.44	+3 thru +11
May 4 -12	<i>Completion before canvass of report of early votes cast for each candidate or measure, by election precinct.</i>	City Secretary	16.87	+3 thru +11
May 4 -12	AFTER CANVASS, ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF ELECTION, except that if a recount has been requested, the certificate of election for that office may not be issued until after the recount.	Mayor	12.23	+3 thru +11
May 4 - 24	Partial manual count of electronically counted ballots must begin not later than 72 hours after polls close and be completed by the +21 st day. +21 st day is Sat, May 22. The date is extended to Mon, May 24.	City Secretary	9.45	+3 thru +21 (+23)
Thur May 6	<i>Last day to receive a ballot from <u>outside</u> the United States, from a <u>non-military voter</u>. IF cancellation or receipt mark indicates ballot was placed for delivery by 7 pm on election day.</i>	City Secretary	16.58(b)	+5
Fri May 7	<i>Last day to receive an FPCA ballot from a member of the U.S. Armed Services or Merchant Marines or a spouse or dependent of a member. <u>NO</u> cancellation or receipt mark showing date placed for delivery is required on these ballots.</i>	City Secretary	16.58(b)	+6
May 7	Last day for provisional voter to present ID to voter registrar or execute required affidavit.	Voter Registrar	16.261(g)	+6
May 7	Last day for voter registrar to complete the review of provisional ballots.	Voter Registrar	9.41(d)	+6
May 7	Type A elected officials may qualify and assume duties of office [LGC §22.006]. The statute states 5 th day after election, excluding Sundays. The resulting day is the 6 th day after. Officials may not take office until the canvass is complete unless the election was cancelled.	Candidate with City Secretary	12.34	+6
May 7, 2022	NOTE for May 7, 2022 : IF City maintains a website, deadline to post on website the requirements and deadline for filing for candidacy of each elected office of the political subdivision. NOTE: See Endnotes for additional information that must be posted on the website.	City Secretary	N/A	365th

*An asterisk in Column 5 indicates the time stated is not required by statute.

Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Sun May 9-17	ORDERING OF RUNOFF ELECTION, if necessary, not later than 5 th day after canvass.	City Council or Mayor ⁽¹⁾	14.04	+8 thru +16
Mon May 10	Last day for Voter Registrar to designate a time of delivery of provisional ballots to the general custodian of election records or presiding judge of the EVBB. Time must be before the convening of the EVBB. The +7 day is May 8, a Sat. This deadline is extended to Mon, May 10 (+9 th day).		9.41(c) TAC §81.175(d)(3))	+7 (+9)
May 10	Last day for general custodian of election records or presiding judge of the early voting ballot board to retrieve the provisional ballots from the voter registrar.	City Secretary or Judge of EVBB	9.41(d)	+9
May 10	Last day for the EVBB to convene for counting the provisional ballots or any by mail ballots timely and properly received after election day. See entries for May 3, 6, and 7.	Early Voting Ballot Board	16.77(b) 16.58(b)	+9
Tue May 11	Last day for presiding judge of EVBB to mail notices of rejected mail ballots to voters.	Presiding Judge of EVBB	16.78	+10
Wed May 12	LAST DAY for conducting the official canvass of the election.	City Council	9.42(b)	+11
Fri May 14- May 24	Period during which notice of disposition of provisional ballots must be mailed to voters. If 10 th day is Sat or Sun (May 15-16), last day is Mon, May 17. If 10 th day is Sat, May 22, last day is Mon, May 24.	Presiding Judge of EVBB	16.77(e)	By 10 th day after canvass
Mon May 17	Election records must be available in an electronic format no later than this day, for a fee of not more than \$50.00. The deadline is the 15 th day, which is a Sunday, and moves to Mon May 17,	City Secretary	9.48(e) 9.5	+15 (+16)
Mon May 24- Jun 28	POSSIBLE PERIOD FOR RUNOFF ELECTION, depending on date of official canvass, unless a charter provides for a later date. If 45 th day is Sat, Jun 26, the deadline moves to Mon, Jun 28. NOTE: The order of the names on the runoff ballot should be in the same order as they appeared on the general election ballot, so no ballot drawing is required for the runoff ballot.	City Secretary/ City Council	14.03	20 th -45 th (47 th) day after canvass
May 24	Last day for mailing results of manual count to secretary of state. +21 st day is Sat. The deadline is extended to Mon, May 24.	City Secretary	8.06(g) 14.07 9.45	+21 (+23)
Mon May 31	Last day Type A elected officials may qualify and assume duties of office; if they fail to qualify by this day, the office is considered vacant	Candidate with City Secretary	12.34	+30
Thur Jun 10	LAST DAY OF MANDATORY OFFICE HOURS.	City Secretary	2.15	+40
Thur July 1	First day for transfer of voted ballots from the locked ballot box to another secure container.	City Secretary	9.49(g)	+61

*An asterisk in Column 5 indicates the time stated is not required by statute.

Date	Action	By or With Whom Taken	Manual Ref. §	Column 5
Thur July 15	Last day for timely filing of semiannual report of contributions and expenditures.	City Secretary	18.05	July 15
Mar 2, 2023	Last day of preservation period for ballots and other precinct election records of city election, except for candidate applications.	City Secretary	9.49(g)	+22 months
May 2, 2023	Last day of preservation period for candidate applications.	City Secretary	11.02(f)	+2 years

Endnotes

- [1] Follow home-rule city's charter provision, if any.
- [2] The city's governing body may choose to conduct a mock student election under EC §276.007. The major steps taken for a general election should be taken for a student election. The student election may be held on the first day before the election, but results must not be published until after the polls close on election day.
- [3] If a candidate on the ballot dies on or before the filing deadline, the City Secretary MAY choose to remove the candidate from the ballot, in which case, the filing deadline is extended 5 days. If that extended filing deadline falls on a weekend or holiday, it is extended to the next business day. Withdrawal deadlines after the extended filing deadlines will also be impacted. The Monday, March 1 filing deadline for a special election to fill a vacancy ordered on or before the 70th day before election day would be extended to Monday, March 8, and the withdrawal deadline for that extended deadline would be Saturday, March 13 (the withdrawal deadline does NOT move to the next business day). The Monday, March 22 filing deadline for a special election to fill a vacancy ordered after the 70th day but on or before the 46th day before election day would be extended to Monday, March 29, and the withdrawal deadline for that extended deadline would be Saturday, April 3 (the withdrawal deadline does NOT move to the next business day).
- [4] The following information must be posted on a city's website, if the city maintains a website: (1) the political subdivision's contact information, including a mailing address, telephone number, and e-mail address; (2) each elected officer of the political subdivision; (3) the date and location of the next election for officers of the political subdivision; (4) the requirements and deadline for filing for candidacy of each elected office of the political subdivision for the next election (posted one year prior to the date of that election). (5) each notice of a meeting of the political subdivision's governing body under Subchapter C, Chapter 551; and (6) each record of a meeting of the political subdivision's governing body under Section 551.021. Note that a City with population of less than 5,000 located in a county with population of less than 25,000 does not have to post (5) and (6) on its website.

NOTE ON CALENDAR FOR SPECIAL OR RUNOFF ELECTION

To prepare a calendar for a special election to fill a vacancy in office, see M §13.02; for a special election on a measure, see M §15.02; for a runoff election, see M §14.03.

NOTE ON CONTEXT

When reading a section of the Election Code, remember to read the chapter and subchapter titles to determine if the section you are reading applies to cities.

*An asterisk in Column 5 indicates the time stated is not required by statute.

TEXAS ETHICS COMMISSION

AMENDMENT: APPOINTMENT OF A CAMPAIGN TREASURER BY A CANDIDATE

FORM ACTA—INSTRUCTION GUIDE



Revised January 1, 2021

Texas Ethics Commission, P.O. Box 12070, Austin, Texas 78711

www.ethics.state.tx.us

(512) 463-5800 • TDD (800) 735-2989

Promoting Public Confidence in Government

FORM ACTA–AMENDMENT: APPOINTMENT OF A CAMPAIGN TREASURER BY A CANDIDATE

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

These instructions are for the AMENDMENT: APPOINTMENT OF A CAMPAIGN TREASURER BY A CANDIDATE (Form ACTA). Use this form for changing information previously reported on Form CTA and for renewing your choice to report under the modified schedule. The information you enter on this form will replace the information from your previous APPOINTMENT OF A CAMPAIGN TREASURER BY A CANDIDATE (Form CTA).

If any of the information required to be reported on your CAMPAIGN TREASURER APPOINTMENT changes, you should file an amendment. Use the AMENDMENT form (Form ACTA) to report the changes. Do not use the APPOINTMENT form (Form CTA).

You must also use the AMENDMENT form to renew your option to file under the modified schedule.

Except for your name at the top of the form (and your filer account number, if you file with the Texas Ethics Commission (Commission)), enter only the information that is *different* from what is on your current campaign treasurer appointment. Do not repeat information that has not changed. The “NEW” boxes emphasize that the information entered on this form should only be information that is different from what was previously reported. Any information entered in a space with a “NEW” box will replace the existing information.

SPECIFIC INSTRUCTIONS

Each numbered item in these instructions corresponds to the same numbered item on the form.

PAGE 1

- 1. CANDIDATE NAME:** Enter your name as it is on your current campaign treasurer appointment. Enter your name in the same way on Page 2, Section 13, of this form. If you are reporting a name change, enter your new name under Section 4.
- 2. FILER ID #:** If you are filing with the Commission, you were assigned a filer account number when you filed your initial campaign treasurer appointment. You should have received a letter acknowledging receipt of the form and informing you of your account number. Enter this number wherever you see “FILER ID #.” If you do not file with the Ethics Commission, you are not required to enter an account number.
- 3. TOTAL PAGES FILED:** After you have completed the form, enter the total number of pages of this form and any additional pages. A “page” is one side of a two-sided form. If you are not using a two-sided form, a “page” is a single sheet.

4. **CANDIDATE NAME:** Complete this section only if your name has *changed*. If your name has changed, enter your complete new name, including nicknames and suffixes (e.g., Sr., Jr., III) if applicable.
5. **CANDIDATE MAILING ADDRESS:** Complete this section only if your mailing address has *changed*. If your mailing address has changed, enter your complete new address, including zip code. This information will allow your filing authority to correspond with you.
6. **CANDIDATE PHONE:** Complete this section only if your phone number has *changed*. If your phone number has changed, enter your new phone number, including the area code and extension, if applicable.
7. **OFFICE HELD:** If you are an officeholder, complete this section only if your office has *changed*. If your office has changed, please enter the new office held. Include the district, precinct, or other designation for the office, if applicable.
8. **OFFICE SOUGHT:** If you are a candidate, complete this section only if the office you seek has *changed*. If the office has changed, please enter the office you now seek, if known. Include the district, precinct, or other designation for the office, if applicable.

Note: Changing the office you are seeking may require you to file your reports with a different filing authority. See the Campaign Finance Guide for further information on filing with a different authority.

