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REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE MEETING

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PUBLIC SESSION

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Tuesday, June 7, 2011

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5:02 p.m.

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15

Room 308, Gressette Building

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Columbia, South Carolina

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19 REPORTED BY:

Janni S. Jardine  
Court Reporter

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1 MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

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3 SENATOR GLENN F. McCONNELL, CHAIRMAN

4 SENATOR ROBERT FORD

5 SENATOR C. BRADLEY HUTTO

6 SENATOR GERALD MALLOY

7 SENATOR LARRY A. MARTIN

8 SENATOR PHILLIP W. SHOOPMAN

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STAFF PRESENT:

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12 CHARLES TERRENI, CHIEF COUNSEL

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1                   SENATOR McCONNELL: I would like to call  
2 this public hearing on the 2011 Senate Redistricting Plan  
3 to order. I want to welcome the members of the Senate  
4 Redistricting Subcommittee to this important hearing.

5                   What we will do today and in the coming  
6 days will have a major impact on the citizens of our  
7 state for the next decade.

8                   Before we begin, I would like to do a short  
9 recap of all that has occurred up to now and a little  
10 preview of what to expect.

11                  As you all know, we are convening today to  
12 be briefed on the staff's proposed redistricting plans  
13 for the Senate and to receive public comments about this  
14 proposed plan. The proposed Senate plan was posted on  
15 our website on Thursday, June the 2nd, 2011.

16                  In addition to today's hearing, the  
17 subcommittee will meet on Wednesday, June 8th, to  
18 consider any senators' amendments to the plans. After  
19 the subcommittee has considered all amendments, it will  
20 report to the full Judiciary Committee, which, in turn,  
21 will issue its report to the full Senate.

22                  Right now, the Judiciary Committee is  
23 scheduled to meet on Thursday, June the 9th, and it is my  
24 hope that the Judiciary Committee will report -- will be  
25 able to be reported to the full Senate on June the 14th,

1 2011.

2           As I mentioned on the Senate floor last  
3 week, we are presently focused only on the Senate  
4 Redistricting Plan. There are many good ideas  
5 considering congressional redistricting, and they deserve  
6 much thoughtful consideration. Once the Senate has  
7 adopted a Senate Redistricting Plan, we will focus on  
8 congressional redistricting, but, for now, our focus is  
9 on Senate redistricting.

10           This Senate Redistricting Subcommittee has  
11 endeavored to have an open and participatory process for  
12 the redistricting. In one of the first meetings, the  
13 subcommittee adopted public participation and public  
14 submission policies to further encourage public  
15 involvement in this process.

16           We traveled to ten public hearings all  
17 across the state to listen to the concerns of all  
18 interested parties in order to prepare for redistricting  
19 in accordance with the new census data and the  
20 constitutional and statutory requirements that apply to  
21 State Senate Redistricting Plans.

22           We heard about communities of interest and  
23 other matters of concerns to our citizens. I want to  
24 remind everyone that over 700 people attended these  
25 hearings, and more than 150 people spoke to us or sent in

1 written comments.

2           I want to thank the subcommittee members  
3 for the diligent work and the personal time each of you  
4 took in attending those public hearings and listening to  
5 the concerns that people have on redistricting. I think  
6 we all learned a lot through these public hearings.

7           After the public hearings, the subcommittee  
8 met, and following carefully -- careful consideration and  
9 discussions, adopted redistricting guidelines to follow  
10 in drafting and evaluating redistricting plans. We then  
11 invited and received public input and submissions for  
12 review prior to the staff drafting any plans. All of  
13 these public submissions have been posted on the Senate  
14 redistricting website.

15           We received a proposed Senate plan from the  
16 ACLU. Additionally, our chief redistricting counsel,  
17 Mr. Terreni, together with our technical staff, met with  
18 each member of the Senate to further understand current  
19 districts and what changes should be considered prior to  
20 drawing any plan -- Senate plan.

21           As we go through this process, we all must  
22 be conscious of the needs and concerns of our citizens as  
23 we draw the Senate districts. We must comply with the  
24 U.S. Constitution, our State Constitution, and the Voting  
25 Rights Act.

