



Texas Secretary of State
ELECTIONS DIVISION



Cancellation of an Election for Local Political Subdivisions



Resources

- **Elections Forms Index**
 - <https://www.sos.state.tx.us/elections/forms/pol-sub/index.shtml#photo-id>
- **Conducting Your Elections Page**
 - <https://www.sos.texas.gov/elections/laws/local-laws.shtml>
- **Texas Election Code**
 - <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/>
- **Cancellation of Election Outline**
 - <https://www.sos.texas.gov/elections/laws/cancellation.shtml>



Newly Updated Handbooks

Election Judges and Clerks Handbook

Early Voting Ballot Board Handbook

Signature Verification Committee Handbook

Central Counting Station Handbook

Appointment of Election Workers Handbook

Poll Watcher's Guide

Available on our Training and Educational Resources Page



Advisories & Webinars

No.2025-07 - 2025 Legislative Summary – 89th Regular Session

May 2026 Election Law Calendar

Available on our Conducting Elections page

Also, remember to attend our webinar series



Forms

Elections Form Index

Note: The links displayed within the forms section access PDF (Portable Document Format) files which can be accessed using the Adobe Acrobat Reader. Visit Adobe.com to download your copy of Acrobat Reader. All PDF documents featured on this page are configured to print out on legal size paper.

Note: Some browsers use their own PDF readers. If you experience issues with the PDF documents below, we recommend opening these files with Adobe Acrobat.

Select a Form Category		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 1 – Order and Notice of an Election • Section 2 – Candidates • Section 3 – Ballots • Section 4 – Officers of Election • Section 5 – Early Voting Clerk Responsibilities • Section 6 – Early Voting by Mail • Section 7 - Voting in Person • Section 8 – Security and Chain of Custody 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 9 – Provisional Voting • Section 10 – Early Voting Ballot Board/Signature Verification Committee • Section 11 – Counting Votes • Section 12 – Reconciliation Forms • Section 13 – Cancellation of an Election • Section 14 – Recount • Section 15 – Logic and Accuracy Testing • Section 16 – Election Technology (Voting Systems, Electronic Pollbooks) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Section 17 – Local Option Elections • Section 18 – Primary Elections • Section 19 – Voter Registration Chapter 19 Funding • Section 20 - Primary Finance • Section 21 - Voter Registration • Section 22 - Volunteer Deputy Registrar (including High Schools) • Section 23 - Becoming an Elected Official • Section 24 - Public Information • Section 25 - Miscellaneous Forms



Statutory Authority

The Texas Election Code requires the authority ordering an election to have specific statutory authority in order to cancel that election.

Tex. Elec. Code Sec. 2.082



Please Note

- **Counties have NO authority to certify unopposed candidates for local political subdivisions**, even if the county is contracting with the entity to run the election.
 - Additionally, entities are NOT required to certify their cancelled election with the county



General Election vs. Special Election

- For cancellation purposes, a special election of a political subdivision is considered to be a separate election from a general election held the same day by the same political subdivision.
 - **Example:** Measure Election
 - **Example:** Special Election to Fill a Vacancy

Tex. Elec. Code Sec. 2.051



Statutory Authority for Cancellation

- Section 2.051 allows a political subdivision to cancel an election if:
 - Members of the governing body are elected from territorial units (i.e. single-member districts); AND
 - Each candidate is unopposed and no at-large opposed race appears on the ballot
- Section 2.051 allows cancellation in a particular territorial unit even if there is an opposed race in another territorial unit (i.e. another single-member district)



Cancellation of a Moot Measure

- Section 2.081(a) authorizes an authority to cancel a measure election if it is determined that the action authorized by the election may not be implemented regardless of the outcome of the election.
- If the authority determines that the action may not be taken, then the measure would be declared moot and be removed from the ballot.

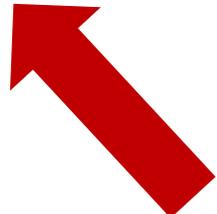


Cancellation of Bond Elections, Disaster

- The governor must issue a disaster declaration regarding a natural disaster or other disaster which threatens the health, safety, or general welfare of the authority's residents **within 90 days of the date of the election.**
- The governing body must determine that cancellation is **necessary** due to damage to the authority's election system, or to avoid harm to the authority's election workers or voters.
- The governing body must provide **3 business days notice** of the meeting and allow members of the public and press to observe the meeting.
- The meeting must occur **no later than 74 days before** the bond election.