9. **CAMPAIGN TREASURER NAME:** Complete this section only if your campaign treasurer has *changed*. If your campaign treasurer has changed, enter the full name of your new campaign treasurer, including nicknames and suffixes (e.g., Sr., Jr., III), if applicable.

Qualifications of Campaign Treasurer. A person is ineligible for appointment as a campaign treasurer if the person is the campaign treasurer of a political committee that has outstanding filing obligations (including outstanding penalties). This prohibition does not apply if the committee in connection with which the ineligibility arose has not accepted more than \$5,000 in political contributions or made more than \$5,000 in political expenditures in any semiannual reporting period. A person who violates this prohibition is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed three times the amount of political contributions accepted or political expenditures made in violation of this provision.

10. **CAMPAIGN TREASURER STREET ADDRESS:** Complete this section only if your campaign treasurer's street address has *changed*. If your campaign treasurer's street address has changed, enter the complete new address of your campaign treasurer, including the zip code. You may enter either the treasurer's new business or residential street address. If you are your own treasurer, you may enter either your business or residential street address. Please do not enter a P.O. Box.

11. **CAMPAIGN TREASURER PHONE:** Complete this section only if your campaign treasurer's phone number has *changed*. If your campaign treasurer's phone number has

changed, enter the new phone number of your campaign treasurer, including the area code and extension, if applicable.

12. CANDIDATE SIGNATURE: Enter your signature after reading the summary. Your signature here indicates that you have read the following summary of the nepotism law; that you are aware of your responsibility to file timely reports; and that you are aware of the restrictions on contributions from corporations and labor organizations.

- The Texas nepotism law (Government Code, chapter 573) imposes certain restrictions on both officeholders and candidates. You should consult the statute in regard to the restrictions applicable to officeholders.
- A candidate may not take an affirmative action to influence an employee of the office to which the candidate seeks election in regard to the appointment, confirmation, employment or employment conditions of an individual who is related to the candidate within a prohibited degree.
- A candidate for a multi-member governmental body may not take an affirmative action to influence an officer or employee of the governmental body to which the candidate seeks election in regard to the appointment, confirmation, or employment of an individual related to the candidate in a prohibited degree.
- Two people are related within a prohibited degree if they are related within the third degree by consanguinity (blood) or the second degree by affinity (marriage). The *degree of consanguinity* is determined by the number of generations that separate them. If neither is descended from the other, the degree of consanguinity is determined by adding the number of generations that each is separated from a common ancestor. **Examples:** (1) first degree - parent to child; (2) second degree - grandparent to grandchild; or brother to sister; (3) third degree - great-grandparent to great-grandchild; or aunt to niece who is child of individual's brother or sister. A husband and wife are related in the first degree by affinity. A wife has the same degree of relationship by affinity to her husband's relatives as her husband has by consanguinity. For example, a wife is related to her husband's grandmother in the second degree by affinity.

Note: The changes you have made on this form will replace the information on your previous APPOINTMENT form (Form CTA).

PAGE 2

13. CANDIDATE NAME: Enter your name as you did on Page 1, Section 1.

14. MODIFIED REPORTING DECLARATION: Sign this option if you wish to report under the modified reporting schedule.

The modified reporting option is not available for candidates for the office of state chair of a political party.

To the left of your signature, enter the year of the election or election cycle to which your selection of modified reporting applies.

Your selection of modified reporting is valid for an entire election cycle. For example, if you choose modified reporting before a primary election, your selection remains in effect for any runoff and for the general election and any related runoff. You must make this selection at least 30 days before the first election to which your selection applies.

An opposed candidate in an election is eligible to report under the modified reporting schedule if he or she does not intend to accept more than \$930 in political contributions or make more than \$930 in political expenditures in connection with an election. The amount of a filing fee paid to qualify for a place on the ballot does not count against the \$930 expenditure limit. An opposed candidate who reports under the modified schedule is not required to file pre-election reports (due 30 days and 8 days before an election) or runoff reports (due 8 days before a runoff). (Note: An *unopposed* candidate is not required to file pre-election reports in the first place.) The obligations to file semi-annual reports, special pre-election reports (formerly known as telegram reports), or special session reports, if applicable, are not affected by selecting the modified schedule.

The \$930 maximums apply to each election within the cycle. In other words, you are limited to \$930 in contributions and expenditures in connection with the primary, an additional \$930 in contributions and expenditures in connection with the general election, and an additional \$930 in contributions and expenditures in connection with a runoff.

Exceeding \$930 in contributions or expenditures. If you exceed \$930 in contributions or expenditures in connection with an election, you must file according to the regular schedule. In other words, you must file pre-election reports and a runoff report, if you are in a runoff.

If you exceed either of the \$930 limits *after the 30th day before the election*, you must file a sworn report of contributions and expenditures within 48 hours after exceeding the limit. After that, you must file any pre-election reports or runoff reports that are due under the regular filing schedule.

Your selection is not valid for other elections or election cycles. Use another amendment form (ACTA) to renew your option to file under the modified schedule.

For more information, see the Commission's campaign finance guide that applies to you.

AMENDMENT: APPOINTMENT OF A CAMPAIGN TREASURER BY A CANDIDATE

FORM ACTA
PG 1

1 CANDIDATE NAME	2 FILER ID#	3 Total pages filed:
------------------	-------------	----------------------

See ACTA Instruction Guide for detailed instructions.
Use this form for changes to existing information *only*. Do not provide information previously disclosed.

4 CANDIDATE NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	MS / MRS / MR	FIRST	MI			OFFICE USE ONLY	
				NICKNAME	LAST	SUFFIX	
5 CANDIDATE MAILING ADDRESS	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	ADDRESS / PO BOX; APT / SUITE #; CITY; STATE; ZIP CODE					Date Received	
							Date Hand-delivered or Postmarked	
		Receipt #						Amount \$
		Date Processed						
6 CANDIDATE PHONE	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	AREA CODE	PHONE NUMBER	EXTENSION				Date Imaged
		()						

7 OFFICE HELD (if any)	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW							
------------------------	------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

8 OFFICE SOUGHT (if known)	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW							
----------------------------	------------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

9 CAMPAIGN TREASURER NAME	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	MS / MRS / MR	FIRST	MI	NICKNAME	LAST	SUFFIX

10 CAMPAIGN TREASURER STREET ADDRESS (residence or business)	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	STREET ADDRESS (NO PO BOX PLEASE); APT / SUITE #; CITY;					STATE;	ZIP CODE

11 CAMPAIGN TREASURER PHONE	<input type="checkbox"/> NEW	AREA CODE	PHONE NUMBER	EXTENSION			
		()					

12 CANDIDATE SIGNATURE	<p>I am aware of the Nepotism Law, Chapter 573 of the Texas Government Code.</p> <p>I am aware of my responsibility to file timely reports as required by title 15 of the Election Code.</p> <p>I am aware of the restrictions in title 15 of the Election Code on contributions from corporations and labor organizations.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">_____</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Signature of Candidate _____ Date Signed</p>						
------------------------	---	--	--	--	--	--	--

GO TO PAGE 2

**AMENDMENT:
CANDIDATE MODIFIED REPORTING DECLARATION**

**FORM ACTA
PG 2**

13 CANDIDATE
NAME

14 MODIFIED
REPORTING
DECLARATION

NEW

**COMPLETE THIS SECTION ONLY IF YOU ARE
CHOOSING MODIFIED REPORTING**

**** This declaration must be filed no later than the 30th day before
the first election to which the declaration applies. ****

**** The modified reporting option is valid for one election cycle only. ****
(An election cycle includes a primary election, a general election, and any related runoffs.)

**** Candidates for the office of state chair of a political party
may NOT choose modified reporting. ****

I do not intend to accept more than \$930 in political contributions or make more than \$930 in political expenditures (excluding filing fees) in connection with any future election within the election cycle. I understand that if either one of those limits is exceeded, I will be required to file pre-election reports and, if necessary, a runoff report.

Year of election(s) or election cycle to
which declaration applies

Signature of Candidate

This appointment is effective on the date it is filed with the appropriate filing authority.

TEC Filers may send this form to the TEC electronically at treasappoint@ethics.state.tx.us
or mail to
Texas Ethics Commission
P.O. Box 12070
Austin, TX 78711-2070

Non-TEC Filers must file this form with the local filing authority
DO NOT SEND TO TEC

For more information about where to file go to:
<https://www.ethics.state.tx.us/filinginfo/QuickFileAReport.php>

TEXAS ETHICS COMMISSION

CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDE FOR CANDIDATES AND OFFICEHOLDERS WHO FILE WITH LOCAL FILING AUTHORITIES



This guide is for candidates for and officeholders in the following positions:

- **county offices;**
- **precinct offices;**
- **single-county district offices;**
- **city offices; and**
- **offices of other political subdivisions such as school districts**

This guide applies to candidates for and officeholders of justice of the peace. This guide does not apply to candidates for and judges of statutory county courts, statutory probate courts, or district courts. For those candidates and officeholders, the Ethics Commission makes available a CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDE FOR JUDICIAL CANDIDATES AND OFFICEHOLDERS.

The Ethics Commission also makes available a CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDE FOR CANDIDATES AND OFFICEHOLDERS WHO FILE WITH THE ETHICS COMMISSION, a CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDE FOR POLITICAL COMMITTEES, and a CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDE FOR POLITICAL PARTIES.

Revised January 1, 2020

Texas Ethics Commission, P.O. Box 12070, Austin, Texas 78711

www.ethics.state.tx.us

(512) 463-5800 • TDD (800) 735-2989

Promoting Public Confidence in Government

**CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDE FOR CANDIDATES
AND OFFICEHOLDERS WHO FILE WITH
LOCAL FILING AUTHORITIES**

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**Campaign Finance Guide for Candidates and Officeholders
Who File with Local Filing Authorities**

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INTRODUCTION

This guide is a summary of reporting requirements and other regulations set out in title 15 of the Texas Election Code (chs. 251-259) and in the rules adopted by the Texas Ethics Commission. This guide applies to candidates for and officeholders in most local offices in Texas.

This guide does not apply to candidates for or officeholders of statewide elective offices, the State Legislature, seats on the State Board of Education, or multi-county district offices. Nor does it apply to candidates for or judges of statutory county courts, statutory probate courts, or district courts.

IMPORTANT UPDATES

Starting January 1, 2020, new itemization thresholds apply to all campaign finance reports. These changes mean that the dollar thresholds for itemizing contributions, expenditures, and other activities in a report are now higher. For example, the requirement to itemize a political contribution has increased from \$50 to \$90, and only political contributions that exceed \$90 must be itemized when accepted on or after January 1, 2020. The higher itemization thresholds have been updated on the paper forms and in these instructions. For a full list of the changes, please go to new Texas Ethics Commission Rules §18.31 on our website:
https://www.ethics.state.tx.us/rules/adopted/2016-2020/adopted_Mar_2019.php.