1                   With that in mind, we directed staff to  
2 draft a plan that complies with the law and the  
3 redistricting guidelines we adopted. I believe the staff  
4 plan reflects careful consideration of the law, issues  
5 presented by the public, and concerns raised by the  
6 members of the Senate.

7                   Our staff has worked hard, and I want to  
8 express my appreciation today for all the work that has  
9 been done to bring us to this important public hearing.  
10 They have put in countless hours to get us to this point,  
11 and we owe them a debt of thanks for the tremendous job  
12 that they have done. I want to thank you all again for  
13 everything you all have done.

14                   Now what I would suggest for the order of  
15 business for this public hearing is that we allow  
16 Mr. Terreni to provide us with a brief overview of the  
17 work that has been done on the proposed Senate plan. And  
18 then we will receive public comments on the proposed  
19 Senate plans, both the staff plan and any  
20 publicly-submitted Senate plan.

21                   Because this is a public hearing, we want  
22 to hear from the public. So I'm asking the subcommittee  
23 members to keep any questions or comments brief unless  
24 there is an issue that needs immediate clarification.

25                   Unless there are any questions or comments

1 from the subcommittee members at this time, I will ask  
2 Mr. Terreni to proceed.

3 MR. TERRENI: Thank you, Mr. Chairman. And  
4 I won't take much time so that we can allow for public  
5 testimony -- time for public testimony.

6 Mr. Chairman, as you mentioned, the staff  
7 plan is the result of taking into account the input of  
8 citizens from across the state and ten public hearings  
9 that were held by the Redistricting Subcommittee. We  
10 also conducted extensive interviews with individual  
11 members of the Senate, and -- in order to take into  
12 account their concerns, local concerns, and the concerns  
13 of their constituents. The plan was published on the  
14 Senate's website on June 2nd, 2011.

15 A press release was sent on the same day to  
16 all interested parties and media outlets publicizing that  
17 the plan was then available for public inspection and  
18 comment and review and advising the public that a hearing  
19 would be held this afternoon to give the public an  
20 opportunity to come and voice their suggestions or input  
21 as to the plan.

22 We understand that at least 12 to 15 --  
23 about 15 television stations and newspapers have  
24 published notices of today's hearing and that it has been  
25 advertised extensively.

1           So, having said that, staff is here to  
2 listen, to hear comments from the public, and we will  
3 propose amendments as appropriate resulting from that.

4           SENATOR McCONNELL: All right. With that,  
5 then, we'll turn to the testimony and take that.

6           First, Mr. Talbert Black.

7           MR. BLACK: I'm here today after looking at  
8 the Senate Judiciary Committee proposed plan and seeing  
9 that me -- I do live in the middle of Lexington County --  
10 if this plan is adopted, would now be represented by a  
11 senator who lives and mainly represents the county of  
12 Edgefield County.

13           And so I went to look at the guidelines for  
14 redistricting, and as I read through those guidelines, it  
15 became pretty apparent to me, at least in a broad  
16 overview, that the lines drawn for District 25 appear to  
17 violate most of those guidelines. I would like to read  
18 through and comment on the guidelines and how it appears  
19 that District 25 does not follow those guidelines.

20           Initially, it says, Community of interest  
21 and constituent consistency should be evaluated, and,  
22 honestly, the folks who live in Lexington County, and  
23 particularly in the center of the county, I don't see  
24 where they -- there is much common interest and  
25 consistency between the folks that live around me in my

1 neighborhood and the folks that would live in Edgefield  
2 and McCormick County and, additionally, parts of Saluda  
3 County.

4           It talks about not dividing county  
5 boundaries. As you see, it actually stretches across  
6 five different counties, including parts of Aiken. And  
7 then down in Section F of the guidelines, it talks about  
8 considering geography, demography. And I'm not sure what  
9 demographic commonality that the folks of Lexington  
10 County, as a whole, would have with McCormick or  
11 Edgefield County.

12           It talks about being joined by roads. I'm  
13 not quite sure how I would even get to Edgefield County  
14 from where I live in Lexington County except maybe going  
15 down to the interstate and driving around through a  
16 couple of other districts and then back up into Edgefield  
17 County.