Cancellation of an Election





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ELECTIONS DIVISION



At Large vs. Single Member Districts



At-Large vs. Single Member

- **Pure At-Large**
 - The candidates run as one group on the ballot
 - All the qualified voters in the political subdivision may vote in the race
- **At-Large by Place**
 - The candidates run in separate groups on the ballot, for each position or place
 - All the qualified voters in the political subdivision may vote in the race
- **Single Member**
 - The political subdivision is divided into districts and the candidates run in their district of residence
 - Only voters within that district may vote on the race that pertains to their district



Pure at-Large

- The candidates run as one group on the ballot.
- All qualified voters in the political subdivision may vote in the race.
- The top “vote-getters” win the number of positions available.
- Generally, **pure at-large is the “default” method of election** for cities and school districts, and it takes an action by the governing body (or a court) to change method of election.
 - Special Law Districts have method of election set by enacting legislation.



Pure at-Large

Ballot:

City of Bedrock General Election	
City Council Vote for none, one, two, or three	
	Barney
	Fred
	Wilma
	Bam Bam
	Dino

Results:

Election Results	
Candidates	Votes
Barney	61
Fred	122
Wilma	133
Bam Bam	71
Dino	85
TOTAL	472



At-Large By Place/Position

- The candidates run in separate groups on the ballot for each available position.
- All voters within political subdivision get to vote in all races.
- It generally takes an act of the governing body or a court order to move to this type of method of election.



At-Large By Place/Position

Ballot:

Emerald Independent School District General Election	
Board of Trustees, Place 2	
	Dorothy
	Toto
	Scarecrow
Board of Trustees, Place 5	
	Tin Man
	Lion

Results:

Election Results	
<u>Place 2</u>	
Candidates	Votes
Dorothy	57
Toto	122
Scarecrow	84
TOTAL	263
 <u>Place 5</u>	
Candidates	Votes
Tin Man	171
Lion	85
TOTAL	256



Single Member District

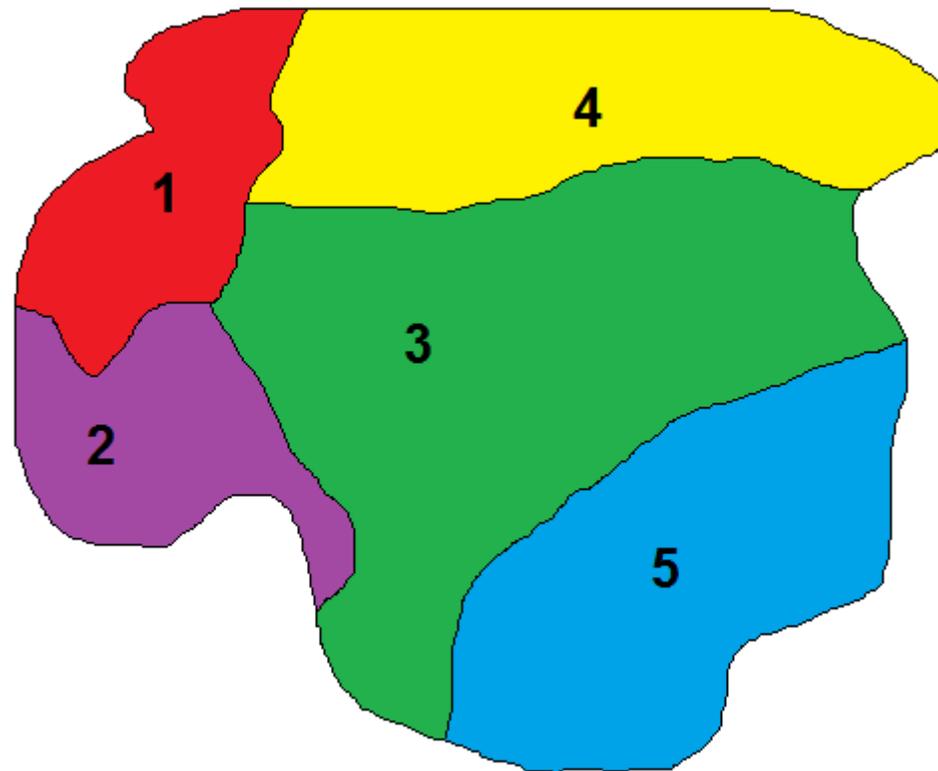
- The territory of the political subdivision is divided into districts, and candidates run in their district of residence.
- ONLY voters within the district can vote.
- It generally takes an act of the governing body or a court order to move to this type of method of election.