These changes only apply to activity that occurs on or after January 1, 2020. For activity occurring before that date, you must use the form applicable to that time period. For example, if you are filing a semiannual campaign finance report that is due on January 15, 2020, you must use the campaign finance report form that is applicable to the period ending December 31, 2019 (the last date covered by that semiannual report).

These changes are made by a new rule, 18.31, adopted by the Texas Ethics Commission (Commission) on March 22, 2019. As directed by section 571.064 of the Texas Election Code, the Commission is required to annually adjust these thresholds upward to the nearest multiple of \$10 in accordance with the percentage increase for the previous year in the Consumer Price Index for Urban Consumers published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. Accordingly, one or more thresholds will generally be adjusted each year, depending upon the figures in the index.

OFFICEHOLDERS

Officeholders as well as candidates are subject to regulation under title 15. An officeholder who has a campaign treasurer appointment on file with a filing authority is a “candidate” for purposes of title 15 and is subject to all the regulations applicable to candidates. An officeholder who does not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file is subject only to the regulations applicable to officeholders.

Most of the requirements discussed in this guide apply to both candidates (individuals who have a campaign treasurer appointment on file) and to officeholders who do not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file. The guide will indicate whether a particular requirement applies

to individuals who have campaign treasurer appointments on file, to officeholders who do not have campaign treasurer appointments on file, or to both.

JUDICIAL CANDIDATES AND OFFICEHOLDERS

Candidates for and officeholders in most judicial offices are subject to various restrictions that do not apply to other candidates and officeholders. Those candidates and officeholders should review the CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDE FOR JUDICIAL CANDIDATES AND OFFICEHOLDERS and the POLITICAL ADVERTISING GUIDE which are available on the commission's website.

Nonjudicial Officeholder Seeking Judicial Office. Pursuant to Ethics Advisory Opinion No. 465 (2005), a nonjudicial officeholder who becomes a judicial candidate is required to file two campaign finance reports, one reporting nonjudicial activity and the other reporting judicial activity. Alternatively, a nonjudicial officeholder who becomes a judicial candidate may select to file a single report that includes both candidate and officeholder activity if the activity is clearly and properly reported. *See* the CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDE FOR JUDICIAL CANDIDATES AND OFFICEHOLDERS for more information.

FEDERAL OFFICES

This guide does not apply to candidates for federal offices. Candidates for federal offices should contact the Federal Election Commission. The FEC's toll-free number is (800) 424-9530.

FILING AUTHORITIES

Title 15 requires candidates and officeholders to file various documents and reports with the appropriate filing authority.

The filing authority for a local candidate or officeholder depends on the nature of the office sought or held.

County Clerk. The county clerk (or the county elections administrator if the county has an elections administrator, or tax assessor-collector if the county's commissioners court has transferred the filing authority function to the tax assessor-collector and the county clerk and tax assessor-collector have agreed to the transfer) is the appropriate filing authority for a candidate for:

- a county office;
- a precinct office;
- a district office (except for multi-county district offices); and
- an office of a political subdivision other than a county if the political subdivision is within the boundaries of a single county and if the governing body of the political subdivision has not been formed.

Other local filing authority. If a candidate is seeking an office of a political subdivision other than a county, the appropriate filing authority is the *clerk or secretary of the*

governing body of the political subdivision. If the political subdivision has no clerk or secretary, the appropriate filing authority is the governing body's presiding officer.

Texas Ethics Commission. The Texas Ethics Commission is the appropriate filing authority for candidates for:

- Multi-county district offices. (Reminder: This guide does not apply to multi-county district offices.)
- An office of a political subdivision other than a county if the political subdivision includes areas in more than one county and if the governing body of the political subdivision has not been formed.

POLITICAL COMMITTEES (PACS)

Often a candidate or officeholder chooses to establish a specific-purpose political committee. A political committee is subject to *separate* filing requirements. Establishing a specific-purpose political committee does not relieve a candidate or officeholder of the obligation to file as an individual. For more information about political committees, see the Ethics Commission's CAMPAIGN FINANCE GUIDE FOR POLITICAL COMMITTEES.

FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE STATEMENTS

Some local candidates and officeholders are required to file an annual personal financial statement in accordance with Government Code chapter 572 or Local Government Code chapter 159. This statement is not a campaign finance document, and is not addressed in this guide.

FEDERAL INCOME TAX

This pamphlet does not address the federal tax implications of campaign finance. Questions regarding federal tax law should be directed to the Internal Revenue Service.

TEXAS ETHICS COMMISSION

If you have a question about how title 15 applies to you, you may call the Ethics Commission for assistance or you may request a written advisory opinion.

The Ethics Commission has authority to impose fines for violations of title 15. If you have evidence that a person has violated title 15, you may file a sworn complaint with the Ethics Commission.

The Ethics Commission's mailing address is P.O. Box 12070, Austin, Texas 78711. The phone number is (512) 463-5800. The Ethics Commission maintains a website at www.ethics.state.tx.us.

APPOINTING A CAMPAIGN TREASURER

If you plan to run for a public office in Texas (except for a federal office), you must file an APPOINTMENT OF A CAMPAIGN TREASURER BY A CANDIDATE (FORM CTA) with the proper filing authority before you become a candidate, even if you do not intend to accept campaign contributions or make campaign expenditures. A “candidate” is a person who knowingly and willingly takes affirmative action for the purpose of gaining nomination or election to public office or for the purpose of satisfying financial obligations incurred by the person in connection with the campaign for nomination or election. Examples of affirmative action include:

- (A) the filing of a campaign treasurer appointment, except that the filing does not constitute candidacy or an announcement of candidacy for purposes of the automatic resignation provisions of Article XVI, Section 65, or Article XI, Section 11, of the Texas Constitution;
- (B) the filing of an application for a place on the ballot;
- (C) the filing of an application for nomination by convention;
- (D) the filing of a declaration of intent to become an independent candidate or a declaration of write-in candidacy;
- (E) the making of a public announcement of a definite intent to run for public office in a particular election, regardless of whether the specific office is mentioned in the announcement;
- (F) before a public announcement of intent, the making of a statement of definite intent to run for public office and the soliciting of support by letter or other mode of communication;
- (G) the soliciting or accepting of a campaign contribution or the making of a campaign expenditure; and
- (H) the seeking of the nomination of an executive committee of a political party to fill a vacancy.

NO CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS OR EXPENDITURES WITHOUT TREASURER APPOINTMENT ON FILE

Additionally, the law provides that you must file a campaign treasurer appointment form with the proper filing authority before you may accept a campaign contribution or make or authorize a campaign expenditure, including an expenditure from your personal funds. A filing fee paid to a filing authority to qualify for a place on a ballot is a campaign expenditure that may not be made before filing a campaign treasurer appointment form with the proper filing authority.

APPOINTING TREASURER TRIGGERS REPORTING DUTIES

After a candidate has filed a form appointing a campaign treasurer, the candidate is responsible for filing periodic reports of contributions and expenditures. Filing reports is the responsibility of the candidate, not the campaign treasurer. Even if a candidate loses an election, he or she must continue filing reports until he or she files a final report. See “Ending Filing Obligations” in this guide. (An officeholder who files a final report, and thereby terminates his or her

campaign treasurer appointment, may still be required to file semiannual reports of contributions and expenditures as an officeholder.)

QUALIFICATIONS OF CAMPAIGN TREASURER

A person is ineligible for appointment as a campaign treasurer if the person is the campaign treasurer of a political committee that has outstanding filing obligations (including outstanding penalties). This prohibition does not apply if the committee in connection with which the ineligibility arose has not accepted more than \$5,000 in political contributions or made more than \$5,000 in political expenditures in any semiannual reporting period. A person who violates this prohibition is liable for a civil penalty not to exceed three times the amount of political contributions accepted or political expenditures made in violation of this provision.

DUTIES OF CAMPAIGN TREASURER

A candidate's campaign treasurer has no legal duties. (**Note:** The campaign treasurer of a *political committee* is legally responsible for filing reports.)

EFFECTIVE DATE OF APPOINTMENT

A campaign treasurer appointment is effective when filed. A hand-delivered appointment takes effect on the date of delivery. A mailed appointment takes effect on the date of the postmark.

CODE OF FAIR CAMPAIGN PRACTICES

A filing authority should provide to each individual who files a campaign treasurer appointment a form containing a Code of Fair Campaign Practices. A candidate may pledge to conduct his or her campaign in accordance with the principles and practices set out in the Code by signing the form and filing it with the appropriate filing authority.

APPOINTMENT BY OFFICEHOLDER

If an officeholder files an appointment of campaign treasurer after a period in which he or she did not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file, the officeholder may have to file a report of contributions and expenditures no later than 15 days after filing the appointment of campaign treasurer. See "15th Day After Appointment of Campaign Treasurer by Officeholder" in this guide. An officeholder who *changes* a campaign treasurer is not required to file this report. **Note:** An officeholder who has a campaign treasurer appointment on file is a candidate for purposes of title 15.

FILING FOR A PLACE ON THE BALLOT

Filing a campaign treasurer appointment and filing for a place on the ballot are two completely separate actions. The Secretary of State can provide information about filing for a place on the ballot. Call the Secretary of State at (512) 463-5650 or toll-free at (800) 252-8683.

CHANGING TREASURERS

A candidate may change campaign treasurers at any time by filing an amended appointment of campaign treasurer (FORM ACTA). Filing an appointment of a new treasurer automatically terminates the appointment of the old treasurer.

TRANSFERRING TO A DIFFERENT FILING AUTHORITY

If a candidate has a campaign treasurer appointment on file with one filing authority and wishes to accept campaign contributions or make campaign expenditures in connection with a candidacy for an office that would require reporting to a different filing authority, the candidate must file a new campaign treasurer appointment and a copy of the old campaign treasurer appointment (certified by original authority) with the second filing authority. The candidate should also provide written notice to the original filing authority that future reports will be filed with another authority. In general, funds accepted in connection with one office may be used in connection with a campaign for a different office, as long as neither of the offices is a judicial office.

TERMINATING A CAMPAIGN TREASURER APPOINTMENT

A candidate may terminate a campaign treasurer appointment by filing an amended appointment of campaign treasurer or by filing a final report.

A campaign treasurer may terminate his or her own appointment by notifying both the candidate and the filing authority in writing. The termination is effective on the date the candidate receives the notice or on the date the filing authority receives the notice, whichever is later.

DECIDING NOT TO RUN

A campaign treasurer appointment does not simply expire. An individual who has a campaign treasurer appointment on file must file reports of contributions and expenditures until he or she files a final report with the filing authority. See "Ending Filing Obligations" in this guide.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- If you plan to run for a public office in Texas (except for a federal office), you must file an APPOINTMENT OF A CAMPAIGN TREASURER BY A CANDIDATE (FORM CTA) with the proper filing authority before you become a candidate, even if you do not intend to accept campaign contributions or make campaign expenditures.
- A person may not accept a campaign contribution or make a campaign expenditure unless the person has a campaign treasurer appointment on file with the proper filing authority.
- Once a person files a form appointing a campaign treasurer, the person is a candidate for disclosure filing purposes and is responsible for filing periodic reports of contributions and expenditures with the proper filing authority until the person files a "final report."