18           And it talks about media outlets being  
19 common. I'm not sure if there are any common media  
20 outlets between Edgefield and Lexington. Perhaps, maybe,  
21 a statewide newspaper. And the thing that concerns me  
22 more than all of that is the ability of a senator that  
23 represents Edgefield County -- and, honestly, I like  
24 Senator Massey. I think he's a great senator, but I  
25 don't see how he could adequately represent myself and my

1 neighbors, who live in the center of Lexington County, at  
2 the same time adequately representing the constituencies  
3 of Edgefield and McCormick and Saluda County.

4           And so I looked over at the ACLU plan for  
5 Lexington County, and it actually looks pretty good. It  
6 maintains much more of the guidelines. It follows the  
7 boundaries of the county much more regularly and  
8 maintains consistency. Whereas the rural parts of  
9 Lexington County primarily are represented in District  
10 26, much more of the urban areas are represented in 23.  
11 The areas around the lake are pretty -- primarily  
12 represented in District 18.

13           And so I would just ask that the  
14 subcommittee would consider amending the plan that is  
15 proposed by the staff, at least in the Lexington County  
16 area, with the proposal from the ACLU. I think it's much  
17 more consistent with the guidelines.

18           Thank you.

19           SENATOR McCONNELL: Thank you, sir.

20           Denis Snelling. I got it. Okay. Come on  
21 forward.

22           MS. SNELLING: I'm not sure about all of  
23 that. I'm just a concerned citizen, and I wrote a little  
24 speech, so I'm just going to read to you what I -- I  
25 wrote.

1           First of all, I would like to thank you for  
2 allowing me to participate in this process, a right which  
3 is guaranteed by the Constitution of the State of South  
4 Carolina and the greatest nation in the world, the United  
5 States of America.

6           I strongly feel that the effort to redraw  
7 district lines will be counterproductive to the growth of  
8 Lexington County. Lexington County is the fastest  
9 growing in the state of South Carolina and should be  
10 represented by individuals that have their county's best  
11 interest in mind.

12           For whatever reason, should an elected  
13 official from another county be representing our county,  
14 with all due respect, there is no way senators from  
15 Edgefield, Aiken, Richland, Newberry, and Saluda Counties  
16 should be responsible for and held accountable by the  
17 people of Lexington. That system is unfair not only to  
18 the county but to the senators as well.

19           I strongly feel, again, restating my  
20 position, Lexington County citizens should be represented  
21 by an elected official of their county. Our families are  
22 invested in the future of this county. We live here,  
23 work here, pay taxes, and vote here.

24           The people of Lexington County need and  
25 deserve to have representation from the county they vote

1 in. If Lexington County is becoming too large to allow  
2 the senators we currently have to adequately fulfill  
3 their job duties and commitment to the county, perhaps it  
4 is time to make the decision to expand the number of  
5 Senate seats and fill them with Lexington County  
6 residents instead of redistributing -- I'm sorry --  
7 redistricting and forcing some residents of Lexington  
8 County to accept a senator from -- from a neighboring  
9 county with no vested interest.

10           One redistricting factor we failed to  
11 address in the entire state of South Carolina is some of  
12 the reasoning behind redistricting. Why are districts  
13 not based upon county boundary lines instead of molded to  
14 fit demographic standards and voter preference?

15           Again, I would like to thank you for  
16 allowing me, a voting citizen in Lexington County, to  
17 address this. Thank you.

18           SENATOR McCONNELL: Thank you so much.

19           Mr. Ben Kinlaw.

20           MR. KINLAW: Good evening, and thank you  
21 for the opportunity of having this hearing for public  
22 input. This is my third meeting. I attended Orangeburg,  
23 then Aiken, and then this afternoon.

24           I live in Barnwell, 93 Phillips Street. I  
25 am the chair of the Barnwell County Republican Party, and

1 we anxiously look forward to this redistricting.

2           As I stated back in Orangeburg and also  
3 over in Aiken County, the -- we are a forgotten corner of  
4 the state. I submitted a couple of charts which shows  
5 two decades for Allendale and Barnwell County, okay, and  
6 should be part of your notebook in that -- I would like  
7 to submit it in that.