Single Member District

Example:

- City of Hoo
 - Home Rule City: 5 Single Member Districts
 - District 1 and District 3 positions expire this year
 - 3 people submit applications for District 1
 - 2 people submit applications for District 3





Single Member District

Ballot:

City of Hoo General Election	
District 1	
	Poe
	O'Keefe
	Byrd

City of Hoo General Election	
District 3	
	Marshburn
	Melvin

Results:

Election Results	
<u>District 1</u>	
Candidates	Votes
Poe	125
O'Keefe	85
Byrd	175
TOTAL	385
 <u>District 3</u>	
Candidates	Votes
Marshburn	101
Melvin	192
TOTAL	293



Example 1

- A school district has six trustees that are elected at-large but hold specific place numbers. Places 1, 2, and 4 are currently up for election. There are two candidates for places 1 and 2 and only one candidate for place 4. May any race be cancelled in the election?



NO RACE MAY BE CANCELLED IN THIS ELECTION

Remember that to cancel an election, there must be no at-large opposed races on the ballot. Here, Place 1 and Place 2 are opposed races and are both at-large.



Example 2

- A groundwater district has five directors. One director is elected at-large and the remaining four directors are elected from their respective commissioners precincts. Directors 1 and 3 are up for election. The at-large director position is not up for election. There are two candidates for Director 1 and one candidate for Director 3. May any race be cancelled in the election?



YES. THE RACE FOR DIRECTOR 3 MAY BE CANCELLED.

There is no at-large race and two single-member district races on the ballot. Only one single-member district race (Director 1) is opposed. The unopposed race (Director 3) may be cancelled in this instance. Remember that the Code allows a single-member district race to be cancelled even if there is an opposed race in another single-member district.



Example 3

- In the same groundwater district at next year's election, the at-large director position and Director 2 and Director 4 are on the ballot. The at-large director position is opposed while the other two director positions are unopposed. May any race be cancelled in the election?



NO RACE MAY BE CANCELLED IN THIS ELECTION

The at-large director race is opposed, which means that no unopposed races may be cancelled in the election.



Example 4

- In a city general election, the mayor is opposed; the other at-large councilmembers are unopposed. May any race be cancelled in the election?



NO RACE MAY BE CANCELLED IN THIS ELECTION

Nothing can be cancelled. All the at-large candidates must appear on the ballot, because the at-large race for mayor is opposed.



Statutory Authority for Cancellation

- A political subdivision may cancel an election on a measure if it has been determined that the action to be authorized by the election may not be taken, regardless of the outcome of the election.

Tex. Elec. Code Sec. 2.081



Withdrawal of a Candidate

- Section 145.098 allows a candidate to withdraw from an election after the statutory deadline for withdrawal if:
 - The candidate files a valid withdrawal request (except for its untimeliness);
 - Ballots for the election have not been prepared; and
 - If using a voting system, public notice of the Logic and Accuracy Test has not been published.
- This law gives the authority responsible for preparing the ballot the discretion to accept the untimely withdrawal and omit the candidate's name from the ballot (and cancel the election if otherwise able to do so), as long as ballots have not been prepared for the election AND if using a voting system, public notice of the Logic and Accuracy Test has not been published.

Tex. Elec. Code Sec. 145.098



Certification of Unopposed Candidate Status

- The authority responsible for having the ballot prepared in an election shall certify, in writing, that a candidate is unopposed in an election for office.
- Such certification must be made **to the governing body of the political subdivision** as soon as possible after the filing deadlines for applications for place on the ballot and write-in candidate declarations.
 - The political subdivision does not need to certify the unopposed candidate status with the county!

