

**Minutes of the
Richland County
Board of Elections and Voter Registration
2020 Hampton Street
Wednesday, January 9, 2013
4:00 p.m.**

Board Members in Attendance

Mr. Allen Dowdy, Vice Chair
Ms. Adell Adams
Ms. Elaine DuBose
Mr. Herbert W. Sims

Staff in Attendance

Ms. Lillian McBride, Executive Director
Mr. Garry Baum, Deputy Director
Ms. Rebecca Brown
Ms. Chelle Epps
Ms. Amie Brunson

Others in Attendance

Dr. Jasper Salmond
Mr. Steve Hamm, Esquire
Mr. John Nichols, Esquire
Ms. Joann Wessinger-Hill, Esquire

Call to Order

- The meeting was called to order at 4:07 p.m. It was noted that a quorum was present to allow the meeting to proceed and that the meeting had been properly noticed in accordance with the Freedom of Information Act requirements.

Approval of Minutes from January 3, 2013 Meeting

- The Board Members reviewed the minutes from January 3, 2013. A motion was made to approve the meeting minutes. Seconded. Approved 4-0.

Update on Interim Report from Steven Hamm, Esquire on Investigation into Issues and Problems regarding November 6, 2012 General Election

- Mr. Steve Hamm presented an update to his interim investigation into the issues and problems regarding the 2012 General Election. At the end of his presentation, Mr. Hamm provided the Board Members and members of the media with copies of the report.
- Mr. Hamm indicated that a final report will be issued within the upcoming weeks.

- A motion was made to adopt the updated report provided by Mr. Hamm. Seconded. Approved 4-0.

Executive Session

- A motion was made to proceed into Executive Session to receive legal advice regarding personnel matters. Seconded. Approved 4-0. The Board entered into Executive Session at 5:54 pm.
- A motion was made to come out of Executive Session at 7:57 pm. Seconded. Approved 4-0. The Board indicated that no action was taken and the Board Members only received legal advice during the Executive Session.
- A motion was made for the Board to begin the process of restructuring and improving accountability mentioned in Mr. Hamm's report by creating the position of Deputy Director for Voter Registration and Absentee. Seconded. Approved 4-0.
- A motion was made that the Board recommend and request that the new Acting Director, Dr. Salmond, appoint Ms. Lillian McBride to the new position of Deputy Director of Voter Registration and Absentee. Seconded. Approved 4-0.
- A motion was made that the Board establish and set the salary for the new Deputy Director of Voter Registration and Absentee at the annual salary of \$74,600. Seconded. Approved 4-0.
- A motion was made that the Board direct Dr. Salmond (new Acting Director) to look at and review the efficiencies of the Elections & Voter Registration office to further restructure and improve accountability as referenced in Mr. Hamm's report. Seconded. Approved 4-0.
- A motion was made that the Board grant Dr. Salmond the immediate authority necessary to complete and provide any paperwork necessary to the County in order to effectuate a smooth transition on January 12, 2013. Seconded. Approved 4-0.

Old Business

- None indicated.

New Business

- Mr. Garry Baum informed the Board that the Elections & Voter Registration office will host a Photo ID Training on Wednesday, January 16, 2013 at 6:00 pm.
- The Board agreed to meet on Wednesday, January 16, 2013 at 4:00pm.

Adjournment

- There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 8:04 pm.

**REPORT ON THE RICHLAND COUNTY NOVEMBER 6, 2012
GENERAL ELECTION FOR THE RICHLAND COUNTY BOARD OF
ELECTION AND VOTER REGISTRATION
INVESTIGATIVE AUDIT OF ISSUES
WITH THE NOVEMBER 6, 2012 GENERAL ELECTION**

January 9, 2013

Overview

As outside legal counsel to the Board of Elections and Voter Registration of Richland County (“Board”), Steven W. Hamm was retained on the morning of Monday, November 12, 2012, by Richland County to represent the Board in pending legal matters that were a result of the recent General Election on November 6, 2012. Following Chairman Crum obtaining authorization from the County to obtain outside legal counsel, Steve Hamm and his law firm was initially asked to immediately respond to an Order issued by the South Carolina Supreme Court on November 9, 2012 in matter related to the filings by the South Carolina Democratic Party in the Court of Common Pleas and to address the Petition filed by the South Carolina Republican Party in the original jurisdiction of the South Carolina Supreme Court, as well as provide legal advice and assistance the Board in its matters related to and concerning the General Election held in Richland County that was conducted by the Board and its staff. The Supreme Court Order stayed the lower court Order and stopped the counting process that was underway by the South Carolina Election Commission of the votes cast in Richland County using the election ballots, PEBs, Flash Cards and materials seized by SLED as a result of the lower court Order. Approximately twenty-four hours following engagement, with the active help of my law partner, Jo Anne Wessinger Hill, two filings responding to these actions were submitted on behalf of the Board with the South Carolina Supreme Court. Those filings requested that the Court issue an Order directing that all Richland County materials and voting data seized by SLED pursuant to an Order issued by Judge Manning on November 8, 2012, be returned to the Board and Election staff so that the required canvass of the vote in Richland County could be completed as required by state law. The second filing was a Motion to Dismiss the proceeding before the South Carolina Supreme Court due to the Stipulation of Dismissal by the South Carolina Democratic Party of the underlying circuit court action.

On the afternoon of Tuesday, November 13, the South Carolina Supreme Court issued an Order directing SLED to immediately return all seized Richland County voting materials to the Board and Election staff. In the following days, outside counsel assisted the Board in completing the preliminary canvass of the vote and assisted the Board in addressing issues of misaligned ballots and counting newly discovered ballots. The certified election results for Richland County were submitted to the State Election Commission late on the afternoon of Friday, November 16, following the statutorily required hearing by the Board resolving (and counting) a few hundred challenged, fail safe and provisional ballots. During the very early days of working with the Board, outside legal was asked to begin examining election data and meeting with staff in order to prepare a comprehensive report to the Board addressing the problems related to the General Election.

Throughout this examination into the problems occurring on election day, the Board has requested and been provided with written and oral updates during its public meetings in 2012 as reflected in their agendas and minutes. The purpose of these updates by the Board were to advise the Richland County Council, the Richland County Delegation and the members of the public on the status of its examination and review of the problems and issues occurring on election day. This final report builds upon the information provided in these updates as well as provides additional material and detail. As with the prior updates, this Report is the result of a tremendous amount of man-hours reviewing data; reviewing documents and information produced by County Council members, County Legislative Delegation members, staff, experts and others; conducting interviews of staff, poll managers/workers, interested and affected county citizens of their experience; review of precinct worker surveys, poll locations technician report/data sheets, examination of machines, PEBs, and Flash Cards; requesting certain testing or analysis; and more.

Due to the limited time period provided, best practices were engaged to examine and review the data or information in order to maintain a reasonable degree of certainty as to its accuracy. While there are most probably nearly every person voting on Election Day at the 124 precincts in the County who can provide valuable information into the events of election day, it is believed that given the time constraints and awareness of the cost to these same taxpayers that with the random sampling of interviews of persons throughout the County, the testimonies provided during election protests, talking with elected officials of what they collected, and review of data, this Report reasonably addresses a broad spectrum of issues experienced or occurring on Election Day.

There is an observed need for the Election and Voter Registration Office to develop a better process to track and account the return and receipt of voting data, voting machines, flash cards, PEBs and tapes on evening of Election Day or following close of the polls so that the Board and staff can be certain that all data was returned and collected in the preliminary tallies and certified results, and thus, have the checks and balances in place to be in a position to discover the problems associated with uncounted machines votes due to improper opening or close of a voting machine with the wrong PEB or the possibility of software or technical issues. It is noted that the initial machine shortages at poll locations, machine failures, and related issues may have exacerbated this problem since there were numerous machines added throughout the course of Election Day. While some PLTs did follow existing documentation procedures in place, there needs to be enhancement of these procedures so that Poll Location Technicians (PLTs) or workers can confirm and track serial numbers for machines, flash cards, or PEBs distributed or added to precincts to repair or fix problems, and/or to attempt to resolve lengthy lines and wait times for voters at the polls. Also, throughout the course of this examination with staff, many processes were reviewed and some new approaches or checks are planned to be implemented which include tracking who prepares the voting machine. This will be helpful to the Board and County to track the efficiency of the process and to provide input to the Board and County related to use of staff. However, it is recommended that a check sheet or sheets – other than on one person's computer – whereby election material and items since as the voting machines, flash cards, and PEBs (including any replaced or added) can be tracked as delivered to polling place, received from polling place, and confirmed whether election data (votes) has been collected and included in results along with any indication of "no vote data"

contained or collected by the machine, flash card or PEB when it is not used, when there is a failure or other problem.

Issues

On November 6, 2012, the staff of the Richland County Office of Elections and Voter Registration, including the four Board members of the Richland County Board of Elections and Voter Registration, became aware of the problems not only with voting machines failures or inoperability, but also long lines and extended wait times for registered voters at the 124 polling places and precincts in the County. It was discovered at some point either during the day or the next few days that the issues experienced by the public and poll workers was not the result of increased voter turnout, large precincts, or voting machine related failures or issues, but were compounded by the insufficient number of voting machines actually being prepared and allocated for the General Election at the direction and oversight of the Executive Director and her staff. Not only were there failures to show or late arrivals of some poll workers and technicians trained to work on Election Day, but also there were numerous incidences where technicians were called to resolve voting machine problems on election day and as well as problems with the ES&S 650 Optical Scanner reading the paper ballots and the problem discovered on or about November 9, 2012 of the alignment issues between commercially printed paper ballots and internally printed ballots on demand from the Election Office. Over the course of the investigation into these election issues, there were discoveries of two bags of uncounted paper ballots totaling 150 ballots, an additional 44 paper absentee ballots in Election and Voter Registration Office was not included in the preliminary results in November 14, 2012. Then, there was the discovery of 129 uncounted votes from two voting machines in two different precincts (Lincolnshire and Spring Valley West) that were not included in the certified results totals sent by the County to the State Election Commission. These 129 uncounted votes were discovered as a result of this investigation process in seeking answers to the questions of the Board, the Richland County Delegation and the public as to the number of additional iVotronic voting machines added on election day and to verify that all votes cast on election day were included in the certified results by the Board.

The Board members voted to engage Steven W. Hamm and his law firm to examine the issues and investigate the problems experienced during the 2012 General Election. He was asked to determine:

- 1) the underlining causes of the long wait times and machines failures;
- 2) whether counting and certifying the vote on all of the voting machine votes would have resulted in a change in the results of any of the races or ballot questions;
- 3) meet with and interview the Executive Director and staff to understand what the process was that they used to determine the number of voting machines allocated on election day, to understand the process whereby machines, PEBs, and flash cards are stored, prepared and maintained, including but not limited to the process of capturing data from the machines, PEBs and flash cards, what procedures are used to verify that all election data from machines

(i.e., machines, flash cards, and PEBs) is captured and returned to the Office, and the process and procedures in place to audit and detect problems prior to vote certification;

- 4) to enlist the expertise of those necessary with the knowledge related to the iVotronic voting machines, PEBs, flash cards, and data from these items to determine any issues related to voting machines process, including the State Election Commission (“SEC”) staff, County staff, software and voting machine vendor and technicians used by the County, and other experts needed in reviewing the data and processes used by the County;
- 5) the recount of the precinct voting machines for the Elections conducted by the RCEC staff to assure that the recount was properly conducted, that all of the votes on the voting machines were accounted for and to determine whether the results of any of the races or ballot questions changed;
- 6) study the checks and balances currently in place to help prevent or catch voting machine and PEB allocation errors prior to election day and to see what additional measures should be undertaken to prevent or catch allocation problems prior to election day in the future;
- 7) study the checks and balances currently in place to help prevent or catch any poll manager or poll worker misinformation or error prior to election day and to see what additional measures in training procedures and communications on election day should be undertaken to prevent or catch misinformation and miscommunication problems prior to and on election day in the future;
- 8) study the checks and balances currently in place to help prevent or catch tabulation errors, and retrieval of election data prior to certification and to see what additional measures should be undertaken to prevent or catch tabulation problems prior to certification in the future; and
- 9) report the findings and recommendations of the examination to the Richland County Council, the Richland County Legislative Delegation and the SEC.