- The candidate, not the campaign treasurer, is responsible for filing periodic reports of contributions and expenditures.
 - Filing a campaign treasurer appointment does not automatically “sign you up” for a place on the ballot. The Secretary of State can provide information about getting on the ballot. Call (512) 463-5650 or (800) 252-8683.
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POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS AND EXPENDITURES

Title 15 regulates political contributions and political expenditures. There are two types of political contributions: campaign contributions and officeholder contributions. Similarly, there are two kinds of political expenditures: campaign expenditures and officeholder expenditures.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS

A person makes a campaign contribution to a candidate if the person provides or promises something of value with the intent that it be used in connection with a campaign. A contribution of goods or services is an “in-kind” campaign contribution. A loan is considered to be a contribution unless it is from an incorporated financial institution that has been in business for more than a year. Candidates must report all loans made for campaign purposes, including loans that are not “contributions.”

- Donations to a candidate at a fund-raiser are campaign contributions.
- The provision of office space to a candidate is an “in-kind” campaign contribution.
- A promise to give a candidate money is a campaign contribution.
- An item donated to be auctioned at a fund-raiser is an “in-kind” campaign contribution. The purchase of the item at the auction is also a contribution.
- A campaign volunteer is making a contribution in the form of personal services. (Contributions of personal services are sometimes not required to be reported. See “Contributions of Personal Services” in this guide.)

Note: An individual may not accept a campaign contribution without an appointment of campaign treasurer on file with the proper filing authority.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES

A campaign expenditure is a payment or an agreement to make a payment in connection with a campaign for an elective office.

- Paying a filing fee in connection with an application for a place on a ballot is a campaign expenditure.
- Purchasing stationery for fund-raising letters is a campaign expenditure.
- Renting a field to hold a campaign rally is a campaign expenditure.

- Paying people to put up yard signs in connection with an election is a campaign expenditure.

Note: An individual may not make a campaign expenditure unless he or she has a campaign treasurer appointment on file with the proper filing authority.

OFFICEHOLDER CONTRIBUTIONS

The provision of or a promise to provide goods or services to an officeholder that is intended to defray expenses in connection with an officeholder's duties or activities is an officeholder contribution if the expenses are not reimbursable with public money. A contribution of goods or services is an "in-kind" officeholder contribution.

A loan from an incorporated financial institution that has been in business for more than a year is not considered a contribution, but an officeholder must report any such loans made for officeholder purposes.

An officeholder is not required to have a campaign treasurer appointment on file to accept officeholder contributions. An officeholder who does not have a campaign treasurer on file may not accept *campaign* contributions.

OFFICEHOLDER EXPENDITURES

A payment or agreement to pay certain expenses in connection with an officeholder's duties or activities is an officeholder expenditure if the expenses are not reimbursable with public money.

An officeholder is not required to have a campaign treasurer appointment on file to make officeholder expenditures. An officeholder who does not have a campaign treasurer on file may not make *campaign* expenditures.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES BY OFFICEHOLDER

An officeholder who has a campaign treasurer appointment on file may accept both campaign contributions and officeholder contributions and make both campaign expenditures and officeholder expenditures. On a report, there is no need for an officeholder who is a candidate to distinguish between campaign contributions and officeholder contributions or between campaign expenditures and officeholder expenditures. Both campaign contributions and officeholder contributions are reported as "political contributions" and both campaign expenditures and officeholder expenditures are reported as "political expenditures."

An officeholder who does not have a campaign treasurer on file may accept officeholder contributions and make officeholder expenditures but may not accept campaign contributions or make campaign expenditures.

PERMISSIBLE USE OF POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

An officeholder may use officeholder contributions for campaign purposes if the officeholder has an appointment of campaign treasurer on file. Candidates and officeholders may not convert political contributions to personal use. See "Campaign Finance Restrictions" in this guide.

USE OF POLITICAL FUNDS TO RENT OR PURCHASE REAL PROPERTY

A candidate or officeholder is prohibited from using political funds to purchase real property or to pay the interest on or principal of a note for the purchase of real property.

A candidate or officeholder may not knowingly make or authorize a payment from political funds for the rental or purchase of real property from: (1) a person related to the candidate or officeholder within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity as determined under Chapter 573, Government Code; or (2) a business in which the candidate or officeholder (or a person related to the candidate or officeholder within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity) has a participating interest of more than 10 percent, holds a position on the governing body, or serves as an officer. Elec. Code § 253.038 (a-1). This restriction applies to a payment made from political funds on or after September 1, 2007, without regard to whether the payment was made under a lease or other agreement entered into before that date.

ACCEPTING CONTRIBUTIONS

A candidate or officeholder must report contributions that he or she has *accepted*. Receipt is different from acceptance. A decision to *accept* a contribution must be made by the end of the reporting period during which the contribution is received.

Failure to make a determination about acceptance or refusal. If a candidate or officeholder fails to make a timely determination to accept or refuse a contribution by the deadline, the contribution is considered to have been accepted.

Returning refused contributions. If a candidate or officeholder receives a political contribution but does not accept it, he or she must return the contribution not later than the 30th day after the end of the reporting period in which the contribution was received. Otherwise, the contribution is considered to have been accepted.

REIMBURSEMENT FOR POLITICAL EXPENDITURES FROM PERSONAL FUNDS

If a candidate or officeholder makes political expenditures from personal funds, he or she may use political contributions to reimburse himself or herself if the expenditures are properly reported either on the reporting schedule for loans or on the reporting schedule for political expenditures from personal funds. In order for a candidate or officeholder to use political contributions to reimburse his or her personal funds, the political expenditure from personal funds must be properly reported on the report covering the period in which the expenditures are made. *A filed report may not be later corrected to indicate an intention to reimburse personal funds from political contributions.*

If a candidate or officeholder deposits personal funds in an account in which political contributions are held as permitted by section 253.0351(c) of the Election Code, the deposited amount must be reported as a loan and reimbursements to the candidate or officeholder may not exceed the amount reported as a loan. See "Campaign Expenditures from Personal Funds" in this guide for additional information.

SEPARATE ACCOUNT REQUIRED

A candidate or officeholder must keep political contributions in one or more accounts that are separate from any other account maintained by the candidate or officeholder. (There is no requirement to keep campaign contributions in a separate account from officeholder contributions.)

RESTRICTIONS INVOLVING LOBBYING

The 2019 legislature passed House Bill 2677 to amend chapter 305 of the Government Code and chapter 253 of the Election Code to enact the following restrictions. Each prohibition begins on September 27, 2019. For the language of the bill, go to <https://capitol.texas.gov/tlodocs/86R/billtext/html/HB02677F.htm>.

Making Political Contributions and Direct Campaign Expenditures. Unless expressly prohibited, a lobbyist may make political contributions and direct campaign expenditures. The campaign finance law, however, generally prohibits corporations and labor organizations from making political contributions. Elec. Code § 253.094.

Section 253.006 of the Election Code prohibits a person required to register as a lobbyist under chapter 305 of the Government Code from making political contributions or direct campaign expenditures from certain sources of funds. A person required to register as a lobbyist is prohibited from making or authorizing a political contribution to another candidate, officeholder, or political committee, or making or authorizing a direct campaign expenditure, from political contributions accepted by:

- (1) the lobbyist as a candidate or officeholder;
- (2) a specific-purpose committee that supports the lobbyist as a candidate or assists the lobbyist as an officeholder; or
- (3) a political committee that accepted a political contribution from (1) or (2), described above, during the two years immediately before the contribution or expenditure was made.

Two-Year Lobbying Prohibition After Making a Political Contribution or Direct Campaign Expenditure. Section 253.007 of the Election Code prohibits lobbying by persons who make political contributions or direct campaign expenditures from certain sources of funds. A person who makes a political contribution to another candidate, officeholder, or political committee, or makes a direct campaign expenditure, from political contributions accepted by the person as a candidate or officeholder is prohibited from engaging in activities that require registration as a lobbyist under chapter 305 of the Government Code for two years thereafter.

However, an exception to this prohibition allows a person who does not receive compensation other than reimbursement for actual expenses to lobby on behalf of a nonprofit organization, a group of low-income individuals, or a group of individuals with disabilities.

Lobby Expenditures from Political Contributions. Section 305.029 of the Government Code prohibits certain lobby expenditures made from political contributions. A lobbyist registered under chapter 305 of the Government Code, or a person on behalf of the lobbyist and with the lobbyist's consent or ratification, is prohibited from making a reportable lobby expenditure from a political contribution accepted by:

- (1) the lobbyist as a candidate or officeholder;
- (2) a specific-purpose committee that supports the lobbyist as a candidate or assists the lobbyist as an officeholder; or
- (3) a political committee that accepted a political contribution from (1) or (2), described above, during the two years immediately before the lobbyist made or authorized the expenditure.

INFORMATION REQUIRED ON REPORTS

CONTRIBUTIONS

A report must disclose the amount of each contribution or the value and nature of any in-kind contribution, as well as the name and address of the individual or political committee making the contribution, and the date of the contribution. (Detailed information about a contributor is not required to be reported if the contributor contributed \$90 or less during the reporting period. However, all contributions made electronically must be itemized with this information.)

PLEDGES

Promises to transfer money, goods, services, or other things of value are contributions. If a filer accepts such a promise, he or she must report it (along with the information required for other contributions) on the reporting schedule for "pledges." Once a pledge has been received, it is reported on the appropriate receipts schedule for the reporting period in which the pledge is received. A pledge that is actually received in the same reporting period in which the pledge was accepted shall be reported only on the appropriate receipts schedule.

Note: A pledge is not a contribution unless it has been accepted.

Example 1: In June a supporter promises that he will give Juan Garcia \$1,000 in the last week before the November election. Juan accepts his promise. Juan must report the pledge on his July 15 report. Juan must also report a political contribution when the pledge is actually received. (**Note:** If Juan receives the pledge during the July semiannual reporting period then he does not report the pledge and only reports a political contribution. Also, if he never receives the \$1,000, he does not amend his report to delete the entry for the pledge.)

Example 2: At a party, an acquaintance says to Juan, “I’d like to give you some money; call me at my office.” Juan agrees to call. At this point, Juan has accepted nothing and has nothing to report. Juan has not agreed to accept money; he has merely agreed to call.

LOANS

Loans made for campaign or officeholder purposes are reportable. A filer must report the amount of a loan, the date the loan is made, the interest rate, the maturity date, the type of collateral, and the name and address of the lender. The filer must also report the name, address, principal occupation, and employer of any guarantor and the amount guaranteed by the guarantor. (Detailed information is not required if a particular lender lent \$90 or less during a reporting period.) If a candidate or officeholder deposits personal funds in an account in which political contributions are held as permitted by section 253.0351(c) of the Election Code, the deposited amount must be reported as a loan. *See* “Campaign Expenditures from Personal Funds” in this guide for additional information.