Tex. Elec. Code Sec. 2.052



Action Following Certification

- Upon receiving certification that candidates are unopposed, the governing body of the political subdivision must, by order or ordinance, declare such unopposed candidates elected.
- If the candidates are declared elected, the election is not held. The governing body must post a copy of the order or ordinance declaring the unopposed candidates elected at each polling place that would have been used in the election.

Tex. Elec. Code Sec. 2.053



Action Following Certification

- Although cancellation is not automatic in the sense that you must have your governing body meet in an open meeting, if a proper certification of unopposed status is presented by the filing authority to the governing body, the governing body **must** cancel the election.

Tex. Elec. Code Sec. 2.053



Action Following Certification

- It is imperative that the cancellation requirements be properly followed. The governing body must have authority to cancel the election. To recap, if there is an opposed at-large race within a general election or within a special election, **you cannot cancel the election. The unopposed candidates appear on the ballot in the traditional manner, and must receive at least one vote to win.**
 - An improperly cancelled election could result in a vacancy!



Action Following Certification

- If a separate election is being held at the same time as a cancelled election, the unopposed candidates must be listed on the ballot for that separate election under the heading “Unopposed Candidates Declared Elected”. The candidates shall be grouped in the same relative order prescribed for the ballot generally. No votes are cast in connection with the candidates.

Tex. Elec. Code Section 2.053



Example 5a

- School district has five trustees elected from single member districts. Trustees 1, 3, and 5 are up for election. Trustees 1 and 5 are unopposed. There are four candidates running for Trustee 3.
 - Trustees 1 and 5 can be cancelled, while the election for Trustee 3 cannot...but how do they appear on the ballot?



Example 5a

JUST A GENERAL ELECTION

Trustees 1 and 5 are not required to appear on the **general election ballot** under the header “Unopposed Candidates Declared Elected” because the voters in District 3 are only eligible to vote on Trustee 3



Example 5b

- School district has five trustees elected from single member districts. Trustees 1, 3, and 5 are up for election. Trustees 1 and 5 are unopposed. There are four candidates running for Trustee 3.
- **The school district is also conducting a special election on a bond.**
 - Trustees 1 and 5 can be cancelled, while the election for Trustee 3 cannot...but how do they appear on the ballot?



Example 5b

GENERAL + SPECIAL ELECTION

Trustees 1 and 5 **MUST** appear on the **special election ballot** under the header “Unopposed Candidates Declared Elected” because the entity is conducting a separate special election at the same time as the cancelled election.



Action Following Certification

- Unopposed candidates who are declared elected are issued certificates of election in the same manner as candidates who are elected.
- Unopposed candidates who are declared elected **must qualify** for office in the same manner as candidates who are elected.
 - An unopposed candidate who is declared elected may not qualify for office until after the regular canvass takes place (or would have taken place).



Coercion

- A person may not intimidate or coerce another person in order to influence or attempt to influence the other person to not file an application for place on the ballot or declaration of write-in candidacy or to withdraw an application or declaration.
- This is a Class A misdemeanor, unless the intimidation or coercion is a threat to commit a felony (in which case it is a third degree felony).

Tex. Elec. Code Section 141.101



Important Considerations

- Remember that the cancellation procedure only applies to a political subdivision with a write-in deadline for candidates.
 - If the law is silent with respect to write-in candidates for your election, there is no write-in deadline and your elections may not be cancelled.



Important Considerations

- **Can an election with pure at-large races ever be cancelled?**
 - Yes. If an at-large election has the same number of candidates as the number of offices to be filled, that election may be cancelled.



Important Considerations

- An election must be cancelled by official action of the governing body ordering the election after certification of unopposed candidate status has been made.
 - This means at a meeting of the governing body subject to open meetings law (e.g. at least three business days notice)



Important Considerations

- Remember that candidates who have been declared elected in a cancelled election may not qualify for or take office until after the election would have been canvassed if it had taken place.
 - For Type A general law municipalities, this also means officers must wait until the 6th day after the election to qualify and take office.



Important Considerations

- If an election is cancelled because no one filed for office rather (in contrast to all offices being unopposed), vacancies are declared during the statutory canvassing period and are filled in accordance with the political subdivision's vacancy filling procedure.



Available Support



WEBINARS



TRAINING



RESOURCES

elections@sos.texas.gov

800-252-VOTE • 512-463-5650

sos.texas.gov