EXAMINATION PROCESS

I. Questions To Be Answered

The five (5) top unanswered questions initially following the General Election are:

- (1) Who was responsible for planning and implementing the election process? What does the allocation plan say?
- (2) How many machines were at each of 124 precincts? What was the allocation plan based on?

- (3) Why did machines at precincts not work? How many didn't work and where were they?
- (4) How many emergency machines were deployed and where? Which precincts received emergency technicians help?
- (5) How did two styles of paper absentee ballots get printed?

The attached exhibit or chart provides information concerning these questions. Some of the figures are an estimate because certainty as the exact number of additional machines added or deployed is not readily 100% certain due to a lack of a clear procedure at the time (and not after the fact) to confirm and track on Election Day of the voting machines serial number and flash card serial number by staff. There were clearly procedures used and in place to track on computer spreadsheets these items by precincts that is available to the staff; however, the Board and/or Executive Director should consider utilizing also a manual, hard copy, paper system with or without the use of pre-printed serial number labels for a PLT or staff person to affix to a paper sheet for use at the precinct to indicate what machine, PEB or Flash Card by serial numbers is added to polling location for use by voters. Then, this sheet would be returned by the poll manager with precinct materials to indicate the addition of the election equipment. This will assist in collection of votes cast or contained in such materials, assist in an increased degree of certainty of complete data collection during busy election evening times, and would be in conjunction with the written notes and logs required and used by the PLT on Election Day. It should be noted that all PLTs did not follow procedure in providing serial number information that was required in their logs or notes as instructed by the Election System Coordinator.

As mentioned in prior updates and herein, the reasons for voting machine failures appear to have been a combination of events ranging from human error or handling, battery issues, PEB issues, calibration issues, and even internal power supply failures with the transformer that converts the electricity supply into the correct voltage for the machine. None of information data recorded on the machine's internal memory indicates any unusual or high incidences of battery issues, calibration issues, or PEB problems. The data did indicate a high incident of internal power supply failures. Regardless of the procedures and practices used by the staff in charging the voting machines, if a machine had issues with its internal power supply system, this is not readily detectable.

The members of the Board, as well as the Executive Director and designated staff of the Richland County Office of Election and Voter Registration, are required to participate and to receive training and certification by the State Election Commission. See S.C. Code §§ 7-5-10, 7-5-35 and 7-13-70 (must complete within 18 months after the Board member's initial appointment or his reappointment after a break in service, or within 18 months after a staff person's initial employment or reemployment following a break in service, a training and certification program conducted by the State Election Commission).

The State Election Commission establishes the program and provides that County Election and Voter Registration Executive Directors must complete the complete the four core courses, two voter registration/election electives, and two additional electives before certification

is provided by the State Election Commission. These core courses for a Director are: (1) Directors: Roles and Responsibilities; (2) Duties of the Voter Registration Board; (3) Duties of the Election Commission; and (4) Budgeting/Reimbursement of Election Expenses. The Executive Director had received prior training in the past related to voter registration, but she also completed the required training and received certification by the State Election Commission which was required for a County Executive Director.

The State Election Commission establishes the program and provides that each County Election and Voter Registration Board Member must complete the complete the three core courses, two voter registration/election electives, and two additional electives before certification is provided by the State Election Commission. These core courses for a Board member are: (1) Duties of the Voter Registration Board; (2) Duties of the Election Commission; and (3) Budgeting/Reimbursement of Election Expenses. With the appointment or reappointment of the new combined Board, the four members of the Board at the time of the General Election on November 6, 2012 had completed the required training and obtained certification from the State Election Commission.

The purpose of this training is to provide the Executive Director and Board members with an overview of his/her responsibilities and duties as provided by state and federal law and in compliance with state statutory requirements.

Please see the attached organizational Chart for the Office. Exhibit E (note Exhibit C and D are from the Interim Report dated 12/6/12 and this exhibit follows thereafter).

II. Interviews of Director, Election Staff and Others

As a preliminary matter, I met and interviewed Lillian McBride on numerous occasions, as well as the Elections System Coordinator and all other election staff members involved in preparing for the November 6, 2012 General Election. Lillian McBride and her staff have fully cooperated with me and provided me with all materials and data I requested. In addition, I have also had both telephone and other discussions and a meeting with the former Election Director to discuss and explore election preparation procedures employed in previous elections. I wanted to independently determine if written procedures and checklists were created and utilized by the election staff in the preparation and conduct of prior elections. Those conversations confirm that a specific election procedure guidelines addressing all steps necessary to prepare for an election does not exist as a single, discreet document.

The Director and Election System Coordinator met in June, 2012, to discuss the specific issue of the number of voting machines needed for the November General Election. The Election System Coordinator assigned the initial task of calculating the proper number of voting machines to a Voter Representative on June 21, 2012. That same day, the Precinct Coordinator, at the request of the Voter Representative, generated an election spreadsheet that included all precincts, current voter registration totals for each precinct and applied the correct statutory standard of one voting machine per 250 registered voters. That Precinct Coordinator spreadsheet calculated that a total of 864 voting machines would be needed for the General Election based on their current voter registration data. For reasons, I have still not been able to establish, the Voter

Representative did not provide that voting machine spreadsheet with the calculated 864 voting machines to the Director or to the Election System Coordinator. Notably, in an email to the Election System Coordinator dated July 3, 2012, and not cc'd to the Director, the Voter Representative stated that the Director

“... gave me a revised list of the machines needed for the November 6 election. She got the number down to 605 machines....”

Exhibit A, email of Voter Representative.

The above email reflects the beginning step leading to a shortage of voting machines on November 6, 2012. Despite my best efforts, I have not located or confirmed the existence of any written directive issued by the Director or the Election System Coordinator establishing that 605 machines would be used on Election Day or how those 605 would be allocated to the 124 Richland County precincts. During my many meetings with the Director, I was repeatedly told that she did not establish or approve orally or in writing regarding the use of 605 machines for the election as referenced in the July 3, 2012 email, instead of the 864 machines calculated last summer by the Precinct Coordinator. During several meetings and interviews with the Voter Representative, I asked for the “revised list of machines” he referenced in his July 3, 2012 email. An examination of office files did not yield a copy of the “revised list” of machines. The Director stated to me that she did not create a “revised list” of voting machines referenced in the Voter Representative email.

Please recall that during the Richland County Legislative Delegation meeting on November 26, 2012, Board Chairman Crum produced “Exhibit B” that included a hand-written list of red numbers on the right side of the printout. The total of the listed red numbers is 576. That number total of 576 closely matches the number of voting machines actually distributed to precincts prior to Election Day.

Exhibit B reflects a total internal office communication disconnect between the properly calculated voting machine requirements established in June and the actual distribution of 577 voting machines prior to the general election. So what happened? I now draw on my 35 years as an attorney, my many years of involvement in election disputes and challenges and on my personal staff interviews and examination of November election documents. The printed columns and numbers of registered voters in each precinct at that time -- with a printed column reflecting the proper application of the 1 to 250 ratio established by the General Assembly -- are the exact numbers of calculated voting machines produced by the Precinct Coordinator on June 21, 2012. The two hand-written columns guide me to the following conclusions: (1) The Voter Representative, who issued the July 3, 2012 email referencing 605 machines was also the individual staffer assigned the responsibility to arrange for a systematic delivery of voting machines to precincts prior to the General Election. The Voter Representative assigned the zone numbers as a method of grouping voting machines for delivery to precincts located in the same general areas of Richland County. (2) I have concluded that the red numbers listed under the hand-written column entitled “# Machines” were numbers written by the Voter Representative and used for delivering voting machines to precincts. Ultimately, the issue of delivering the

correct number of voting machines to each precinct was the responsibility of the Director and not a part-time employee.

The list of red numbers, which totals 576 and bears an almost direct relationship to voting machines actually delivered to voting precincts reflects the absence of a coordinated election preparation and procedure plan. This is no record of on-going and regular Director and staff reviews of voting machines allocations in the months and weeks leading up to the General Election despite the fact that the voter registrations for Richland County were continuing to increase right up to the day of the Election. It is hard to reach any other conclusion or judgment other than the fact that a part-time election staff worker was allowed to proceed and to establish the distribution of the number of voting machines without any system of checks and balances as part of the election preparation process. This situation reflects an unfortunate application of the concept of an assumption "someone else" had specifically approved a voting machine usage number well below the 864 machines total initially identified in June.

My interviews with the Director and other members of staff reflect an ongoing confusion as to which document identifying precincts, number of voting machines, and number of PEBs represented the controlling election planning document for purpose of making sure that the appropriate number of machines were prepared and ready for delivery to the precincts prior to the November 6, 2012 Election. While the Director and staff thought they were making decisions in good faith, this confusion continued up to the November 6, 2012. The application of almost any procedure designed to review and follow up on on-going election preparations would have very likely identified this significant problem months before the election.

III. Precinct Overview

In the following precinct, some examples of voting data from several precincts are provided that vary by size to give the reader a better overview of what happened in Richland County during the General Election on November 6, 2012.

A. PARKWAY I

The largest precinct by number of registered voters is Parkway 1 and voting takes place at Summit Parkway Middle School. That precinct had 5,690 registered voters and collected 2,408 votes during the November 6th election. The precinct voter turnout was 42.32% of registered voters compared to the average County turnout of 65.34%. Applying the voting machine ratio established by the General Assembly results in a calculation of 5,690 divided by 250 equals 22.76 potential machines, or 23 when rounding the calculation up. Despite that calculation, Parkway I was provided 12 voting machines or roughly 52% of the statutory standard for the November 6th general election.

Just as important as the number of machines delivered, it is also important to examine voting machine operating performance. Of the 12 voting machines assigned to Parkway I, a review of voting machine performance data shows that one machine had operating problems during the day as reflected by the fact that the first vote on that particular machine was cast at

about 9:30 a.m., that same machine only recorded fifty-five votes during the entire election day, and the remaining eleven voting machines recorded a total of 2,353 votes.

Parkway I represents what is viewed by many as a vivid example of what happened in most precincts in Richland County. However, that generalization does not reflect or serve as an accurate example of the wide range of events taking place in the other 123 precincts. Parkway I does provide an example of the impact of the general relationship of the number of voting machines actually present in a precinct as compared to the state standard of one voting machine per 250 votes. The number of machines in place in a precinct is important and must also be examined and compared to the number of voting machines capable of recording votes throughout the day. As a practical matter, Parkway I was operating with eleven operating machines, not twelve, and that issue had a direct impact on the time needed to allow citizens waiting in line at 7 a.m. to vote, voters who cast votes during the day and the number of voters still in line to vote at 7 p.m. who had to continue to wait until they were able to actually stand before a voting machine and cast votes. Voting data shows that 29.651% of all votes cast at Parkway I were cast after 7 p.m. For some broader perspective, twenty-five of the Richland County 124 precincts show no votes cast after 7 p.m. which represents about 20% of all precincts. Thus, the generalization that long lines and late voting was common in all precincts is not accurate. The last vote cast in Parkway I occurred at 10:51 p.m., or three hours and fifty-one minutes after the 7 p.m. close of precincts.

B. ARCINCAPLE

The smallest voting precinct in Richland County is Arcincaple. Voters in that precinct voted at EE Taylor Elementary School. I have seen various spellings (“Ardincaple”), and I accept responsibility if I have somehow used the wrong spelling for this precinct. Arcincaple has only 399 registered voters and recorded 247 votes during the election. Voter turnout for Arcincaple was 61.9% which is much closer to the County average of 65.34% than the Parkway I voting turnout average of 42.32%.

Applying the statutory standard of one voting machine per 250 registered voters results in a calculation of 1.596, or the need for 2 voting machines in the precinct for the general election if you round up the calculation. However, Arcincaple was provided a total of 3 voting machines, which had several results. First, the three machines assigned to Arcincaple operated without problems. Unlike Parkway I, Arcincaple recorded no votes after 7 p.m., suggesting that the three machines handled the flow of precinct voters in a reasonable fashion and that long line problems were avoided in that precinct.