Note: A loan from an incorporated financial institution that has been in business for more than one year is not a contribution. Other loans are considered to be contributions. This distinction is important because of the prohibition on contributions from banks and certain other financial institutions. *See* “Campaign Finance Restrictions” in this guide. All loans are reported on the same schedule, regardless of whether they are contributions. Additionally, the forgiveness of a loan is a reportable in-kind contribution. *See* Ethics Commission Rules § 20.64.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PERSONAL SERVICES

A political contribution consisting of an individual's personal services is not required to be reported if the individual receives no compensation *from any source* for the services.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF PERSONAL TRAVEL

A political contribution consisting of personal travel expense incurred by an individual is not required to be reported if the individual receives no reimbursement for the expense.

CONTRIBUTIONS FROM OUT-OF-STATE POLITICAL COMMITTEES

There are restrictions on contributions from out-of-state political committees. The fact that a political committee has a mailing address outside of Texas does not mean that the committee is an out-of-state political committee for purposes of these restrictions. A political committee that has a campaign treasurer appointment on file in Texas is not an out-of-state political committee for purposes of these restrictions.

Contributions over \$900 in a reporting period. Before *accepting* more than \$900 in a reporting period from an out-of-state committee, a candidate or officeholder must obtain either (1) a written statement, certified by an officer of the out-of-state political committee, listing the full name and address of each person who contributed more than \$180 to the out-of-state political committee during the 12 months immediately preceding the contribution, *or* (2) a copy of the out-of-state political committee’s statement of organization filed as required by law with the Federal Election Commission and certified by an officer of the out-of-state committee.

This documentation must be included with the report of contributions and expenditures for the period in which the contribution was received.

Contributions of \$900 or less in a reporting period. For a contribution of \$900 or less from an out-of-state committee in a reporting period, there is no requirement to obtain documentation *before accepting* the contribution. But there is a requirement to include certain documentation with the report of the contribution. The report must include *either* (1) a copy of the out-of-state political committee's statement of organization filed as required by law with the Federal Election Commission and certified by an officer of the out-of-state committee, *or* (2) the committee's name, address, and phone number; the name of the person appointing the committee's campaign treasurer; and the name, address, and phone number of the committee's campaign treasurer.

EXPENDITURES

A filer must report any campaign expenditure (regardless of whether it is made from political contributions or from personal funds) and any political expenditure (campaign or officeholder) from political contributions (regardless of whether the expenditure is a political expenditure). A filer must also report unpaid incurred obligations. *See* "Unpaid Incurred Obligations" in this guide. If the total expenditures to a particular payee do not exceed \$180 during the reporting period, a filer may report those expenditures as part of a lump sum. Otherwise, a filer must report the date of an expenditure, the name and address of the person to whom the expenditure is made, and the purpose of the expenditure.

UNPAID INCURRED OBLIGATIONS

An expenditure that is not paid during the reporting period in which the obligation to pay the expenditure is incurred shall be reported on the Unpaid Incurred Obligations Schedule for the reporting period in which the obligation to pay is incurred.

The use of political contributions to pay an expenditure previously disclosed on an Unpaid Incurred Obligations Schedule shall be reported on the appropriate disbursements schedule for the reporting period in which the payment is made.

The use of personal funds to pay an expenditure previously disclosed on an Unpaid Incurred Obligations Schedule shall be reported on the Political Expenditure Made from Personal Funds Schedule for the reporting period in which the payment is made.

EXPENDITURES MADE BY CREDIT CARD

An expenditure made by a credit card must be reported on the Expenditures Made to Credit Card Schedule for the reporting period in which the expenditure is made. The report must identify the vendor who receives the payment from the credit card company.

The use of political contributions to make a payment to a credit card company must be reported on the appropriate disbursements schedule for the reporting period in which the payment is made and identify the credit card company receiving the payment.

The use of personal funds to make a payment to a credit card company must be reported on the Political Expenditure Made from Personal Funds Schedule for the reporting period in which the payment is made and identify the credit card company receiving the payment.

CAMPAIGN EXPENDITURES FROM PERSONAL FUNDS

A candidate must report all campaign expenditures, whether made from political contributions or from personal funds. In order to use political contributions to reimburse himself or herself for campaign expenditures from personal funds, the candidate must properly report the expenditures either on the reporting schedule for loans or on the reporting schedule for political expenditures from personal funds. If the candidate does not indicate the intention to seek reimbursement on that report, he or she may not later correct the report to permit reimbursement.

If a candidate or officeholder deposits personal funds in an account in which political contributions are held as permitted by section 253.0351(c) of the Election Code, the deposited amount must be reported as a loan on Schedule E. Political expenditures made from that loan, and any subsequent expenditures to reimburse the candidate or officeholder, must be reported on Schedule F1. The reimbursement may not exceed the amount reported as a loan. Any unexpended funds from such a loan are required to be included in the total amount of political contributions maintained as of the last day of the reporting period. Note: Personal funds deposited in an account in which political contributions are held are subject to the personal use restrictions.

OFFICEHOLDER EXPENDITURES FROM PERSONAL FUNDS

An officeholder is not required to report *officeholder expenditures* made from personal funds unless he or she intends to be reimbursed from political contributions. This rule applies regardless of whether an officeholder has an appointment of campaign treasurer on file.

In order for an officeholder to use political contributions to reimburse an officeholder expenditure from personal funds, the officeholder must properly report the expenditures either on the reporting schedule for loans or on the reporting schedule for political expenditures from personal funds. If the officeholder does not indicate the intention to seek reimbursement, he or she may not later correct the report to permit reimbursement.

If a candidate or officeholder deposits personal funds in an account in which political contributions are held as permitted by section 253.0351(c) of the Election Code, the deposited amount must be reported as a loan on Schedule E. Political expenditures made from that loan, and any subsequent expenditures to reimburse the candidate or officeholder, must be reported on Schedule F1. The reimbursement may not exceed the amount reported as a loan. Any unexpended funds from such a loan are required to be included in the total amount of political contributions maintained as of the last day of the reporting period. Note: Personal funds deposited in an account in which political contributions are held are subject to the personal use restrictions.

DIRECT EXPENDITURES

A direct campaign expenditure is “a campaign expenditure that does not constitute a campaign contribution by the person making the expenditure.” As a practical matter, a direct campaign expenditure is an expenditure to support a candidate incurred without the candidate’s prior consent or approval.

If a candidate or officeholder makes a direct campaign expenditure to support *another* candidate or officeholder, the expenditure must be included on the reporting schedule for political expenditures, and the report must indicate that the expenditure was a direct campaign expenditure.

SUPPORTING POLITICAL COMMITTEES

A political committee that accepts political contributions or makes political contributions on behalf of a candidate or officeholder is required to give the candidate or officeholder notice of that fact. The candidate or officeholder must report the receipt of such a notice on the report covering the period in which he or she receives the notice.

PAYMENTS TO A BUSINESS OF THE CANDIDATE OR OFFICEHOLDER

A candidate or officeholder is required to report payments from political funds to a business in which the candidate or officeholder has a participating interest of more than 10 percent; a position on the governing body of the business; *or* a position as an officer of a business.

A candidate or officeholder may not make a payment to such a business if the payment is for personal services rendered by the candidate or officeholder or by the spouse or dependent child of the candidate or officeholder. (Nor may a candidate or officeholder use political contributions to pay directly for such personal services.) Other payments to such a business are permissible only if the payment does not exceed the amount necessary to reimburse the business for actual expenditures made by the business. *See generally* Ethics Advisory Opinion No. 35 (1992).

A candidate or officeholder may not make or authorize a payment from political funds for the rental or purchase of real property from such a business. *See* “Use of Political Funds to Rent or Purchase Real Property” in this guide.

INTEREST EARNED AND OTHER CREDITS/GAINS/REFUNDS

A candidate or officeholder is required to disclose information regarding the following types of activity from political contributions:

- any credit, interest, rebate, refund, reimbursement, or return of a deposit fee resulting from the use of a political contribution or an asset purchased with a political contribution, the amount of which exceeds \$130;
- any proceeds of the sale of an asset purchased with a political contribution, the amount of which exceeds \$130; and

- any other gain from a political contribution, the amount of which exceeds \$130.

A candidate or officeholder must use Schedule K to report such information. Although you are not required to do so, you may also report any credit/gain/refund or interest that does not exceed \$130 in the period on this schedule. (Previously, this was an optional schedule because a candidate or officeholder was not required to report this information.) A candidate or officeholder may not use interest and other income from political contributions for personal purposes. Political expenditures made from such income must be reported on the expenditures schedule.

PURCHASE OF INVESTMENTS

A candidate or officeholder must report any investment purchased with a political contribution, the amount of which exceeds \$130. This information must be disclosed on Schedule F3 of the campaign finance report.

TOTAL POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS MAINTAINED

The law requires you to disclose the total amount of political contributions accepted, including interest or other income on those contributions, maintained in one or more accounts in which political contributions are deposited as of the last day of the reporting period. The “total amount of political contributions maintained” includes: the total amount of political contributions maintained in one or more accounts, including the balance on deposit in banks, savings and loan institutions and other depository institutions; the present value of any investments that can be readily converted to cash, such as certificates of deposit, money market accounts, stocks, bonds, treasury bills, etc.; and the balance of political contributions accepted and held in any online fundraising account over which the filer can exercise control by making a withdrawal, expenditure, or transfer. 1 T.A.C. § 20.50.

The total amount of political contributions maintained does NOT include personal funds that the filer intends to use for political expenditures, *unless* the personal funds have been disclosed as a loan to your campaign and deposited into an account in which political contributions are held as permitted by section 253.0351(c) of the Election Code. Any unexpended funds from such a loan are required to be included in the total amount of political contributions maintained as of the last day of the reporting period. Note: Personal funds deposited in an account in which political contributions are held are subject to the personal use restrictions.

TIME OF ACCEPTING CONTRIBUTION

A filer must report the date he or she *accepts* a political contribution. The date of receipt may be different from the date of acceptance. See “Accepting Contributions” in this guide.

TIME OF MAKING EXPENDITURE

For reporting purposes, an expenditure is made when the amount of the expenditure is readily determinable. An expenditure that is not paid during the reporting period in which the obligation to pay is incurred must be reported on the reporting schedule for “Unpaid Incurred Obligations.”

and then reported again on the appropriate expenditure schedule when payment is actually made. If a filer cannot determine the amount of an expenditure until a periodic bill, the date of the expenditure is the date the bill is received.

Credit Card Expenditures. For purposes of 30 day and 8 day pre-election reports, the date of an expenditure made by a credit card is the date of the purchase, not the date of the credit card bill. For purposes of other reports, the date of an expenditure made by a credit card is the date of receipt of the credit card statement that includes the expenditure. For additional information regarding how to report expenditures made by credit card, see "Expenditures Made by Credit Card" in this guide.

