

From: Trena Parker [mailto:Trena.Parker@buncombecounty.org]
Sent: Monday, April 15, 2013 11:18 AM
To: Jay DeLancy
Subject: RE: [Probable SPAM] RE: Responding to your earlier email

Jay,

The answers to your questions are contained below, and were provided by Veronica DeGraffenreid from the State Board of Elections.

So, here we go again with a few questions:

1. What (if any) safeguards do we have in NC that would prevent such drive-by voters? North Carolina does not have IPR on Election Day, except in rare cases of returning military or individuals who become citizens after the voter registration deadline. During one-stop, individuals who register as an IPR must show proof of their residential address prior to registering and voting. These individuals must show either a photo ID with their current address or they must show a current document with their name and address. Within 2 business days of their IPR, the county board enters the IPR's information into the voter registration database system and checks for duplicate registration both in the county and the state. The county also must validate the person's ID information (either NCDL or SSN). Finally, the county must start the mail verification process. In person registrants are subject to the same requirements when registering to vote as those who register prior to the voter registration deadline, with the exception that these registrants have the extra burden of showing proof of their residential address at the time of their registration. In the person is found not to be qualified, their absentee ballot is subject to challenge.

2. Who specifically is supposed to check with the DMV? The statewide voter registration database system permits county boards of elections to validate the registrants' driver license number or the last four digits of their social security number.

3. Since SSNs are not required for the registered voter, why is the SS Administration check intended to do? If a registrant provides the last four digits of the social security number, then this information is validated through the statewide voter registration database system's tie in with the DMV system. See relevant statute.

4. Are you saying that somebody checks every single IPR voter each day during the IPR period? See GS 163-82.6A. Within 2 business days of the person's registration, county boards must take all of the normal steps to get the person registered.

5. I'm not sure what Warren Wilson has to do with this, but what (if any) technology barriers prevent the BOE from retrieving those ballots that were never verified? I don't understand this question. If any registrant fails the mail verification process prior to election day, then that person's absentee ballot can be challenged if the person voted by absentee.

6. What is the disposition of the ballots after certification? (Destroyed? Or Retained for a specified time?) See records retention schedule. **Absentee ballots may only be retrieved if properly challenged.** Respectfully,

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From: Jay DeLancy [<mailto:jay@voterintegrityproject.com>]

Sent: Friday, April 12, 2013 7:35 PM

To: Trena Parker

Cc: 'Bartlett, Gary'; 'McLean, Johnnie'; 'Wright, Don'; Jennifer Sparks; Rep. David Lewis; 'Rep. Paul Stam'; George.Cleveland@ncleg.net

Subject: [Probable SPAM] RE: Responding to your earlier email

Thanks for the clarification, Trena; but if I'm reading you correctly, some things are still confusing me. Your bottom line seems to confirm that 64 IPR ballots were counted but never verified, but that only 16 were from District 2. Correct?

I get the reasons that this "could" have happened, but would like an evaluation of one more. We call them "Drive-by voters."

We heard about it in a Maine 2008 Congressional election, where a certain (unnamed) candidate told me that he had a comfortable lead until long lines of mysterious young voters magically showed up on Election Day to vote under their lax IPR rules. He had no idea where they came from or where they went, but he said they changed the outcome of his election.

So, here we go again with a few questions:

1. What (if any) safeguards do we have in NC that would prevent such drive-by voters?
2. Who specifically is supposed to check with the DMV?
3. Since SSNs are not required for the registered voter, why is the SS Administration check intended to do?
4. Are you saying that somebody checks every single IPR voter each day during the IPR period?
5. I'm not sure what Warren Wilson has to do with this, but what (if any) technology barriers prevent the BOE from retrieving those ballots that were never verified?
6. What is the disposition of the ballots after certification? (Destroyed? Or Retained for a specified time?)

Respectfully,

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VIP-NC is a trans-partisan, volunteer organization that works for "free and fair elections" by bringing more transparency to the process in order to ensure that no voters are disenfranchised. The group uses database analysis to detect irregularities in the voting records that could suggest patterns of fraud. Their research has included embarrassing the NC State Board of Elections with a discovery of almost 30,000 deceased persons still on the voter rolls; more than a hundred people who voted in the 2008 election and then later proved to the Wake County Clerk of Courts that they were not US citizens; and (most recently)

33 people who appeared to have voted in both Florida and NC for the 2012 November election—five of whom were identified by election officials for prosecution.

From: Trena Parker [<mailto:Trena.Parker@buncombecounty.org>]
Sent: Friday, April 12, 2013 4:34 PM
To: Jay DeLancy (jay@voterintegrityproject.com)
Cc: Bartlett, Gary (Gary.Bartlett@ncsbe.gov); McLean, Johnnie (Johnnie.McLean@ncsbe.gov); Wright, Don (don.wright@ncsbe.gov); Jennifer Sparks
Subject: Responding to your earlier email

These are the facts that I provided to WWNC's Tank Spencer when he called to get a response, based on your claim that 63 voters had voted fraudulently in Buncombe County, and that those votes could have swayed the County Commission race.

Per statute, IPR voters provide documentation to prove their county residence at the time they appear to vote.

The address that is provided to us is then checked with DMV or possibly the SS administration.

Then the voter is mailed a voter card to the address provided.

Buncombe had 64 IPR (in person registration) mailings that were returned as undeliverable after Canvass.

Of those 64, 16 were District 2 voters. We do not know how many of these 16 chose to participate in the District 2 race.

None of the 64 were from the Warren Wilson precincts.

There are many reasons that might explain why these mailings were returned as undeliverable. (designated as unverified in the SEIMS software) A few voters failed to provide us with a mailing address. Sometimes voters give us the wrong Apartment number. Sometimes the mail facility will only recognize one (of 2) resident's names at an address. Sometimes voters fall within the 30 day window, meaning that they were in the process of moving but were still authorized to vote at their previous address, having left that address less than 30 days prior. Occasionally voters will provide us with a rural route or a street address that has been changed.

There are many other reasons that we can, or even cannot, imagine. Very often these reasons do not mean for certain that a voter was ineligible to cast a ballot at the time that they cast said ballot, and without the necessary specific research, this seems to seriously limit any broad assumptions.