C. LINCOLNSHIRE

I now turn to the Lincolnshire precinct for several reasons. Lincolnshire had several problems during the course of the election. The precinct was located at Forest Heights Elementary School. Lincolnshire has 2,330 registered voters and 1,222 of those voters came to the precinct to vote on November 6 with a resulting turnout of 52.57%. Applying the statutory standard of one voting machine per 250 registered voters results in a calculation of 9.352 and the need for ten machines *if the calculated number is rounded up*. Lincolnshire was

provided with six voting machines or 60% of the statutory standard. However, just as important 1 voting machine was essentially dead during much of the voting day. This individual machine was first identified by USC Professor Buell during his review of election data after the election. As a practical matter, it was only because Professor Buell had volunteered to observe the Lincolnshire precinct for part of the day that the issue of possible “uncounted votes” first emerged and came to my attention. While at the precinct for several hours, Professor Buell observed six voting machines present in the precinct as the voting day started. During his examination of election data, he noticed only five voting machines in Lincolnshire were identified as recording votes.

Professor Buell invited me to examine and discuss the data associated with that voting machine that was physically located at the precinct to determine what might have occurred. The voting machine data shows that it was first serviced by a voting technician at about 9:30 a.m. and the first vote cast on that machine happened twenty-four minutes later, at 9:54 a.m. I have confirmed that this particular machine was used as a curbside voting machine and was taken outside by precinct workers on multiple occasions to allow curbside voting.

It should be noted that all voting machines used in South Carolina are designed to operate for up to two to three hours on battery power alone if the machine is needed to allow a voter to cast votes outside in a parking lot when electric plug-in power is not available. I have confirmed that all voting machines can operate without a batter in place if it is properly plugged into an appropriate electrical socket. As a result, I have currently concluded that reported “battery problems” do not fully explain problems reported by precinct workers on machines inside the precinct that were plugged into an electrical socket. A more likely explanation for some voting machine problems may properly be attributed to “power supply” problems. The term “power supply” generally refers to the small power transformer placed inside each voting machine and used to reduce or “transform” the 120 voltage that comes from an electrical outlet down to a much lower voltage needed to properly operate the electronic equipment inside the voting machine. A quick examination of almost all laptop computers will reveal a small black box between the electrical cord plugged into a wall socket and the cord connected to the laptop. That small device serves a power supply or transformer similar to the device used in Richland County voting machines. Simply stated, a power supply unit that cannot property reduce voltage to the required level will result in a machine failure after any available electrical energy in the voting machine battery is fully consumed even if the voting machine is properly attached to an electric outlet.

During the course of my interviews with election staff that I conducted as part of my on-going election review process and after several trips to the County warehouse where voting machines are stored and prepared for an upcoming election, *I confirmed that proper steps to charge voting machine batteries were employed prior to the general election.* So, what is the likely answer to the claim of battery problems? Election staff has already taken steps to obtain electric testing equipment capable of testing the voltage output of a voting machine power supply unit. The results of those tests, when fully completed, may provide a clearer answer as to whether existing power supply units have now reached a stage in their expected performance cycle where they must now be replaced.

I now return to the issue of the sixth voting machine that Professor Buell identified as potentially containing “uncounted votes”. The machine in question recorded its first vote at 9:54 a.m. and the last vote at 2:15 p.m. Apparently, precinct workers concluded that the machine could not operate properly shortly after 2:15 p.m. and was not used again. At the end of Election Day, precinct workers are trained to tape the “zero” tape for each machine opened prior to the 7 a.m. voting start time. A zero tape confirms that a machine was tested and checked on election morning before polls opened to confirm no votes from another election remained in the machine. Perhaps for the very simple reason that there was no available tape to adhere the zero vote tape on the wall to confirm that the individual machine had been opened and cleared to operate and collect votes at the start of Election Day. The “zero” tape for that machine was lost and was never returned to the County Election Office. The Office received a zero tape for the other five voting machines and proceeded to take the normal steps required to collect and count votes for those five machines. The votes in the sixth machine were not counted because election records showed only five machines were used. Some basic accounting process was not in place to identify this problem.

Professor Buell, after an extended review of voting machine data and discussions with election staff, concluded that the sixth voting machine was opened using the wrong “PEB” (“Personalized Electronic Ballot”). Compounding that problem, there was an effort at the end of the day to close that same voting machine with another PEB, which creates problem messages produced by the machine software that were likely understood by precinct workers to mean that the machine recorded no votes. Professor Buell examined the paper closing tape which states that the voting machine was not opened which is not accurate and also does not accurately describe the actual operating problem encountered by the machine on Election Day. Unfortunately, the machine actually contained a total of twenty-seven votes that were not included in the certified Richland County vote total. Even more disheartening, those twenty-seven votes were cast by curbside voters who took time to vote despite whatever problems they were confronting that made it difficult or impossible to enter the precinct itself to cast a vote. They voted on that machine brought outside by a precinct worker. Their votes were not counted in the final vote tally.

After our review of the Lincolnshire precinct machine problem, I took steps to conduct an extended examination of precinct voting machine data to determine if any other “missing” votes might still remain in a voting machine that had been treated as not being opened in a manner similar to Lincolnshire. That detailed after-election review, led by Professor Buell, resulted in the identification of a second machine containing uncounted votes in the Spring Valley West precinct. That review concluded that a machine, thought be unopened and not used due to a misunderstanding of the voting machines error message, contained 102 votes that were not included in the Richland County certified vote total. Our after-election review and examination fo data concluded that a total of 127 votes were cast in Spring Valley West and not counted or included in the certified vote totals for the 2012 Richland County General Election reported to the State Election Commission. After continuing examination, my earlier statements that while uncounted votes are always an unacceptable occurrence, those 127 uncounted votes did not change any election results remains accurate. *Even though one uncounted vote is one too many for the Board who has repeated affirmed that it wanted each and every vote cast to be counted, the one ray of good news on this uncounted vote problem is that the 2012 Richland County*

uncounted vote total of 127 was substantially lower than the 2010 Richland County uncounted vote total of 1,127 votes. The 2012 uncounted vote total for Richland County was reduced by approximately 87% or 1,000 fewer uncounted votes. Even one uncounted vote is too many and if measures to check and confirm return of the machines or flash cards or PEBs by serial number from each precinct – check them out and check them in – could have assisted in preventing this problem appearing to be a human error in using the wrong PEB to open and close the machine.

D. SPRING VALLEY WEST

I turn to Spring Valley West because it is one of two precincts that my review with Professor Buell identified as having uncounted votes. This precinct has 2,776 registered voters and recorded votes from 1,185 voters, which represents a voter turnout of 42.69% - lower than the County-wide voter turnout of 65.34%. Applying the statutory standard of one voting machine per 250 registered voters yields a calculation of 11.104 or twelve voting machines if you round up the calculation. Rather than twelve voting machines, Spring Valley West was provided with six voting machines, or 50% of the state standard. Notably, one of the six machines placed in the precinct did not open for use until 3:31 p.m. on the afternoon of Election Day.

Spring Valley West clearly had long lines and delays in voting that are directly associated with only 50% of machines being placed in the precinct for use during the general election. Unlike Arcincaple precinct, which recorded no votes after 7 p.m., Spring Valley West had 30% of all votes cast take place after 7 p.m. The last recorded vote was cast at 10:43 p.m., or three hours and forty-three minutes after the 7 p.m. precinct closing.

While one must be cautious in using various percentage calculations as a means of attempting to explain an occurrence, there is no dispute that 102 Spring Valley West votes were not counted and included in the certified vote total. Those 102 votes represents a failure to properly account for 18.6% of votes cast in that precinct on November 6th. Under any analysis, 18.6% is a very sobering number for the voters that took the time to travel to their precinct to cast votes. As before, this very unfortunate and unacceptable number of uncounted votes did not impact any elections in that precinct or impact the outcome of any county wide voting issue.

E. SPRINGVILLE

I turn to Springville precinct because it is a large precinct with 3,465 registered voters, of which 2,186, or 63.09% of voters turned out to vote, and also because the statutory standard of voting machines totaled fourteen and only ten voting machines were provided to that precinct. Despite the large size of the Springville precinct and the shortage of voting machines, the last recorded vote for Springville did not take place late in the evening as might be expected based on earlier discussions of other precincts. Springville had a strong voter turnout of 63.09% and still was able to conclude voting shortly after 7:00 p.m. The last recorded vote took place at 7:04 p.m. despite almost 2,200 voters arrived at the precinct during the day. What explains this large precinct closing shortly after the 7:00 p.m. closing time when so many voters came to vote at that precinct? With the assistance of Professor Buell, we examined machine performance data. Notably, machine data reflects that Springville did not encounter any significant voting machine

operating problems like other precincts. All 10 machines reflect that they were opened and available to immediately record votes at 7:00 a.m. It is clear that machine reliability in each precinct has a major impact on the movement of voters through a precinct. Voting machine problems immediately create a ripple impact and delay factor on later voters throughout Election Day. While Springville was only provided approximately 71% of required voting machines, they were able to consistently operate and move a large volume of voters through the precinct throughout the day.

Despite being a large precinct with a big turnout of voters and fewer than the statutory standard of voting machines, Springville recorded the last vote of the day at 7:04 p.m. This voting performance suggests that more attention must be focused on the absolute necessity to take steps to have a much lower rate of voting machines that have operation problems if elections in Richland County have any hope of improving the long delays that some voters in Richland County encountered in some precincts. I earlier reported that 25 precincts recorded no votes after 7:00 p.m. Just as important, sixteen precincts recorded 25% or more of all votes cast after 7:00 p.m. In that group, Wildwood precinct had 25.061% of all votes cast after 7:00 p.m. Keels precinct had the highest percentage of votes cast after 7:00 p.m. at 35.779%. The last vote at Kell was cast after midnight. My wife and I voted in Spring Valley precinct, which is a large precinct and has 2,577 registered voters. Spring Valley had a voter turnout of 1,229 voters or a 47.69% voter turnout. However, only about 7% of all votes cast in the Spring Valley precinct took place after 7:00 p.m. My votes were cast at approximately 7:20 p.m. after a wait of two hours and twenty minutes. I would note that I have waited to vote for a longer period in a previous election. My review of available election data suggests that size of a precinct does not alone accurately predict potential voting delays. However, the number of machines delivered to a precinct is not more important than the number of those machines present and capable of recording votes on a consistent basis throughout the day.

F. MEADOWFIELD

I turn to Meadowfield precinct to examine the impact of voting machine operating problems. Meadowfield had 1,821 registered voters and had 940 voters appear to vote. Meadowfield's voter turnout was 51.62%. Applying the statutory standard of 1 voting machine per 250 registered voters yields a calculation of 7.284 or eight voting machines if you round up and seven voting machines if you round down. Regardless of rounding up or down, Meadowfield received seven voting machines which is either exactly correct according to state law if you round down or 88% of the state standard of eight machines if you round up. How did Meadowfield do with a relatively high percentage of voting machines when you apply the statutory standard? Meadowfield presents a very mixed picture of voting machine reliability during the course of Election Day. Three of the seven voting machines recorded a majority of votes cast and total 727 or 77.3% of all votes in that precinct. A review of voting machine performance for the remaining 4 machines, conducted by Professor Buell at my request, shows one machine only recording thirteen votes, one machine recording sixty-one votes, one machine recording sixty-two votes and the fourth machine only recorded a total of 213 votes. Those 4 machines recorded only 22.6% of all votes cast. This example provides the reader with some evidence of the impact of machines not operating properly on other available voting machines. If all seven voting machines had been available to record votes throughout the day, each machine

would have only needed to record about 134 votes if the voters were spread out evenly among 7 machines. Instead, voters were forced to wait for additional periods of time to use the three fully-available machines which is reflected in the fact that those three machines recorded an average of about 242 votes rather than 134 votes if all machines were available to voters. This is exactly the circumstance that produces time delays for waiting voters. Here, the total number of machines assigned to a precinct does not necessarily predict potential voting delay outcomes. Instead, the percentage of available machines that are actually operating properly provides a clearer measure for precinct voting efficiency. As a result of voting machine operational performance in Meadowfield, 13.61 % or 127 votes of all votes were cast after 7 p.m.

G. WARD 11

I now turn to Ward 11 in order to incorporate many comments provided to me by various precinct workers who I contacted to ask questions or who contacted me to share their views on the conduct of the November 6th election. I received calls from precinct workers who reported that the election went smoothly in their precinct and wanted me to report that the Executive Director and her staff did an excellent job preparing poll workers and that the claim that all precincts encountered serious problems was not an accurate or a fair description. There is no question that many precincts did conduct a successful and timely election without the need for late evening voting beyond 7 p.m. I also spoke to precinct workers who told me they repeatedly attempted to secure additional voting machines for their precinct prior to the election with no success. Precinct workers who had worked in previous elections reported that they immediately recognized that the number of machines assigned to their precinct for the November 6th election was lower than in previous elections and were concerned about voter delays. They reported that their direct requests during precinct training sessions, phone calls and emails prior to the election did not yield additional voting machines. When I questioned election office staff, they confirmed that they had received requests, phone calls, and emails requesting additional voting machines prior to the November 6th election. However, the office had no coordinated procedure to examine the basis for repeated requests for additional machines nor maintain a detailed list as to why no additional machines were provided prior to the election.