PREPARING REPORTS

FORMS

Reporting forms are available at <http://www.ethics.state.tx.us>. An individual who is both a candidate and an officeholder files one report for each reporting period and is not required to distinguish between campaign activity and officeholder activity.

SIGNATURE REQUIRED

The candidate or officeholder, not the campaign treasurer, must sign reports.

FILING DEADLINES

The next section of this guide explains the types of reports candidates and officeholders are required to file. Annual filing schedules are available at <http://www.ethics.state.tx.us>.

Note: Deadlines for filing reports for special elections or runoff elections will not be listed on the filing schedule. Call the Ethics Commission for specific information in these cases.

PERIODS COVERED BY REPORTS

Each report covers activity during a specific time period. Generally, a report begins where the last report ended. For a candidate's first report, the beginning date will be the date the campaign treasurer appointment was filed. For an officeholder who is appointed to an elective office and who did not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file at the time of the appointment, the beginning date for the first report will be the date the officeholder took office. Generally, there should not be gaps between the periods covered or overlapping time periods. See "Reports" below for information about filing deadlines and periods covered by reports.

DEADLINE ON WEEKEND OR HOLIDAY

If the due date for a report falls on a Saturday, Sunday, or legal holiday, the report is due on the next regular business day.

5 P.M. DEADLINE

The deadline for filing a report is 5 p.m. on the due date.

DELIVERY BY MAIL OR OTHER CARRIER

For most reporting deadlines, a document is considered timely filed if it is properly addressed with postage or handling charges prepaid and bears a postmark or receipt mark of a common or contract carrier indicating a time on or before the deadline.

Pre-Election Reports. A report due 30 days before an election and a report due 8 days before an election must be *received* by the appropriate filing authority no later than the report due date to be considered filed on time.

RETENTION OF RECORDS USED FOR REPORTS

A filer must keep records of all information used to prepare a report of contributions and expenditures, including, for example, receipts or ledgers of contributions and expenditures. A filer must maintain the records for two years after the deadline for the report.

REPORTS

SEMIANNUAL REPORTS

Generally, candidates and officeholders are required to file reports of contributions and expenditures by January 15 and July 15 of each year. The reports filed on these dates are known as semiannual reports. These reports must be filed even if there is no activity to report for the period covered.

However, there is an exception to this requirement for officeholders who file with a local filing authority, do not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file, and do not accept more than \$900 in officeholder contributions or make more than \$900 in officeholder expenditures during the period covered by the report.

REPORTS DUE 30 DAYS AND 8 DAYS BEFORE AN ELECTION

An *opposed* candidate in an upcoming election must file reports of contributions and expenditures 30 days and 8 days before the election. Each of these pre-election reports must be *received* by the appropriate filing authority no later than the report due date. (A person who has elected modified reporting and who remains eligible for modified reporting is not required to file these reports. See “Modified Reporting” in this guide.)

An *opposed* candidate is a candidate who has an opponent whose name is printed on the ballot. If a candidate’s only opposition is a write-in candidate, that candidate is considered unopposed for filing purposes. (**Note:** A write-in candidate who accepts political contributions or makes political expenditures is subject to the reporting requirements discussed in this guide.)

The report that is due 30 days before the election covers the period that begins on the first day after the period covered by the last required report and ends the 40th day before the election. If

this is a filer's first required report, the period covered by the report begins on the day the filer filed a campaign treasurer appointment.

The report that is due 8 days before the election covers the period that begins on the first day after the period covered by the last required report and ends on the 10th day before the election.

REPORT DUE 8 DAYS BEFORE A RUNOFF ELECTION

A candidate in a runoff must file a report 8 days before the runoff election. A runoff report must be *received* by the appropriate filing authority no later than the report due date. (A candidate who has elected modified reporting and who remains eligible for modified reporting is not required to file this report. See "Modified Reporting" below.)

This report covers a period that begins either the first day after the period covered by the last required report or the day the filer filed a campaign treasurer appointment (if this is the filer's first report of contributions and expenditures). The period covered by the runoff report ends the 10th day before the runoff election.

MODIFIED REPORTING

On the campaign treasurer appointment form, there is an option to choose modified reporting for the next election cycle. Modified reporting excuses an opposed candidate from filing reports 30 days and 8 days before an election and 8 days before a runoff. An opposed candidate is eligible for modified reporting only if the candidate does not intend to exceed either \$900 in contributions or \$900 in expenditures (excluding filing fees) in connection with an election.

If an opposed candidate selects modified reporting but exceeds a threshold before the 30th day before the election, the candidate must file reports 30 days and 8 days before the election.

If an opposed candidate selects modified reporting but exceeds the \$900 threshold for contributions or expenditures after the 30th day before the election, the filer must file a report within 48 hours of exceeding the threshold. (The filer must meet this deadline even if it falls on a weekend or a holiday.) At that point, the filer is no longer eligible for modified reporting and must file according to the regular filing schedule.

A selection to file on the modified reporting schedule lasts for an entire election cycle. In other words, the selection is valid for a primary, a primary runoff, and a general election (as long as the candidate does not exceed one of the \$900 thresholds). A candidate must submit an amended campaign treasurer appointment (FORM ACTA) to select modified reporting for a different election cycle.

"15TH DAY AFTER APPOINTMENT OF CAMPAIGN TREASURER BY AN OFFICEHOLDER" REPORT

An officeholder must file a report after filing a campaign treasurer appointment. (A report is not required after a *change* in campaign treasurers.) This report of contributions and expenditures is due no later than 15 days after the campaign treasurer appointment was filed. The report must cover the period that begins the day after the period covered by the last required report. The

period ends on the day before the campaign treasurer appointment was filed. (**Note:** A person who is *appointed* to elective office may not have filed any previous reports. In that case, the beginning date for the report due 15 days after the campaign treasurer appointment is the date the officeholder took office.) The report is not required if the officeholder did not accept more than \$900 in contributions or make more than \$900 in expenditures by the end of the reporting period.

FINAL REPORT

See “Ending Filing Obligations” below.

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNEXPENDED CONTRIBUTIONS

See “Ending Filing Obligations” below.

FINAL DISPOSITION OF UNEXPENDED CONTRIBUTIONS REPORT

See “Ending Filing Obligations” below.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- An officeholder must file semiannual reports for any period during which he or she is an officeholder. (There is an exception to this rule for officeholders who do not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file and who do not accept more than \$900 in political contributions or make more than \$900 in political expenditures during the period covered by the report.)
- An opposed candidate in an election must file reports of contributions and expenditures 30 days and 8 days before the election, unless the candidate has selected (and remains eligible for) modified reporting. An opposed candidate who has not selected modified reporting must also file a report 8 days before a runoff election. A report due 30 days before an election and a report due 8 days before an election must be received by the appropriate filing authority no later than the report due date.
- An unopposed candidate is not required to file reports 30 days before an election or 8 days before an election but is required to file semiannual reports.
- A candidate who selects modified reporting must file semiannual reports.
- A filer who selects modified reporting for one election cycle will be required to file on the regular reporting schedule for the next election cycle unless the filer submits an amended campaign treasurer appointment selecting modified reporting for the next election cycle.

ENDING FILING OBLIGATIONS

FINAL REPORT

If a filer expects to accept no further political contributions and to make no further political expenditures and if the filer expects to take no further action to get elected to a public office, the filer may file a final report. Filing a final report terminates a filer's campaign treasurer appointment and relieves the filer from any additional filing obligations *as a candidate*. (Note: A candidate who does not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file may still be required to file a personal financial statement in accordance with chapter 572 of the Government Code or chapter 159 of the Local Government Code.) If the filer is an officeholder, the filer will still be subject to the filing requirements applicable to officeholders. A filer who is not an officeholder at the time of filing a final report *and* who has surplus political funds or assets will be required to file annual reports of unexpended contributions and a report of final disposition of unexpended contributions. See "Annual Report of Unexpended Contributions" and "Report of Final Disposition of Unexpended Contributions" below.

A filer who intends to continue accepting contributions to pay campaign debts should *not* terminate his or her campaign treasurer appointment. An individual must have a campaign treasurer appointment on file to accept contributions to offset campaign debts or to pay campaign debts.

Terminating a campaign treasurer appointment does not relieve a filer of responsibility for any delinquent reports or outstanding civil penalties.

ANNUAL REPORT OF UNEXPENDED CONTRIBUTIONS

The following individuals must file annual reports of unexpended contributions:

- a former officeholder who did not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file at the time of leaving office and who retained any of the following after filing his or her last report: political contributions, interest or other income from political contributions, or assets purchased with political contributions or interest or other income from political contributions.
- a former candidate (a person who previously had a campaign treasurer appointment on file) who was not an officeholder at the time of filing a final report and who retained any of the following at the time of filing a final report: political contributions, interest or other income from political contributions, or assets purchased with political contributions.

Annual reports are due not earlier than January 1 and not later than January 15 of each year. An annual report (FORM C/OH-UC) must contain the following information: (1) information about expenditures from or disposition of surplus funds or assets; (2) the amount of interest or other income earned on surplus funds during the previous year; and (3) the total amount of surplus funds and assets at the end of the previous year.

The obligation to file annual reports ends when the former candidate or officeholder files a report of final disposition of unexpended contributions.

REPORT OF FINAL DISPOSITION OF UNEXPENDED CONTRIBUTIONS

A former candidate or former officeholder who has disposed of all surplus funds and assets must file a report of final disposition of unexpended contributions. This report may be filed as soon as all funds have been disposed of.

A former candidate or former officeholder has six years from the date of filing a final report or leaving office (whichever is later) to dispose of surplus funds and assets. The latest possible date for filing a report of unexpended contributions is 30 days after the end of that six-year period.

At the end of the six-year period, a former candidate or officeholder *must* dispose of surplus assets or funds in one of the following ways:

- The former candidate or officeholder may give them to the political party with which he or she was affiliated when last on the ballot;
- The former candidate or officeholder may contribute them to a candidate or a political committee. (This triggers a requirement to file a report of the contribution.);
- The former candidate or officeholder may give them to the comptroller for deposit in the state treasury to be used to finance primary elections;
- The former candidate or officeholder may give them to one or more contributors, but the total returned to any person may not exceed the aggregate amount accepted from that person during the last two years during which the former candidate or officeholder accepted political contributions;
- The former candidate or officeholder may give them to certain charitable organizations;
or
- The former candidate or officeholder may give them to a public or private post-secondary educational institution or an institution of higher education as defined by section 61.003(8), Education Code, for the purpose of assisting or creating a scholarship program.

THINGS TO REMEMBER

- Anyone who has an appointment of campaign treasurer on file must file periodic reports of campaign contributions and expenditures.
- An individual who expects no further reportable activity in connection with his or her candidacy, files a final report and thereby terminates his or her campaign treasurer appointment. (Note: A candidate who does not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file may still be required to file a personal financial statement in accordance with chapter 572 of the Government Code or chapter 159 of the Local Government Code.)