8           You can see that in Barnwell County, it  
9 peaked in 2010 at almost 21 percent. You can see that in  
10 Allendale County, it peaked at almost 25 percent. And if  
11 you look at District 40, historically, on a ten year, one  
12 decade, you can see those counties, historically, have  
13 the highest unemployment in the entire state.

14           So, as I said, I anxiously look forward to  
15 this redistricting and seeing how that -- with the lines  
16 redrawn, that we will be connected to a county that would  
17 be more progressive.

18           We all know that when you spawn an economic  
19 prosperity -- I don't care if it's personally or  
20 countries -- you see people progress in them. Now, my  
21 background is in textiles, okay, and after '94, we saw a  
22 downward spiral, or, as Ross Perot said, a giant sucking  
23 sound, once that passed. Senator Martin, I know you have  
24 a textile background as well in that, and we saw that.

25           So -- and our state was built to a great

1 degree on the textile industry and our GDP in that.

2 So -- and a lot of these jobs that we've lost -- which  
3 we've had Hanes to close 300 jobs. We've had Milliken to  
4 close 125 jobs. And we have other industry -- and we've  
5 had some industries to come in and replace those jobs.

6           The state -- the staff plan -- and let me  
7 say I appreciate all of your hard work, Mr. Chairman and  
8 members of this committee, and I know this is an arduous  
9 task. We've got 4.6 million people. We've got 46  
10 counties. And you can do the numbers. We had to go from  
11 87,000 to over 100,000. So you've got -- and I think you  
12 said over 700 people that have commented in that. And  
13 it's difficult to draw these lines, I understand, that's  
14 going to suit everyone. You're trying to do what's best  
15 and also follow the Constitution -- I understand that --  
16 and the Voters Rights Act.

17           As we looked at the Senate Judiciary  
18 numbers, the demographics in the voting was 45, 46  
19 percent on the -- one demographic and 50 on the other,  
20 which looked -- and as I looked at the ACLU -- and I  
21 said, Well, they've got us connected to Aiken County. We  
22 know Aiken is a very progressive county. I spoke with  
23 some of the business leaders in our -- in Barnwell  
24 County, and I said that's one of the proposals. What do  
25 you think about that? Anything you can do or we can do

1 to go more northward and not southward, then that's what  
2 we would like to do. And those numbers on the ACLU is --  
3 obviously is about -- from a voting -- I was looking at  
4 it from the voting standpoint -- is a little less than 5  
5 percent in that -- and those numbers in that.

6                   But we'd ask that, as you look at this --  
7 and, as I said, this is the forgotten corner of the  
8 state. We are struggling in Barnwell County, Allendale  
9 County, Bamberg County in that, and we continue to do  
10 that. We are having some job creations, and we're very  
11 appreciative of that.

12                   And, again, we thank you for this  
13 opportunity to be able to come in to speak. Thank you so  
14 much.

15                   SENATOR McCONNELL: Thank you, sir.

16                   Ms. Katie O'Connor.

17                   MS. O'CONNOR: Good afternoon everybody.  
18 My name is Katie O'Connor. I'm the staff attorney for  
19 the American Civil Liberties Union Voting Rights Project,  
20 and I'm testifying on behalf of the Voting Rights Project  
21 and the ACLU of South Carolina.

22                   The ACLU's National Voting Rights Project  
23 is an independent and nonpartisan voting rights advocacy  
24 group with substantial experience and technical expertise  
25 in redistricting. The ACLU has participated in dozens of

1 congressional and state legislative plans as well as  
2 innumerable local redistricting since the 1970s.

3           I would also like to thank this committee  
4 for giving us an opportunity to come speak tonight and  
5 for having such a transparent process. That's certainly  
6 a relief, so thank you. And I'm here today to talk about  
7 the ACLU's proposed plan for the South Carolina State  
8 Senate.

9           Our plan makes few significant changes to  
10 the existing districts and mostly just corrects the  
11 current plan to comply with one person, one vote. The  
12 plan maintains the core and general configuration of the  
13 existing districts, and it does leave all incumbents in  
14 their current districts.