I had a detailed discussion with Michael Sullivan on these issues since his name came up in the media and was identified during an election protest hearing. Mr. Sullivan confirmed that he was a poll worker who raised concerns about the number of voting machines assigned to Ward 11 during a training session. He advised that Ward 11 was provided five voting machines for the April primary and questioned why his precinct was only assigned three voting machines for the general election. Mr. Sullivan provided me with a series of emails leading up to an email dated September 27, 2012, raising concerns with election staff about the number of voting machines that Ward 11 would receive. He asked if the office had checked on the number of voting machines assigned to Ward 11 for the 2008 presidential election. His email reflects that Ward had as many as ten voting machines in 2008 and questioned why only three machines were assigned in 2012. He received no response to his email inquiries.

Ward 11 has 1,509 registered voters and 690 voters arrived to vote on November 6th. Ward 11 has a voter turnout rate of 45.73%. Applying the statutory standard of 1 voting machine for each 250 registered voters yields a calculation of 6.036. If that calculation is

rounded up the standard would suggest 7 voting machines be placed in Ward 11; if you round that calculation down, 6 voting machines would be assigned to Ward 11. Instead, despite requests in the months before the election for additional machines, only 3 machines were delivered for the general election. So, what happened at Ward 11? Mr. Sullivan reported that approximately 75 voters were lined up and waiting to vote at 7 a.m. He reported that delays in voting started immediately at 7 a.m. and continued throughout the day. Like Arcincaple precinct, which also had 3 machine for only 399 registered voters, Ward 11 had 3 machines for 1,509 registered voters assigned to that precinct. Arcincaple recorded no votes after 7 p.m. and Ward 11 recorded 11.74% of all votes cast after 7 p.m. Mr. Sullivan reported that the last vote in Ward 11 happened around 9 p.m.

It should be noted that I also asked Mr. Sullivan about statements I had seen in the media regarding how election staff determined how many machines would be assigned to a precinct. He reported that election staff said that prior actual voter turnout in previous elections was used to apply the 1 machine per 250 voters. I did not have any other precinct worker say they were advised about a similar method to assign voting machines to a precinct. A review of Richland County election data and information confirms that the state statutory standard, first and properly recognized in a printed report from the election staff on June 21, 2013, the office maintained no procedures to confirm the correct statutory standard was being applied to assign voting machines. Just as important, no effort was made to examine and recognize the rising voter registration total's impact on the need to assign additional machines to precincts. My continuing review since my initial report confirms a total absence of an integrated management system and a clear line of authority addressing election preparation steps and staff communication requirement that sure

FINDINGS

Checks and Balances Needed Regarding Capturing Votes on All Machines and for Return of Machines, PEBs, and Flash Cards to Election Office; Probable Human Error Caused the Uncounted Voting Machine Data

While the iVotronics machine voting data is stored on 3 redundant locations on the iVotronics machine itself, there appears to be a potential flaw in knowing whether all machines in a precinct are closed if the wrong PEB is used to open another machine or the same PEB is not used to open all machines at a polling location. The Green PEB is supposed to be used to open and close so that the tape will indicate all machines opened were closed. After all precinct machines are closed, the Green PEB is inserted into the communication pack ("Compak") which reads the PEB(s) and prints a tape ("Tape") showing results from all machines, a serial number for each voting machine, the public count (the number of voters voting on the machine) and

whether each machine was closed so that the vote total was recorded. Each precinct is furnished with a Compak, which is returned to the RCEC when the precinct results are returned.

This is clearly what happened in the Lincolnshire and it was not discoverable due to contradicting statements by the PLT that the same and correct PEB was used to open the additional machine, and the failure by the poll manager to either print or return the opening tape the additional machine – unless the tape was misplaced during the SLED seizure and recount that begun by the SEC and was stopped.

It is understood that the County Office is considering changes to the manner in which the Voting Machines and Flash cards are inventoried by serial number. It may be useful to have complementing numbering so that the numerical number is the same for the machine and the flash card. This may be it easier for tracking purposes in the field by PLTs delivering extra machines or items on a busy, hectic election day. For example, machines --- VM1234567 -- and Flash cards – FC1234567A – using letters to track and change when a new card is needed and old card is worn out. Other thoughts for tracking have been provided herein.

Human Error Caused the Voting Machines Underallocation

The Board should consider reviewing the data related to the number of votes cast after 7:00 p.m. This is a consideration for any plan or discussion on whether or not split any large precinct having more than 1500 registered voters, as well as considerations for financial costs (if any) of additional poll managers, poll workers, training, machines, PEBs, flash cards, and other materials or items needed and used by the polling places or other considerations.

However, a referenced in the Interim Report, there was lack of communication and related checks and balances to confirm the application of the statutory allocation formula. In addition to checks by Senior Staff responsible for this area, a review of the job responsibilities for the permanent positions should be reviewed to see if there is logical correlation as to the matters needed in preparation for an election. The current staff did engage in several elections of differing scale – municipal elections and a presidential preference primary – however, this was the first Presidential General Election that had record number of absentee ballots cast and additional registered voters. Measures in any check list should account for consideration of additional registered voters as machines and resources exist to help ensure smooth implementation of procedures and training at polling locations.

From:
Sent: Tuesday, July 03, 2012 10:20 AM
To:
Subject: Re: EXTRA MACHINES

Ok. I forgot to ask you what day you want work this week since you are off tomorrow.

From:
To:
Sent: Tue Jul 03 10:10:03 2012
Subject: EXTRA MACHINES

I just talked with Lillian and she gave me a revised list of the machines needed for the Nov 6 Election. She got the number down to 605 for machines. She also told me that we need to prepare 20-30 machines for 2020 Hampton and the Township Auditorium, but the Township is not approved as of yet.

Voter Representative
2020 Hampton Street
Columbia, SC 29202



Precinct	Precinct Name	Total Voters	# Machines	Zones	# Machines
101	Ward 1	1,781	7	1	4
102	Ward 2	793	3	1	3
103	Ward 3	1,393	5	3	3
104	Ward 4	1,340	5	1	3
105	Ward 5	1,138	4	1	3
106	Ward 6	1,263	5	5	3
107	Ward 7	1,195	4	7	4
108	Ward 8	3,155	12	2	10
109	Ward 9	1,390	5	2	5
110	Ward 10	1,415	5	1	3
111	Ward 11	1,338	5	3	3
112	Ward 12	1,492	6	1	4
113	Ward 13	1,914	7	3	4
114	Ward 14	1,492	5	3	4
115	Ward 15	956	3	2	3
116	Ward 16	1,253	5	3	3
117	Ward 17	1,463	5	3	3
118	Ward 18	1,301	5	2	3
119	Ward 19	1,335	5	3	3
120	Ward 20	1,674	7	3	4
121	Ward 21	1,639	6	1	4
122	Ward 22	1,546	6	3	4
123	Ward 23	995	4	3	3
124	Ward 24	868	3	3	3
125	Ward 25	1,467	5	3	3
126	Ward 26	1,415	5	3	3
129	Ward 29	1,471	5	7	3
130	Ward 30	819	3	1	3
131	Ward 31	1,044	4	3	3
132	Ward 32	943	4	2	3
133	Ward 33	1,047	4	2	3
134	Ward 34	1,152	4	2	3
301	Arcadia	1,490	6	6	4
302	Ardincaple	336	2	3	3
303	Ballerline	2,736	10	12	3
304	Beatty Road	998	4	16	4
306	Bluff	2,082	8	1	6
306	Elythwood #1	1,025	4	10	3
307	Elythwood #2	1,594	6	10	4

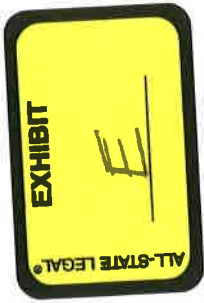


308	Brandon	3,359	13	9	
309	Brianwood	2,513	10	6	
310	Caughman Road	1,788	7	7	600
311	College Place	1,608	6	7	600
312	Cooper	1,159	4	6	400
313	Dennyside	798	3	4	400
314	Dentsville	2,288	9	6	400
315	Dutch Fork #1	2,136	8	12	400
316	Eastover	2,454	9	15	400
317	Edgewood	1,808	7	7	400
318	Estates	4,108	16	11	1000
319	Fairbawn	2,634	10	4	600
320	Fairwood	938	4	7	600
321	E Forest Acres	1,174	4	5	600
322	N Forest Acres	1,326	5	5	600
323	S Forest Acres	1,485	5	5	600
324	Friarsgate #1	1,869	7	17	400
325	Friarsgate #2	1,609	6	17	400
326	Old Friarsgate	1,232	4	17	600
327	Gadsden	1,903	7	15	400
328	Garners	888	4	15	300
329	Greenview	1,778	7	7	600
330	Gregg Park	1,722	7	5	400
331	Hampton	1,712	7	9	400
332	Hardison #1	2,312	9	17	600
333	Hopkins	2,609	10	15	600
334	Horrell Hill	2,157	8	14	600
335	Hunting Creek	471	2	14	600
336	Keals	3,086	12	6	600
337	Kaanan	1,754	7	5	400
338	Killian	1,249	4	10	300
339	Kingswood	2,726	10	16	600
340	Lincalshire	2,129	8	4	600
341	Longcreek	3,249	12	10	600
342	Lykesland	2,277	9	14	600
343	McEntire	841	3	14	300
344	Meadowfield	1,704	6	9	400
345	Meadowlake	2,152	8	4	600
346	Midway	2,795	11	6	600
347	Mill Creek	1,694	6	6	400