- An officeholder may be required to file semiannual reports even if he or she does not have a campaign treasurer appointment on file. A local officeholder who has not accepted more than \$900 in contributions or made more than \$900 in expenditures in a semiannual period since terminating his or her campaign treasurer appointment is not required to file a semiannual report for that period.

PENALTIES FOR REPORTING VIOLATIONS

Any citizen may file a criminal complaint with the district attorney, a civil complaint with the Ethics Commission, or a civil action against a candidate or officeholder for violations of title 15. Any penalty stemming from such complaints would be assessed against *the candidate or officeholder*, not the campaign treasurer.

CAMPAIGN FINANCE RESTRICTIONS

Chapter 253 of the Election Code contains a number of restrictions regarding the acceptance and use of political contributions, including the following:

1. An individual may not accept a campaign contribution or make a campaign expenditure (including a campaign expenditure from personal funds) without a campaign treasurer appointment on file. Elec. Code § 253.031. An officeholder may accept officeholder contributions and make officeholder expenditures regardless of whether he or she has a campaign treasurer appointment on file.
2. Political contributions from labor organizations and from most corporations are prohibited. Elec. Code § 253.091, *et seq.* Partnerships that include one or more corporate partners are subject to the prohibition.
3. Certain documentation must be obtained in order to accept contributions from an out-of-state political committee. Elec. Code § 253.032. *See* “Contributions from Out-of-State Political Committees” in this guide.
4. Cash contributions of more than \$100 in the aggregate from one contributor in a reporting period are prohibited. (Here “cash” means coins and currency, not checks.) Elec. Code § 253.033.
5. The use of political contributions to purchase real property is prohibited. There is also a restriction on the use of political funds to rent or purchase real property from a person related to the candidate or officeholder within the second degree of consanguinity or affinity or from a business in which the candidate or officeholder or such a relative has a participating interest of more than 10 percent, holds a position on the governing body, or serves as an officer. Elec. Code § 253.038.
6. Texas law does not allow anonymous contributions. Also, reports must disclose the actual source of a contribution, not an intermediary. Elec. Code § 253.001.
7. Personal use of political contributions is prohibited. Elec. Code § 253.035.

8. A candidate or officeholder may not use political contributions to pay for personal services rendered by the candidate or officeholder or by the spouse, or dependent children of the candidate or officeholder. There are also restrictions of a candidate's or officeholder's use of political contributions to make payments to a business in which the candidate or officeholder holds a participating interest of more than 10 percent, a position on the governing body of the business, or a position as an officer of the business. *See Ethics Advisory Opinion No. 35 (1992) (regarding the combined effect of this prohibition and the prohibition on corporate contributions).* Elec. Code § 253.041.

There are restrictions on the use of political contributions to reimburse political expenditures from personal funds. See "Reimbursement for Political Expenditures from Personal Funds," in this guide.

9. A candidate, officeholder, or political committee may not accept political contributions in the Capitol, the Capitol Extension, or a courthouse. "Courthouse" means any building owned by the state, a county, or a municipality, or an office or part of a building leased to the state, a county, or a municipality, in which a justice or judge sits to conduct court proceedings. Elec. Code § 253.039.
10. A person required to register as a lobbyist is prohibited from making or authorizing a political contribution to another candidate, officeholder, or political committee, or making or authorizing a direct campaign expenditure, from political contributions accepted by: (1) the lobbyist as a candidate or officeholder; (2) a specific-purpose committee that supports or assists the lobbyist as a candidate or officeholder; or (3) a political committee that accepted a political contribution from (1) or (2), described above, during the two years immediately before the contribution or expenditure was made. Elec. Code § 253.006.
11. A person who makes a political contribution to another candidate, officeholder, or political committee, or makes a direct campaign expenditure, from political contributions accepted by the person as a candidate or officeholder is prohibited from engaging in activities that require registration as a lobbyist for two years thereafter. This does not apply to a person who does not receive compensation other than reimbursement for actual expenses to lobby on behalf of a nonprofit organization, a group of low-income individuals, or a group of individuals with disabilities. Elec. Code § 253.007.
12. A registered lobbyist, or a person on behalf of the lobbyist and with the lobbyist's consent or ratification, is prohibited from making a reportable lobby expenditure from a political contribution accepted by: (1) the lobbyist as a candidate or officeholder; (2) a specific-purpose committee that supports or assists the lobbyist as a candidate or officeholder; or (3) a political committee that accepted a political contribution from (1) or (2), described above, during the two years immediately before the lobbyist made or authorized the expenditure. Gov't Code § 305.029.
13. Federal law generally prohibits the acceptance of contributions from foreign sources. Contact the Federal Election Commission for more detailed information.

POLITICAL ADVERTISING

What You Need to Know



The Texas Election Code requires certain disclosures and notices on political advertising. The law also prohibits certain types of misrepresentation in political advertising and campaign communications. This brochure explains what you need to know to insure that your political advertising and campaign communications comply with the law.

If you are not sure what the law requires, do the cautious thing. Use the political advertising disclosure statement whenever you think it might be necessary, and do not use any possibly misleading information in political advertising or a campaign communication. If you are using political advertising or campaign communications from a prior campaign, you should check to see if the law has changed since that campaign.

Candidates for federal office should check with the Federal Election Commission at (800) 424-9530 for information on federal political advertising laws.

NOTICE: This guide is intended only as a general overview of the disclosure statements that must appear on political advertising as required under [Chapter 255 of the Election Code](#), which is distinct from political reporting requirements under [Chapter 254 of the Election Code](#).

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REQUIRED DISCLOSURE ON POLITICAL ADVERTISING

I. What Is Political Advertising?

The disclosure statement and notice requirements discussed in this section apply to “political advertising.” In the law, “political advertising” is a specifically defined term. Do not confuse this special term with your own common-sense understanding of advertising.

To figure out if a communication is political advertising, you must look at what it says and where it appears. If a communication fits in one of the categories listed in Part A (below) and if it fits in one of the categories listed in Part B (below), it is political advertising.

Part A. What Does It Say?

1. Political advertising includes communications supporting or opposing a candidate for nomination or election to either a public office or an office of a political party (including county and precinct chairs).
2. Political advertising includes communications supporting or opposing an officeholder, a political party, or a measure (a ballot proposition).

Part B. Where Does It Appear?

1. Political advertising includes communications that appear in pamphlets, circulars, fliers, billboards or other signs, bumper stickers, or similar forms of written communication.
2. Political advertising includes communications that are published in newspapers, magazines, or other periodicals in return for consideration.
3. Political advertising includes communications that are broadcast by radio or television in return for consideration.
4. Political advertising includes communications that appear on an Internet website.

II. When Is a Disclosure Statement Required?

The law provides that political advertising that contains express advocacy is required to include a disclosure statement. The person who causes the political advertising to be published, distributed, or broadcast is responsible for including the disclosure statement.

The law does not define the term “express advocacy.” However, the law does provide that political advertising is deemed to contain express advocacy if it is authorized by a candidate, an agent of a candidate, or a political committee filing campaign finance reports. Therefore, a disclosure statement is required any time a candidate, a candidate’s agent, or a political committee authorizes political advertising.

The precise language of political advertising authorized by someone other than a candidate, the candidate's agent, or a political committee will determine if the advertising contains express advocacy and is therefore required to include a disclosure statement. Generally, the question is whether the communication expressly advocates the election or defeat of an identified candidate, or expressly advocates the passage or defeat of a measure, such as a bond election. The inclusion of words such as "vote for," "elect," "support," "defeat," "reject," or "Smith for Senate" would clearly constitute express advocacy, but express advocacy is not limited to communications that use those words. Similar phrases, such as "Cast your ballot for X," would also constitute express advocacy. Additionally, in 2007, the United States Supreme Court held that an advertisement included express advocacy or its functional equivalent "if the ad is susceptible to no reasonable interpretation other than as an appeal to vote for or against a specific candidate." *FEC v. Wis. Right to Life, Inc.*, 551 U.S. 449 (2007). It is a question of fact whether a particular communication constitutes express advocacy. If you are not sure whether political advertising contains express advocacy, do the cautious thing and include the disclosure statement. That way, there is no need to worry about whether you have violated the law.

Remember: The concept of "express advocacy" is relevant in determining whether political advertising is required to include a disclosure statement. However, the political advertising laws governing the right-of-way notice, misrepresentation, and use of public funds by political subdivisions will apply to political advertising regardless of whether the advertising contains express advocacy.

III. What Should the Disclosure Statement Say?

A disclosure statement must include the following:

1. the words "political advertising" or a recognizable abbreviation such as "pol. adv."; and
2. the full name of one of the following: (a) the person who paid for the political advertising; (b) the political committee authorizing the political advertising; or (c) the candidate or specific-purpose committee supporting the candidate, if the political advertising is authorized by the candidate.

The disclosure statement must appear on the face of the political advertising or be clearly spoken if the political advertising is audio only and does not include written text.

The advertising should not be attributed to entities such as "Committee to Elect John Doe" unless a specific-purpose committee named "Committee to Elect John Doe" has filed a campaign treasurer appointment with the Ethics Commission or a local filing authority.

IV. Are There Any Exceptions to the Disclosure Statement Requirement?

The following types of political advertising do not need the disclosure statement:

1. t-shirts, balloons, buttons, emery boards, hats, lapel stickers, small magnets, pencils, pens, pins, wooden nickels, candy wrappers, and similar materials;
2. invitations or tickets to political fundraising events or to events held to establish support for a candidate or officeholder;

3. an envelope that is used to transmit political advertising, provided that the political advertising in the envelope includes the disclosure statement;
4. circulars or fliers that cost in the aggregate less than \$500 to publish and distribute;
5. political advertising printed on letterhead stationery, if the letterhead includes the name of one of the following: (a) the person who paid for the advertising, (b) the political committee authorizing the advertising, or, (c) the candidate or specific-purpose committee supporting the candidate, if the political advertising is authorized by the candidate. (Note: There is also an exception for holiday greeting cards sent by an officeholder, provided that the officeholder's name and address appear on the card or the envelope.)
6. postings or re-postings on an Internet website if the person posting or re-posting is not an officeholder, candidate, or political committee and did not make an expenditure exceeding \$100 in a reporting period for political advertising beyond the basic cost of hardware messaging software and bandwidth;
7. an Internet social media profile webpage of a candidate or officeholder, if the webpage clearly and conspicuously displays the full name of the candidate or officeholder; and
8. postings or re-postings on an Internet website if the advertising is posted with a link to a publicly viewable Internet webpage that either contains the disclosure statement or is an Internet social media profile webpage of a candidate or officeholder that clearly and conspicuously displays the candidate's or officeholder's full name.

V. What Should I Do If I Discover That My Political Advertising Does Not Contain a Disclosure Statement?

The law prohibits a person from using, causing or permitting to be used, or continuing to use political advertising containing express advocacy if the person knows it does not include the disclosure statement. A person is presumed to know that the use is prohibited if the Texas Ethics Commission notifies the person in writing that the use is prohibited. If you receive notice from the Texas Ethics Commission that your political advertising does not comply with the law, you should stop using it immediately.