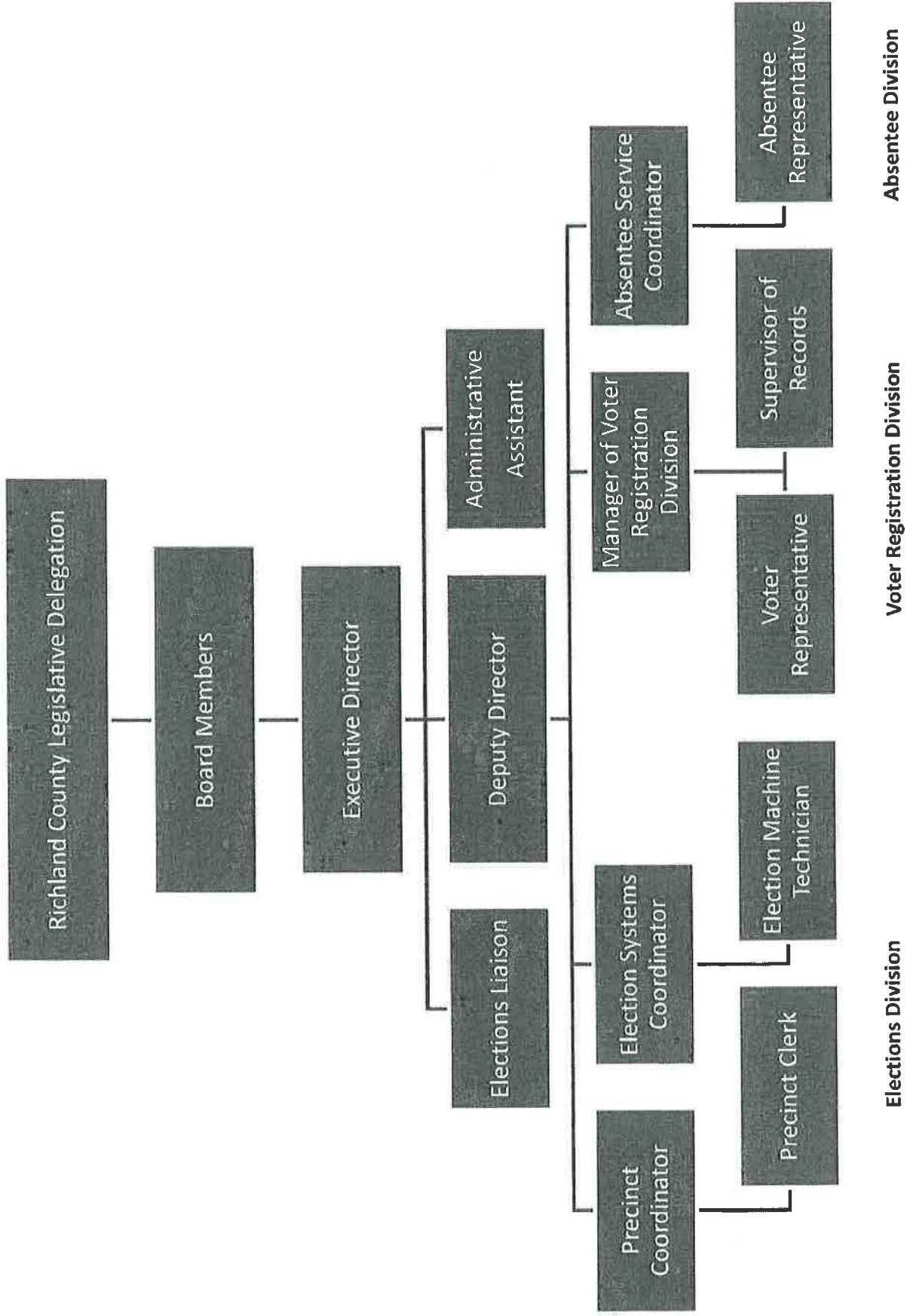
348	Monticello	2,174	8	4	10	
349	North Springs #1	3,120	12	11	10	
350	North Springs #2	2,703	10	11	10	
351	Oakwood	963	3	5	10	
352	Olympia	2,145	8	1	10	
353	Parkway #1	5,217	20	11	12	
354	Pennington	2,535	10	9	10	
355	Pine Lakes	2,482	9	14	10	
356	Pinewood	1,543	6	14	10	
357	Polo Road	4,312	17	13	10	
358	Pontiac	2,689	10	13	10	
359	Rice Creek	3,984	15	11	10	
360	Ridgewood	676	3	4	10	
361	River Springs	3,444	13	12	10	
362	Riverside	1,189	4	16	10	
363	Riverwalk	2,761	11	17	10	
364	Satchelford	1,308	5	5	10	
365	Skyland	1,102	4	16	10	
366	South Beltline	1,572	6	9	10	
367	Spring Valley	2,399	9	17	10	
368	Springville	3,291	13	12	10	
369	St Andrews	1,230	4	16	10	
370	Trenholm Road	852	3	6	10	
371	Valhalla	2,299	9	15	10	
372	Valley State Park	1,976	7		10	
373	Walden	995	3	16	10	
374	Westminster	1,837	7	16	10	
375	Whitewell	1,753	7	16	10	
376	Wildewood	2,692	10	13	10	
377	Woodfield	2,607	10	6	10	
378	Woodlands	2,093	8	9	10	
379	Blythewood #3	1,366	5	10	10	
380	Dutch Fork #2	2,915	11	12	10	
381	Harrison #2	1,224	4	17	10	
382	Kelly Mill	905	3	11	10	
383	Lake Carolina	2,276	9	11	10	
384	Oak Pointe	2,909	11	12	10	
385	Parkridge	936	3	17	10	
386	Parkway #2	2,716	10	17	10	
387	Pine Grove	1,640	6	16	10	

388	Ridge View	4,340	17	11	8
389	Round Top	652	2	10	2
390	Standlapper	2,671	10	10	6
391	Spring Hill	1,178	4	12	4
392	Spring Valley	2,559	10		4
	County Total	229,472	864		

08/21/2012

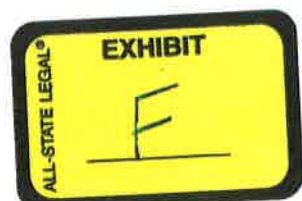


Richland County Board of Elections & Voter Registration



Warehouse Distribution List for Voting Machines by Zone

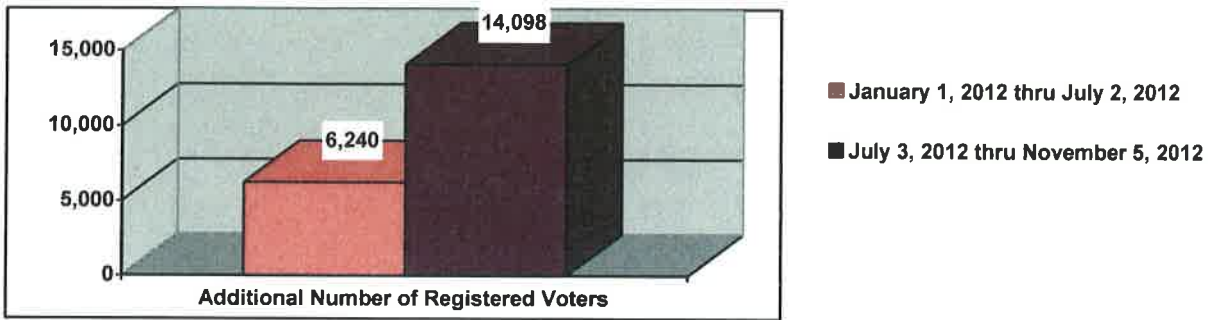
PRECINCT	PRECINCT NAME	ADDRESS	ZONE	#ASSIGNED
101	Ward 1	1650 Park Circle	1	4
102	Ward 2	1930 Marion St.	1	3
104	Ward 4	815 Elmwood Ave.	1	3
105	Ward 5	200 Wayne St.	1	3
110	Ward 10	333 Etiwan Ave.	1	3
112	Ward 12	2600 Wheat St.	1	4
130	Ward 30	1800 Lincoln St.	1	3
305	Bluff	148 Carswell Dr	1	6
352	Olympia	621 Bluff Road	1	6
108	Ward 8	1616 Oak St.	2	6
109	Ward 9	2324 Gervais St.	2	5
115	Ward 15	1500 Fairview Dr.	2	3
118	Ward 18	2612 Covenant Rd.	2	3
132	Ward 32	2101 Walker Solomon Way	2	3
133	Ward 33	2300 Green St.	2	3
134	Ward 34	2300 Pinehurst Rd.	2	3
103	Ward 3	1118 Union St.	3	3
119	Ward 19	100 Lorick Circle	3	3
120	Ward 20	941 Jackson Ave	3	4
122	Ward 22	4800 Monticello Rd.	3	4
131	Ward 31	4200 Main St.	3	3
302	Ardincaple	200 McRae St.	3	3
313	Dennyside	6429 Bishop Ave.	4	3
319	Fairlawn	361 Pisgah Church Rd.	4	6
340	Lincolnshire	2500 Blue Ridge Terrace	4	6
345	Meadowlake	600 Beckman Rd.	4	6
360	Ridgewood	5326 Ridgeway St.	4	3
348	Monticello	280 Campground Rd.	4	6
106	Ward 6	3032 Pine Belt Rd.	5	4
337	Keenan	3455 Pine Belt Rd.	5	4
321	E Forest Acres	2245 Montclair Dr.	5	3
322	N Forest Acres	3900 Covenant Rd.	5	3
323	S Forest Acres	5000 Clemson Ave.	5	4
330	Gregg Park	5250 Forest Dr.	5	4
351	Oakwood	6904 Satchelford Rd.	5	3
364	Satchelford	5901 Satchelford Rd.	5	4
301	Arcadia	6820 Wedgefield Rd.	6	4
309	Briarwood	2740 Alpine Rd.	6	8
312	Cooper	6408 Bridgewood Rd.	6	3
336	Keels	7500 Springcrest Dr.	6	6
346	Midway	8040 Hunt Club Rd.	6	6
314	Dentsville	2721 Decker Blvd.	6	4
370	Trenholm Road	6515 North Trenholm Rd.	6	3



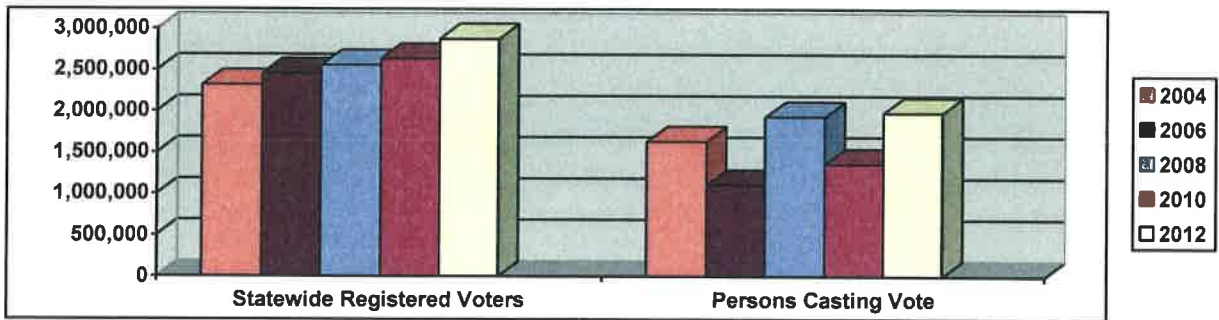
377	Woodfield	7500 Brookfield Rd.	6	8
311	College Place	6001 Weston Ave	7	4
121	Ward 21	1300 Ashley St.	7	3
320	Fairwold	5935 Token St.	7	3
317	Edgewood	111 Garden Dr.	7	4
129	Ward 29	5125 Fairfield Rd.	7	3
329	Greenview	6700 David St	7	6
107	Ward 7	2600 Barhamville Rd.	7	4
123	Ward 23	2847 Devine St.	8	3
111	Ward 11	1100 S. Holly St.	8	3
113	Ward 13	3300 Rosewood Dr.	8	4
114	Ward 14	3500 Duncan St.	8	4
116	Ward 16	3319 Millwood Ave.	8	3
117	Ward 17	4438 Devereaux Rd.	8	3
124	Ward 24	4205 Kilbourne Rd.	8	3
125	Ward 25	4205 Kilbourne Rd.	8	3
126	Ward 26	1117 Brandon Ave.	8	3
308	Brandon	7300 Patterson Rd.	9	8
331	Hampton	1400 S. Kilbourne Rd.	9	4
344	Meadowfield	525 Galway Lane	9	4
354	Pennington	1005 Asbury Dr.	9	6
366	South Beltline	534 South Beltline Blvd.	9	3
378	Woodlands	6500 Old Knight Parkway	9	5
306	Blythewood #1	125 Boney Rd.	10	3
307	Blythewood #2	126 Boney Rd.	10	6
379	Blythewood #3	10901 Wilson Blvd.	10	4
338	Killian	1424 Marthan Rd	10	3
341	Longcreek	2351 Longtown Road East	10	8
318	Estates	1245 Bookman Rd.	10	10
389	Round Top	449 Rimer Pond Rd.	10	2
390	Sandlapper	1001 Longtown Rd.	10	6
372	Valley State Park	2621 Clemson Road	11	6
382	Kelly Mill	1141 Kelly Mill Rd.	11	3
383	Lake Carolina	1151 Kelly Mill Rd.	11	5
349	North Springs #1	4210 Clemson Rd.	11	8
350	North Springs #2	1300 Clemson Rd.	11	8
353	Parkway #1	200 Summit Parkway	11	12
386	Parkway #2	200 Summit Parkway	11	6
359	Rice Creek	4751 Hard Scrabble Rd.	11	7
388	Ridge View	4801 Hard Scrabble Rd.	11	8
361	River Springs	115 Connie Wright Rd.	12	10
391	Spring Hill	1007 West Shady Grove Rd.	12	4
368	Springville	1531 Three Dog Road	12	10
315	Dutch Fork #1	1400 Old Tamah Rd.	12	6
380	Dutch Fork #2	1528 Old Tamah Rd.	12	4
303	Ballentine	1040 Bickley Rd.	12	8
384	Oak Pointe	1 River Bottom Rd.	12	8

357	Polo Road	730 Polo Rd.	13	10
358	Pontiac	500 Spears Creek Rd.	13	4
376	Wildewood	100 Polo Rd.	13	5
367	Spring Valley	225 North Brickyard Road	13	6
371	Valhalla	120 Sparkleberry Lane	13	6
392	Spring Valley West	306 Flora Dr.	13	6
355	Pine Lakes	2612 Lower Richland Blvd.	14	6
356	Pinewood	2615 Lower Richland Blvd.	14	3
334	Horrell Hill	517 Horrell Hill Blvd.	14	6
335	Hunting Creek	2615 Lower Richland Blvd.	14	2
343	McEntire	731 Horrell Hill Rd.	14	3
342	Lykesland	7725 Caughman Rd.	14	6
310	Caughman Road	7725 Caughman Road	15	6
333	Hopkins	150 Hopkins Park Rd.	15	6
347	Mill Creek	925 Universal Drive	15	4
327	Gadsden	1660 S. Goodwin Circle	15	4
316	Eastover	1031 Main St.	15	4
328	Garners	2750 McCords Ferry Rd.	15	3
339	Kingswood	1701 Westchester Dr.	16	6
387	Pine Grove	111 Huffstetler Rd.	16	3
362	Riverside	1500 Broad River Rd.	16	4
365	Skyland	901 Skyland Dr.	16	3
369	St Andrews	1231 Bluefield Rd.	16	3
373	Walden	111 Huffstetler Dr.	16	3
374	Westminster	1715 Broad River Rd.	16	4
304	Beatty Road	920 Beatty Rd.	16	4
375	Whitewell	1230 St. Andrews Rd.	16	4
324	Friarsgate #1	1712 Chadford Rd.	17	4
325	Friarsgate #2	1500 Chadford Rd.	17	4
326	Old Friarsgate	7900 Broad River Rd.	17	3
332	Harbison #1	106 Hill Pine Rd.	17	6
381	Harbison #2	5501 Broad River Rd.	17	4
385	Parkridge	131 Lake Murray Blvd.	17	3
363	Riverwalk	1110 Kinley Rd.	17	6

**Richland County Registered Voter Changes
(January 1, 2012 thru November 5, 2012)**



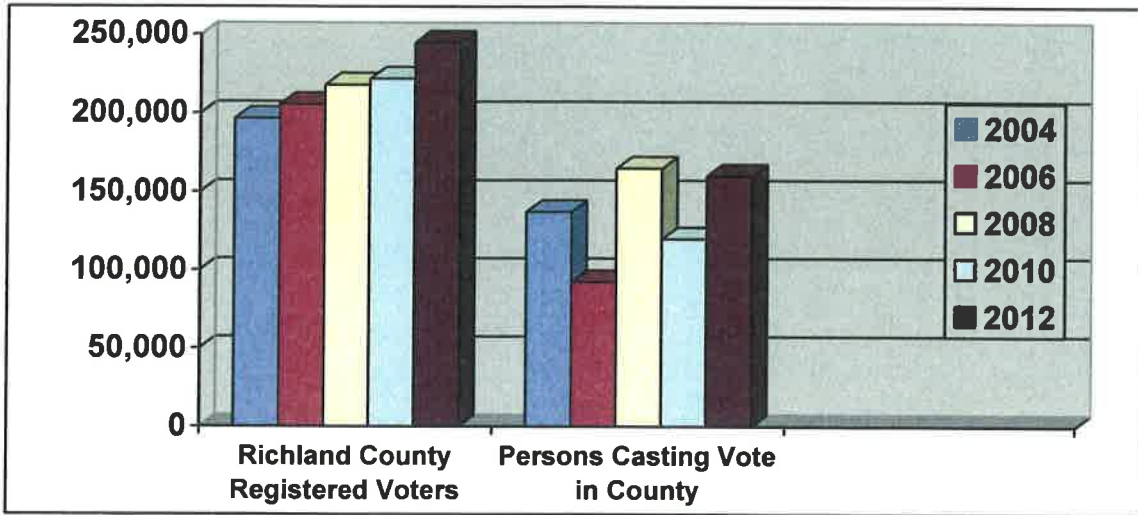
**South Carolina Registered Voters and Voter Participation
(2004 – 2012)**



Source: Website of the South Carolina State Election Commission found in their Statistics and Historical Data

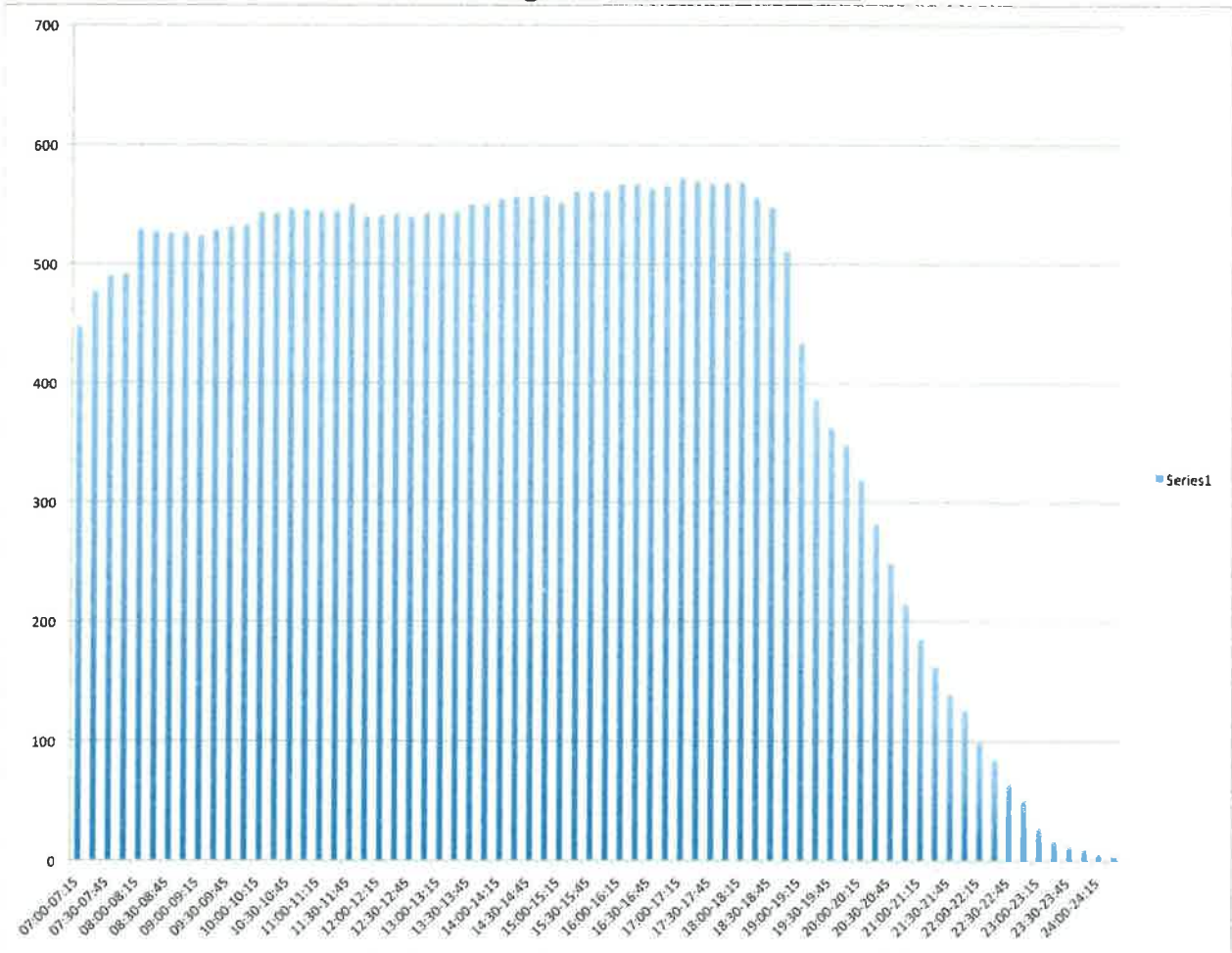


**Richland County Registered Voters and Voter Participation
(2004 – 2012)**



Source: Website of the South Carolina State Election Commission found in their Statistics and Historical Data

**Election Day Interval Voting Activity For The
627 Voting Machines In Precincts**



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H



PRECINCT	CODE	# OF NEW VOTERS BETWEEN 7-3-12 AND 11-5-2012	# of Registered Voters for General Election	Machines Distributed and Used for 2010 General Election	Machine Distribution Based on 1 per 250 standard (no rounding up or down*)	Machine Distribution Based on 1 per 250 standard (rounding up > .5 or down < .5*)	Correct # VM @ Beginning of Day	MACHINES DISTRIBUTED PRIOR TO 11/6/12 (2012 GENERAL ELECTION)	Machines Added on 11/6/12 (estimate)	Total Number of Machines Working on 11/6/12	Machines Not Working Or Used at Polls (estimate)	6/21/12 RED NUMBERED DOCUMENT PRE-ELECTION MACHINE ALLOCATION	Number of Voters Signatures	Number of Votes Cast	DIFFERENCE (Signatures vs. Votes)
				811	947.44	947	7	577	70	629		576			
WARD 1	101	158	1,871	6	7.48	7		4		4		4	660	659	-1
WARD 2	102	90	837	3	3.35	3	✓	3	1	4		3	342	342	0
WARD 3	103	73	1,435	4	5.74	6		3	1	4		3	840	841	1
WARD 4	104	63	1,387	5	5.55	6		3	1	4		3	701	704	3
WARD 5	105	233	1,186	4	4.74	5		3		3		3	579	582	3
WARD 6	106	43	1,314	5	5.26	5		4		4		4	717	718	1
WARD 7	107	95	1,248	6	4.99	5		4	1	4	1	4	608	611	3
WARD 8	108	593	3,493	10	13.97	14		6		5	1	6	1140	1143	3
WARD 9	109	133	1,486	5	5.94	6		5		5		5	658	660	2
WARD 10	110	59	1,472	5	5.89	6		3		3		3	780	781	1
WARD 11	111	88	1,387	5	5.55	6		3		3		3	689	690	1
WARD 12	112	67	1,537	6	6.15	6		4		4		4	807	808	1
WARD 13	113	63	1,978	7	7.91	8		4		4		4	1067	1068	1
WARD 14	114	47	1,532	6	6.13	6		4	2	5		4	891	873	-18
WARD 15	115	44	973	3	3.89	4		3		3		3	595	595	0
WARD 16	116	26	1,272	5	5.09	5		3		3		3	761	763	2
WARD 17	117	54	1,491	6	5.96	6		3		3		3	895	894	-1
WARD 18	118	104	1,374	5	5.50	6		3		3		3	666	663	-3
WARD 19	119	120	1,405	5	5.62	6		3		3		3	674	674	0
WARD 20	120	114	1,740	5	6.96	7		4	2	6		4	860	864	4
WARD 21	121	111	1,726	6	6.90	7		3	2	5		4	812	826	14
WARD 22	122	122	1,622	6	6.49	6		4		4		4	834	832	-2
WARD 23	123	49	1,012	4	4.05	4		3		3		3	563	569	6
WARD 24	124	20	874	4	3.50	4		3		3		3	582	583	1
WARD 25	125	45	1,488	5	5.95	6		3	3	5		3	875	875	0
WARD 26	126	137	1,485	5	5.94	6		3	1	4		3	609	607	-2
WARD 29	129	108	1,527	5	6.11	6		3		3		3	748	719	-29
WARD 30	130	66	763	2	3.05	3	✓	3		3		3	384	386	2
WARD 31	131	86	1,095	3	4.38	4		3	1	4		3	542	545	3
WARD 32	132	48	983	3	3.93	4		3		3		3	442	442	0
WARD 33	133	82	1,092	4	4.37	4		3		3		3	517	516	-1
WARD 34	134	44	1,189	4	4.76	5		3	1	4		3	578	577	-1
ARCADIA	301	65	1,530	6	6.12	6		4		4		4	862	853	-9
ARDINCAPLE	302	17	345	2	1.38	1	More	3		3		3	247	247	0
BALLENTINE	303	121	2,777	9	11.11	11		8		8		8	1807	1806	-1
BEATTY ROAD	304	67	1,048	4	4.19	4	✓	4		4		4	505	509	4
BLUFF	305	155	2,190	8	8.76	9		6		6		6	1155	1154	-1