If you learn that a political advertising sign designed to be seen from the road does not contain a disclosure statement or contains an inaccurate disclosure statement, you should make a good faith attempt to remove or correct those signs that have been distributed. You are not required to attempt to recover other types of political advertising that have been distributed with a missing or inaccurate disclosure statement.

VI. The Fair Campaign Practices Act.

The Fair Campaign Practices Act sets out basic rules of decency, honesty, and fair play to be followed by candidates and political committees during a campaign. A candidate or political committee may choose to subscribe to the voluntary code by signing a copy of the code and filing it with the authority with whom the candidate or committee is required to file its campaign

treasurer appointment. A person subscribing to the code may indicate that fact on political advertising by including the following or a substantially similar statement:

(Name of the candidate or political committee, as appropriate) subscribes to the Code of Fair Campaign Practices.

VII. Special Notice to Political Subdivisions and School Districts.

You may not use public funds or resources for political advertising. Please see our “Publications and Guides” section of our website for more information.

ROAD SIGNS

I. When Is the “Right-Of-Way” Notice Required?

All written political advertising that is meant to be seen from a road must carry a “right-of-way” notice. It is a criminal offense to omit the “right-of-way” notice in the following circumstances:

1. if you enter into a contract or agreement to print or make written political advertising meant to be seen from a road; or
2. if you instruct another person to place the written political advertising meant to be seen from a road.

II. What Should the “Right-Of-Way” Notice Say?

Section 259.001 of the Texas Election Code prescribes the exact language of the notice:

NOTICE: IT IS A VIOLATION OF STATE LAW (CHAPTERS 392 AND 393, TRANSPORTATION CODE) TO PLACE THIS SIGN IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF A HIGHWAY.

III. Do Yard Signs Have to Have the “Right-Of-Way” Notice?

Yes. The “right-of-way” notice requirement applies to signs meant to be seen from any road. The notice requirement assures that a person responsible for placing signs is aware of the restriction on placing the sign in the right-of-way of a highway.

IV. What About Bumper Stickers?

Bumper stickers do not need the “right-of-way” notice. They do, however, need a political advertising disclosure statement.

V. Where May I Place My Signs and How Long May Signs Be Posted?

For information about exactly where you may or may not place signs, or for information regarding the length of time your signs may be posted, check with your city or county government or your homeowner’s association. The Texas Ethics Commission does not have

jurisdiction over matters involving the location of signs, and the length of time that they may be posted.

MISREPRESENTATION

I. Are There Restrictions on the Contents of Political Advertising?

Political advertising and campaign communications may not misrepresent a person's identity or official title, nor may they misrepresent the true source of the advertising or communication. The election law does not address other types of misrepresentation in political advertising or campaign communications.

Note that the misrepresentation rules apply to both political advertising and campaign communications. "Campaign communication" is a broader term than "political advertising."

A "campaign communication" means "a written or oral communication relating to a campaign for nomination or election to public office or office of a political party or to a campaign on a measure."

II. Misrepresentation of Office Title.

A candidate may not represent that he or she holds an office that he or she does not hold at the time of the representation. **If you are not the incumbent in the office you are seeking, you must make it clear that you are seeking election rather than reelection by using the word "for" to clarify that you don't hold that office.** The word "for" must be at least one-half the type size as the name of the office and should appear immediately before the name of the office. For example, a non-incumbent may use the following formats:

**Vote John Doe
for Attorney General**

**John Doe
For
Attorney General**

A non-incumbent may not be allowed to use the following verbiage:

**Elect John Doe
Attorney General**

**John Doe
Attorney General**

III. Misrepresentation of Identity or Source.

A person violates the law if, with intent to injure a candidate or influence the result of an election, the person misrepresents the source of political advertising or a campaign communication or if the person misrepresents his or her own identity or the identity of his or her agent in political advertising or in a campaign communication. (If someone else is doing something for you, that person is your agent.) For example, you may not take out an ad in favor of your opponent that purports to be sponsored by a notoriously unpopular group.

IV. Use of State Seal.

Only current officeholders may use the state seal in political advertising.

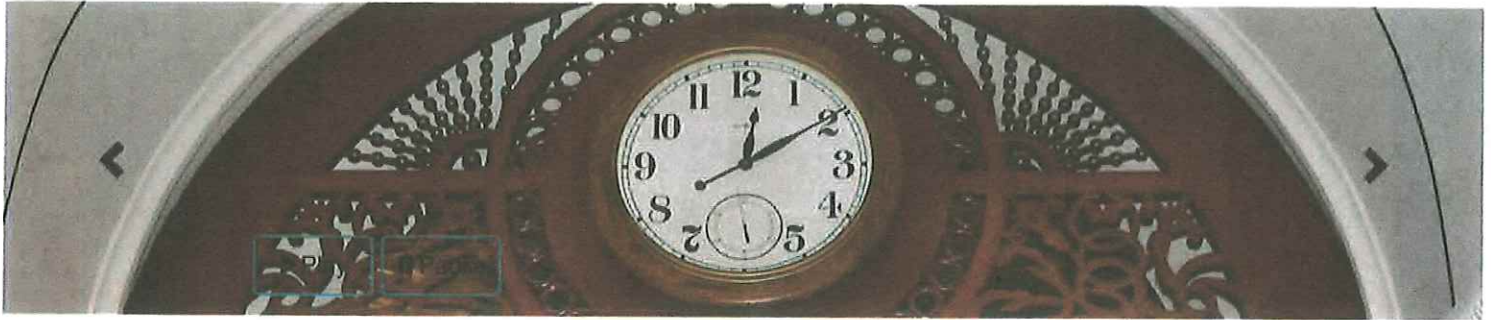
V. Criminal Offenses.

Be aware that many violations of the Election Code are criminal offenses. For example, unlawfully using public funds for political advertising can be a Class A misdemeanor. So can misrepresenting one's identity or office title in political advertising. For more details on these offenses and political advertising in general, see Chapter 255 of the Election Code.



Texas Ethics Commission ⁽ⁱ⁾

Promoting Public Confidence in Government



Resources

Political Advertising Requirements

For comprehensive review of political advertising requirements, please refer to the Political Advertising Guide (/data/resources/advertising/Gpol_adv.pdf), available on our website. For answers to frequently asked questions, see below.

For questions about the use of public funds for political advertising, please refer to the Political Subdivision Guide (/data/resources/advertising/Bsub_adv.pdf) and School District Guide (/data/resources/advertising/Bsch_adv.pdf), both available on our website.

What is “Political Advertising”?

“Political advertising” means a communication supporting or opposing a candidate for nomination or election to a public office or office of a political party, a political party, a public officer, or a measure that:

(A) in return for consideration, is published in a newspaper, magazine, or other periodical or is broadcast by radio or television; or

(B) appears:

(i) in a pamphlet, circular, flier, billboard or other sign, bumper sticker, or similar form of written communication; or

(ii) on an Internet website (including a communication appearing on a social media website).

When can I begin advertising?

Candidates may begin advertising once they have a campaign treasurer appointment on file. The laws under the Commission’s jurisdiction do not address when and where candidates may place signs. Questions about the 90-day timeline for placing signs must be directed to the Texas Department of Transportation (<https://www.txdot.gov/inside-txdot/division/right-of-way/campaign-signs.html>).

What are the requirements of a disclosure statement?

A political advertising disclosure statement **must contain** the words "political advertising" or any recognizable abbreviation, and must:

- (1) appear on one line of text or on successive lines of text on the face of the political advertising; or
- (2) be clearly spoken in the political advertising if the political advertising does not include written text.

The disclosure statement **must contain** the full name of:

- (1) the person who paid for the political advertising;
- (2) the political committee authorizing the political advertising; or
- (3) the candidate or specific-purpose committee supporting the candidate, if the political advertising is authorized by the candidate.

A disclosure statement is **not required** on:

- (1) tickets or invitations to political fund-raising events;
- (2) campaign buttons, pins, or hats, or on objects whose size makes printing the disclosure impractical, such as t-shirts, balloons, buttons, emery boards, hats, lapel stickers, small magnets, pencils, pens, pins, wooden nickels, and candy wrappers;
- (3) circulars or flyers that cost in the aggregate less than \$500 to publish and distribute.
- (4) an envelope that is used to transmit political advertising, provided that the political advertising in the envelope includes the disclosure statement; or
- (5) letterhead stationery if the letterhead contains the full name of one of the following:
 - (a) the person who paid for the political advertising;
 - (b) the political committee authorizing the political advertising; or
 - (c) the candidate authorizing the political advertising.
- (6) postings or re-postings on an Internet website if the person posting or re-posting is not an officeholder, candidate, or political committee and did not make an expenditure exceeding \$100 in a reporting period for political advertising beyond the basic cost of hardware messaging software and bandwidth;
- (7) an Internet social media profile webpage of a candidate or officeholder, if the webpage clearly and conspicuously displays the full name of the candidate or officeholder; and
- (8) postings or re-postings on an Internet website if the advertising is posted with a link to a publicly viewable Internet webpage that either contains the disclosure statement or is an Internet social media profile webpage of a candidate or officeholder that clearly and conspicuously displays the candidate's or officeholder's full name.

What are the requirements of a "Highway Right-of-Way Notice"?

Political advertising signs must contain the following statement, in verbatim:

"NOTICE: IT IS A VIOLATION OF STATE LAW (CHAPTERS 392 AND 393, TRANSPORTATION CODE), TO PLACE THIS SIGN IN THE RIGHT-OF-WAY OF A HIGHWAY."

The highway right-of-way notice may appear on the reverse-side of a sign.

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[Texas.gov \(/www.texas.gov/\)](#) | [Texas Veterans Portal \(/veterans.portal.texas.gov/\)](#) | [Texas Secretary of State Elections \(https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/index.shtml\)](#)
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Campaign Signs

[Texas Department of Transportation](#) > [Inside TxDOT](#) > [Divisions](#) > [Right of Way](#)

During campaign season, the landscape blooms with a special kind of flower - the political sign. Unlike wildflowers that are welcome anywhere, putting campaign signs on public lands is illegal. So before you plant that sign, learn the law and keep Texas beautiful. TxDOT only regulates campaign signs under chapter 394 of the Texas Transportation Code.

You Need to Know

- It is illegal to place any signs on or within the right of way. This includes posting signs on trees, telephone poles, traffic signs and other objects on the right of way.
- Campaign signs along Texas roads can be placed on private property with the owner's permission.
- Before placing a sign inside of incorporated city limits, check with the city for applicable ordinances.

More information can be found in the Political and Campaign Signs pamphlet.

Sign Removal

If you've placed your sign in the right of way or it's posing a traffic hazard, we will remove it without prior notice. All costs associated with sign removal will be paid by the sign owner.

More Information

TxDOT only controls the placement of signs in relation to the highway. For other questions concerning campaign signs or political advertising, you may wish to visit the Texas Ethics Commission.

Contact Us

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