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BLYTHEWOOD #1	306	47	1,040	4	4.16	4		3		3		3	678	678	0
BLYTHEWOOD #2	307	103	1,626	5	6.50	7		6		6		4	1044	1060	16
BRANDON	308	233	3,468	10	13.87	14		8	3	10		8	1580	1577	-3
BRIARWOOD	309	136	2,589	8	10.36	10		8	1	8	1	8	1318	1306	-12
CAUGHMAN ROAD	310	82	1,841	5	7.36	7		6		6		6	946	937	-9
COLLEGE PLACE	311	137	1,690	5	6.76	7		4	1	5		4	893	891	-2
COOPER	312	38	1,171	5	4.68	5		3		3		3	696	697	1
DENNYSIDE	313	37	821	3	3.28	3	✓	3		3		3	480	479	-1
DENTSVILLE	314	146	2,367	8	9.47	9		4	2	6		4	1094	1080	-14
DUTCH FORK #1	315	97	2,173	8	8.69	9		6	1	7		6	1402	1395	-7
EASTOVER	316	140	2,546	10	10.18	10		4	2	6		4	1418	1421	3
EDGEWOOD	317	192	1,911	6	7.64	8		4		4		4	965	967	2
ESTATES	318	245	4,227	13	16.91	17		10		10		10	2227	2229	2
FAIRLAWN	319	123	2,720	10	10.88	11		6	1	7		6	1400	1402	2
FAIRWOLD	320	46	979	4	3.92	4		3		3		3	482	484	2
E FOREST ACRES	321	29	1,190	5	4.76	5		3		3		3	683	680	-3
N FOREST ACRES	322	51	1,357	5	5.43	5		3	2	5		3	742	737	-5
S FOREST ACRES	323	60	1,504	5	6.02	6		4		4		4	839	836	-3
FRIARSGATE #1	324	71	1,939	7	7.76	8		4		3	1	4	947	944	-3
FRIARSGATE #2	325	70	1,659	6	6.64	7		4		4		4	933	918	-15
OLD FRIARSGATE	326	37	1,247	5	4.99	5		3		3		3	671	661	-10
GADSDEN	327	93	1,974	7	7.90	8		4		4		4	1112	1113	1
GARNERS	328	41	925	3	3.70	4		3		3		3	516	518	2
GREENVIEW	329	110	1,849	7	7.40	7		6	2	7		6	981	978	-3
GREGG PARK	330	126	1,766	7	7.06	7		4		4		4	901	900	-1
HAMPTON	331	73	1,789	7	7.16	7		4		4		4	865	858	-7
HARBISON #1	332	124	2,368	8	9.47	9		6	1	6		6	1125	1126	1
HOPKINS	333	155	2,715	9	10.86	11		6		5	1	6	1221	1224	3
HORRELL HILL	334	109	2,237	8	8.95	9		6		3	3	6	1214	1215	1
HUNTING CREEK	335	17	486	2	1.94	2	✓	2	1	6		2	300	298	-2
KEELS	336	222	3,154	10	12.62	13		6		4	2	6	1226	1213	-13
KEENAN	337	116	1,790	7	7.16	7		4		3	1	4	842	842	0
KILLIAN	338	94	1,276	4	5.10	5		3		6		3	749	752	3
KINGSWOOD	339	152	2,810	9	11.24	11		6		6		6	1441	1424	-17
LINCOLNSHIRE	340	151	2,220	8	8.88	9		6		6	1	6	1222	1195	-27
LONGCREEK	341	155	3,286	10	13.14	13		8	2	10		8	1864	1864	0
LYKESLAND	342	114	2,350	8	9.40	9		6		6		6	1267	1274	7
MCENTIRE	343	51	865	3	3.46	3	✓	3		3		3	485	485	0

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MEADOWFIELD	344	63	1,740	7	6.96	7		4	3	7		4	940	940	0
MEADOWLAKE	345	211	2,231	8	8.92	9		6		6		6	1152	1147	-5
MIDWAY	346	159	2,871	9	11.48	11		6	1	7		6	1278	1283	5
MILL CREEK	347	105	1,733	6	6.93	7		4	2	6		4	1015	978	-37
MONTICELLO	348	151	2,254	7	9.02	9		6	1	7		6	1137	1142	5
NORTH SPRINGS #1	349	150	3,324	10	13.30	13		8		8		8	1566	1554	-12
NORTH SPRINGS #2	350	187	2,776	10	11.10	11		8		8		8	1375	1377	2
OAKWOOD	351	43	991	4	3.96	4		3		3		3	591	591	0
OLYMPIA	352	283	2,235	6	8.94	9		6	3	6		6	1018	997	-21
PARKWAY #1	353	291	5,354	16	21.42	21		12		12		12	2408	2408	0
PENNINGTON	354	127	2,583	7	10.33	10		6		6		6	1252	1250	-2
PINE LAKES	355	151	2,569	9	10.28	10		6	2	8		6	1232	1228	-4
PINEWOOD	356	104	1,575	5	6.30	6		3	1	4		3	855	855	0
POLO ROAD	357	328	4,487	15	17.95	18		10		10		10	2248	2254	6
PONTIAC	358	203	2,749	8	11.00	11		4	4	8		4	1307	1304	-3
RICE CREEK	359	279	4,123	14	16.49	16		7		7		7	1928	1928	0
RIDGEWOOD	360	45	640	3	2.56	3	✓	3		3		3	398	403	5
RIVER SPRINGS	361	124	3,496	12	13.98	14		10		10		10	1947	1951	4
RIVERSIDE	362	68	1,252	5	5.01	5		4	1	4	1	4	562	562	0
RIVERWALK	363	111	2,797	10	11.19	11		6	1	7		6	1360	1358	-2
SATCHELFORD	364	36	1,333	5	5.33	5		4		4		4	818	816	-2
SKYLAND	365	73	1,134	4	4.54	5		3		2	1	3	553	554	1
SOUTH BELTLINE	366	136	1,600	6	6.40	6		3		3		3	718	720	2
SPRING VALLEY	367	101	2,438	8	9.75	10		6		6		6	1230	1229	-1
SPRINGVILLE	368	99	3,333	12	13.33	13		10		10		10	2189	2186	-3
ST ANDREWS	369	80	1,277	5	5.11	5		3		3		3	650	639	-11
TRENHOLM ROAD	370	52	879	4	3.52	4		3		3		3	586	586	0
VALHALLA	371	125	2,352	8	9.41	9		6		6		6	1257	1249	-8
VALLEY STATE PARK	372	180	2,029	7	8.12	8		6		6		6	1152	1155	3
WALDEN	373	83	1,032	4	4.13	4		3		3		3	456	455	-1
WESTMINSTER	374	141	1,912	6	7.65	8		4		4		4	839	835	-4
WHITEWELL	375	103	1,830	6	7.32	7		4		4		4	835	835	0
WILDEWOOD	376	126	2,753	9	11.01	11		5		5		5	1227	1237	10
WOODFIELD	377	154	2,721	9	10.88	11		8	1	9		8	1360	1370	10
WOODLANDS	378	64	2,144	8	8.58	9		5	1	6		5	1290	1288	-2
BLYTHEWOOD #3	379	77	1,395	5	5.58	6		4		4		4	876	873	-3
DUTCH FORK #2	380	113	2,974	10	11.90	12		4	3	7		4	1447	1446	-1
HARBISON #2	381	51	1,247	5	4.99	5		4		3	1	4	638	638	0

TIME LINE

May 19, 2011	▶ 2011 Act No. 17 becomes effective; Merges Boards and creates Board of Elections and Voter Registration of Richland County
June 1, 2011	▶ Meeting of the Richland County Delegation hires Initial Executive Director per SC Code Section 7-27-405. ¹ Delegation names and approves attorney Liz Crum as Chairman of the new Board ▶ Executive Director McBride to assume control of elections as well as voter registration, from Mike Cinnamon, who previously had run the county elections office.
June 30, 2011	▶ US Justice Department provides preclearance approval of 2011 Act No. 17 ▶ Organizational (and first) Meeting of the new Board of Election & Voter Registration of Richland County. Board member, Allen Dowdy, elected Vice Chairman. ▶ Board recognizes Ms. McBride as the new Executive Director of the Board of Elections and Voter Registration Office. ▶ New Executive Director McBride provides Board with a copy of the FY2012 Budget for review; provides Board with list of proposed staff titles; advises that job descriptions and salary ranges still under review and finalization with County Human Resources; advised that all positions posted, advertised and interviews conducted; and that all positions filled except Elections Liaison and Executive Assistant. ▶ Board sought clarification concerning budget from Executive Director, and advised that money is available to repair voting machines, and for the funding of program maintenance and license agreement for voting machines ▶ Board noted that currently there were 7 full-time and 5 part-time positions in Voter Registration. With the consolidation of Elections and Voter Registration, 2 additional full-time positions are created along with some part-time positions ▶ Board recognizes Mike Cinnamon for his years of services as Richland County's Director of Elections
July 20, 2011	▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. ▶ New Executive Director McBride provides and updates Board members

	<p>as requested with job titles and descriptions for positions in new Office, including salary ranges, and advises that County Human Resource Department has not approved or finalized them; Board to review and discuss at next meeting.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board advised by County Attorney Smith that amended Code Section 7-27-405 provides that the new Executive Director had the authority to hire the Office employees and that the Board the authority to approve the job descriptions and salary ranges for Office employees ▶ Board adopts motion to ask County staff to assist the new Executive Director in developing a document retention schedule consistent with local, state and federal law; List of deleted Cinnamon and Blewer deleted files that were recovered provided
<p>August 3, 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. ▶ Executive Director McBride provides Board members with report on Staff Positions, Descriptions, Salary Ranges and Implementation of Joining Boards ▶ Board adopts motion approving all job descriptions and positions, except for Elections Liaison, as presented by Executive Director ▶ Report the areas the Board may need additional help carried over to be addressed at next meeting
<p>August 24, 2011</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. ▶ Board adopts motion revising and approving job description and position for Elections Liaison requested by Executive Director ▶ Board questions Director McBride and Deputy Director Baum about what types of assistance and from whom the staff may need assistance and for what elections; Board advised by McBride and Baum that they had not finished their assessment; Chairman Crum noted that this matter had been on the agenda since the first meeting of the Board on July 20, 2011 ▶ Board adopts motion setting September 30th as deadline for staff to provide the Board with a report explaining what, if any additional assistance that may be needed, either for the upcoming local elections, the presidential preference primaries, the primaries or the general

	<p>election.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board discussed development of retention schedule and in follow up asked Director to advise on state and federal election law requirements concerning retention of election voter materials, and asked Director McBride to renew the Board's request made previously to the County Attorney to provide staff with a copy of the County retention schedule for incorporation by staff into a retention schedule to present to the Board for consideration
September 20, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ New Executive Director McBride advises Board that she and her staff do not see any need for additional assistance or engagement of outside consultants. <p>Memorandum from Director to Board states:</p> <p>"At the August 24th Board meeting, Ms. Herbert motioned to set Friday, September 30 as the deadline for staff to provide the Board a report explaining any additional assistance that may be needed. Discussion was held with Executive Director Lillian McBride, Garry Baum, and the division heads.</p> <p>It was determined that, at this time, the Elections and Voter Registration office does not see the need for outside contract work."⁴</p>
September 27, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board addresses carried over item of Director's report on areas of needed additional assistance; however, prior to meeting, Board provided staff memo addressing this issue and stating no need for any outside contracted assistance. Following Board discussion, it was determined by staff that additional assistance, in the form of temporary help, may be needed for next year's countywide elections. ▶ Board sets certification date for Town of Blythewood election ▶ Board adopts motion to approve conducting Republican Presidential Preference Primary provided funding provided
September – October 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Director makes renovations to office and implements new procedural ideas
October 25, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board reviews previously received county retention schedule and recommended staff follow schedule, and properly dispose of dated

	materials.
December 27, 2011	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. ▶ Board receives update by Director McBride regarding funding for January 2012 Presidential Preference Primary (PPP) and advising that Republican Party not to fund the PPP; Director asked Board for funding suggestions for PPP and Director advised that Board has no funding source and suggested Director approach County Council concerning funding for the PPP ▶ Board receives update of Voter ID law by Deputy Director Baum ▶ Chairman Crum clarifies the Board Member's responsibilities for the Blythewood Election in January 2012 with Director McBride and Deputy Director Baum and states that the Board has no authority to delegate matters it is required by law to do; Chairman Crum advised Board members of past election practice by Board members on election day.
January 10, 2012	Town of Blythewood General Election (conducted by Richland County)
January 12, 2012	Board certifies election results for Town of Blythewood General Election conducted by Richland County
January 21, 2012	Republican Presidential Preference Primary
February 2, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. ▶ Board adopts motion to conduct upcoming future City of Columbia elections and run-offs (if any) and for City of Columbia to reimburse for election expense
April 3, 2012	City of Columbia General Election (conducted by Richland County)
April 17, 2012	City of Columbia Run-off Election (conducted by Richland County)
June 5, 2012	Town of Eastover General Election (conducted by Richland County)
June 7, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. ▶ Board approved motion granting Director permission to proceed with requesting information and to make a decision regarding combining and moving all municipal elections (Blythewood, Eastover, and Columbia) to an odd year. ▶ Board adopts motion to allow voters requesting to vote absentee the option of a paper ballot when coming into the office to vote absentee and still have option to use voting machine

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board advised by Deputy Director Baum on possible failsafe voting issues for June Primary due to redistricting and how issues may affect voters
June 12, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Democratic and Republican Primary Election – 85 Precincts in Richland County used for voting ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting to open and count Absentee Ballots are required by state statute.
June 18, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Democratic and Republic Primary Election Results Certified by Richland County Board of Canvassers to the State Election Commission for all 85 Precincts on or about 4:47 p.m.
June 21, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Election System Coordinator assigns an employee with the title of Voter Representative with the initial task of calculating the proper number of voting machines to be allocated to each precinct for the General Electionⁱⁱ ▶ Precinct Coordinator, at request of Voter Representative, calculates General Election Voting Machine Allocation using the 1 to 250 ratio established by the General Assembly; based on them current voter registration information, the Precinct Coordinator calculated that 864 voting machines were needed for distribution to precincts on election day; provides this information to Voter Representative which was a Temporary/Part-time employee.ⁱⁱⁱ
June 26, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Primary Election Run-Off (Richland County One of Nineteen Counties statewide holding Primary Election Run-Offs in 4 precincts (203 votes cast – Estates, Pontiac, Kelly Mill and Lake Carolina)
June 28, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Primary Election Run-off Results Certified by Richland County Board of Canvassers to the State Election Commission (for SC Senate Dist. 35 and SC House Dist. 41)
July 2, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Office begins assigning PLTs to precincts (i.e., technicians to be used on election day if machines and poll issues arise)^{iv}

<p>July 3, 2012</p>	<p>▶ Voter Representative in office sends email to Election System Coordinator without copying Executive Director stating that Executive Director has allocated 605 machines for the General Election as indicated below:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">“... gave me a revised list of the machines needed for the November 6 election. She got the number down to 605 machines....”</p> <p>NOTE: During interview, Voter Representative was unable to provide “revised list.”</p>
<p>July 25, 2012</p>	<p>▶ Election System Coordinator and at least two (2) other temporary and part-time employees (Voter Representatives) continue preparing voting machines for election (i.e., cleaning, calibrating, etc) and assigning flash cards (memory cards) by serial number to each precinct per machine</p>
<p>July 2012-October 2012</p>	<p>▶ Election System Coordinator and her staff continue to prepare voting machines for General Election using the same number of voting machines designate in June or on July 3, 2012 – 605 voting machines</p>
<p>September 11, 2012</p>	<p>Special Election for Town of Eastover Council Seat</p>
<p>September 27, 2012</p>	<p>▶ Poll worker (Ward 11) Michael Sullivan sends email to contact a Richland County Election and Voter Registration Office advising too few machines revealed to him during training in September; sends the following email to which no response was provided:</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">"Did I understand correctly that we are getting just 3 for this November? It would seem we might run into very long lines with even fewer machines for this election. Perhaps I misunderstood? - Mike "</p>
<p>October 18, 2012</p>	<p>▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Public Hearing on the Richland County Special Sales & Use Tax</p> <p>▶ Board requested citizen input and comment but no one signed up to speak.</p>
<p>November 1, 2012</p>	<p>▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting.</p> <p>▶ Executive Director McBride advised Board of high number of voters voting absentee which had surpassed the totals in 2008 with days</p>

	<p>remaining for people to vote absentee; advises of four categories or batches of ballots due to varying styles for purpose of optical machines scanning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board discusses its plan on what Board members will do in handling absentee ballots and certification to be held on November 9, 2012 ▶ Board is not advised of any broken iVotronics Voting Machines prior to election or in warehouse and no request for funding from County to fix machines
<p>November 6, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ General Election Day – 576 machines distributed throughout the 124 precincts, 26 voting machines used for absentee ballot voting, and 11 voting machines at the Election & Voter Registration Office ▶ Very early calls from precincts beginning around 9:00 a.m. and throughout day regarding shortage of voting machines, voting machines failures and voting machines in precincts not working properly; People stand in line to vote, many for 4 or 5 hours, and some wait for 7 hours; One precinct still voting people in line after midnight ▶ Board meets to begin opening and sorting Absentee Ballots at 9:00 a.m. ▶ Board, Director and her staff experience difficulties in optical scanning of paper ballots with ES&S 650 machine where machines stopped pulling ballots for reading; collection of election data from precincts and tabulation of electronic data; Board arranges with assistance of State Election Commission for technician to fix machine
<p>November 7, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Technician arrives to repair ES&S 650 at 10:00 a.m. and replaces pick so that ballots will be pulled through and read by machine; Technician also assist with voting machines that could not be read ▶ Several precincts did not close all voting machines so that PEBs could be read; Staff dispatched to retrieve and close machines so that preliminary results could be tabulated ▶ Board posts preliminary results in the afternoon, but statistical irregularity with absentee ballot preliminary totals in State House Dist. 75 raises questions about vote tabulation by ES&S 650 reading paper

	absentee ballots after problems earlier with pick. Board decides to begin internal review and check on 11/8/12 to determine issue with ES&S 650
November 8, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Technician arrives from PrintElect to work on ES&S 650 and staff is working internal review and check on 11/8/12 ▶ SC Democratic Party files action in Circuit Court and seeks TRO ▶ SC Democratic Party obtains TRO and for SLED to seize and impound all election materials and ballots, and recount to be conducted by State Election Commission on 11/9/12; TRO amended to reference correct items to be seized by SLED ▶ SLED seizes and takes materials from Office into custody
November 9, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Petition for Writs of Prohibition and Injunction filed by the South Carolina Republican Party seeking a stay of enforcement of the lower court order due to a lack of jurisdiction ▶ SLED returns election materials (i.e., ballots, data) to 2020 Hampton Street for tabulation and recount by the State Election Commission which had secured a new optical scanner (ES&S 650) to scan and read the paper ballots ▶ SC Supreme Court issues Order staying the Order of the lower court in order for parties to file responses to the Petition by noon 11/13/2012; State Election Commission ceases recount and tabulation; SLED takes and retains possession of election materials seized from Richland County ▶ PrintElect Technician determine problem reading paper absentee ballots is not mechanical but another issue – possible software issue. ES&S hired to come to SC for examination of problem with ES&S 650
November 10 -11, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ES&S Technicians work over weekend to resolve paper ballot reading problem; discover issue is misalignment of ovals with scanner; discovery problem with in-office printed Ballot On Demand versus commercially printed paper ballots
November 12, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ ES&S Technicians continue to work on databases and testing to assure that they can resolve the alignment issue; Provided report to County and State Election Commission

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ SC Democratic Party files Stipulation of Dismissal in Circuit Court action; thus, nullifying TRO and Order of Seizure by SLED
<p>November 13, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Parties (including the Richland County Board of Election and Voter Registration) file responses to the SC Republican Party Petition for Writ in SC Supreme Court. Richland County Board of Election and Voter Registration moves for dismissal of action ▶ SC Supreme Court dismisses action, vacated lower court order and orders (1) return disks/ballots to County Commission by 5 pm 11/13/2012 so that the County Board can complete its canvassing; (2) that election results must be declared and certified by 11/16/2012 at 12 pm; and (3) that any election challenges or protects must be filed by noon 11/21/2012 ▶ SLED returns election materials seized from the County Office to 2020 Hampton Street so that County Board can complete its canvassing process
<p>November 14, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Testing begins with ES&S technicians at 9:00 a.m. to make database issue corrected ▶ Board resumes canvassing of the ballots cast in the election, including resolution of misaligned ballots for reading with optical scanner; Canvassing continues into the late night or early morning hour before Board provides preliminary results
<p>November 15, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Staff discover two (2) unopened, red SLED evidence bags on carts used by SLED and staff to transport ballots, PEBs, and flash cards/tapes and election materials to and from SLED and 4th floor for counting; these bags contain uncounted ballots ▶ Steve Hamm instructs staff to thoroughly check office for any other uncounted ballots returned by SLED ▶ Absentee Office staff located an additional _____ uncounted paper absentee ballots that were not included in the preliminary results provided by the Board on or about November 14th. ▶ Staff assures Board and legal counsel that office has been searched and that all ballots had been accounted for and counted

<p>November 16, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board conducts certification hearing and resolves challenged, fail safe and provisional ballots ▶ Board seeks extension from SC Supreme Court of deadline at noon to 4:00 p.m. to certify results to the State Election Commission due to time required to run and resolve misaligned paper ballots; SC Supreme Court grants extension and provides additional time than requested to November 19th to certify results to SEC ▶ General Election Results Certified by Richland County Board of Canvassers to the State Election Commission – 124 precincts; 627 voting machines
<p>November 26, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Richland County Delegation Meeting in which Board Chairwoman Crum and Executive Director McBride testify before Delegation; Board Chairwoman Crum advises Delegation that Steve Hamm and his law firm engaged to conduct investigation into General Election issues and problems, including recommendations for consideration by Board and Delegation ▶ Attorney General Issues Opinion in response to request by Senator addressing who have authority to terminate Richland County Election & Voter Registration Director
<p>November 29, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. ▶ Board adopts Attorney General Opinion concerning authority to terminate initial Executive Director appointed by Richland County Delegation in accordance with SC Code Section 7-27-405
<p>December 3, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board holds and hears three Election Protests ▶ While performing audit procedures, staff suspects that there is possible machine in Lincolnshire precinct with 27 votes that was not counted and included in certified election results by Board on November 16, 2012
<p>December 4, 2012</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Staff with legal counsel review auditing process and look for discrepancy in machine data reported against machines allocated or used on election day. It is discovered that there is a possibility that another voting machine with 102 votes from the Spring Valley West precinct was not counted or included in certified results. Information and analysis suggested possible software or machines issues, as well as human error

	<p>at precinct level by PLT in opening machine with incorrect PEB. Staff and expert instructed by counsel to confirm whether or not these two machines are included in results</p>
December 6, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting and Executive Session. ▶ Steven W. Hamm provides Initial and Limited Report and Update on the Richland County November 6, 2012 General Election as requested by the Board. Report announces and confirms two voting machines in two different precincts were not included in the total certified by the Board to the State Election Commission
December 17, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting and Executive Session. ▶ Chairman Liz Crum resigns following statement of lack of confidence in Executive Director Lillian McBride
December 19, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Richland County Delegation Meeting and Executive Session ▶ Director McBride issues press release stating that she has not submitted her "resignation to the Board...or to the members of the Richland County Legislative Delegation. Any discussion of this is entirely premature and erroneous."
December 21, 2012	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Eleven of the Sixteen Richland County Delegation Members ask Executive Director to resign position by 4:00 p.m. ▶ Acting Board Chairman issues announcement that he will call a Board meeting as soon as possible to consider and address Delegation's request.
January 3, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Board of Election & Voter Registration Meeting. ▶ Board accepts Executive Director Lillian McBride's Letter relinquishing position as Executive Director effective January 12, 2013 ▶ Board adopts motion to name a part-time Interim Acting Executive Director and announces Dr. Salmond as such Acting Director as of January 12th ▶ Board adopts motion to engage in process to search for new Executive

	<p>Director</p> <p>▶ Board adopts motion to have Mrs. McBride placed in a voter registration position by new Acting Director</p>
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ⁱ Source: June 1, 2011 Minutes of the Richland County Delegation indicate that 12 members of the 15-member delegation were present at the meeting when McBride's hiring was approved.

ⁱⁱ Source: Interview of Office staff.

ⁱⁱⁱ Source: Interviews with Office staff.

^{iv} Source: Voter Registration staff spreadsheet modified on 7/2/12 @ 9:54 a.m.