15           South Carolina, like all states, is bound  
16 by the one person, one vote principal of Reynolds versus  
17 Sims. And in that case, the United States Supreme Court  
18 ruled that state legislative districts must be roughly  
19 equal in population. It's generally understood that that  
20 means that total deviation overall should be below 10  
21 percent, and any individual district should be below  
22 5-percent deviation.

23           The ACLU's State Senate plan is well within  
24 those bounds. Our total deviation is 5.77 percent, and  
25 the highest single individual district deviation is

1 District 22, which has a 3.24-percent deviation.

2           It's worth noting that deviation does  
3 not -- actually, deviation goes above 2 in only one of  
4 the majority/minority districts. That's District 32, and  
5 the deviation there is 2.16 percent.

6           But the deviations in the ACLU plan are  
7 actually significantly lower than the deviations in the  
8 committee's proposed plan. Your plan, I believe, has a  
9 9.83 percent total deviation, and the highest single  
10 district is 4.94 percent in District 43.

11           Our State Senate Plan also complies with  
12 Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act. Under the Voting  
13 Rights Act, South Carolina is required to submit its  
14 redistricting plan to either the Department of Justice or  
15 to the District Court for the District of Columbia, and  
16 it has to be precleared.

17           In order to have the plan precleared, the  
18 state has to show that the plan does not have the purpose  
19 nor the effect of denying or abridging the right to vote  
20 on account of race or color.

21           In *Beer versus The United States*, United  
22 States Supreme Court stated that the purpose of the  
23 preclearance requirement has always been to ensure that  
24 no voting procedure changes would be made that would lead  
25 to a retrogression in the position of racial minorities.

1           So in the redistricting context,  
2 retrogression occurs if a new plan provides fewer  
3 majority/minority districts or if the plan significantly  
4 diminishes the majority/minority population in any of the  
5 existing majority/minority districts.

6           The ACLU plan that I'm proposing is not  
7 retrogressive. It does maintain workable majorities in  
8 the existing ten majority/minority districts, and it  
9 increases the number of majority/minority districts  
10 statewide.

11           What we use as a benchmark is, of course,  
12 the current districts, the current plan that's being used  
13 with the 2010 census data, and under -- under that data,  
14 under that benchmark, there are ten majority/minority  
15 districts. Those are Districts 17, 19, 21, 30, 32, 36,  
16 39, 40, 42, and 45.

17           And the ACLU plan that I'm proposing does  
18 maintain all of those districts, as well as adding  
19 District 29 as a majority/minority district. The  
20 committee's proposed plan actually loses District 17 as a  
21 majority/minority district and is potentially  
22 retrogressive because of that.

23           In the ACLU plan, the majority/minority  
24 population is slightly reduced in five of the districts.  
25 Those are Districts 19, 30, 36, 39, and 42. But the

1 black voting age population remains well above 50 percent  
2 in all of those districts, and this is sufficient as a  
3 majority under -- under Bartlett versus Strickland and  
4 under the Voting Rights Act.

5           The majority/minority population doesn't  
6 really change in Districts 32 and 40, and it actually  
7 increases in Districts 17, 21, and 45. And, again, as I  
8 said, District 29 is a new majority/minority district.

9           Just for comparison, it looks like the  
10 committee's proposed plan also reduces the  
11 majority/minority population in four districts, it stays  
12 about the same in two, and it increases in three. So I  
13 think we're pretty in line in terms of that. But, again,  
14 the committee's plan loses District 17 as a  
15 majority/minority district.

16           Our plan also meets the standards of  
17 Section 2 of the Voting Rights Act. Thornburg versus  
18 Gingles is a Supreme Court case that lays out three  
19 factors that have to be met in order to establish the  
20 Section 2 violation. Those three factors are, first, the  
21 minority group must be sufficiently compact in  
22 geographic -- sufficiently large and geographically  
23 compact to comprise a majority in a single-manner  
24 district, the second is the minority group must be  
25 politically cohesive, and the third is that the

1 minority -- the majority group must be sufficient -- must  
2 vote sufficiently as a block usually to defeat the  
3 minority group's preferred candidate.

4           Our plan clearly demonstrates that the  
5 first Gingles factor is met. Our District 29 is  
6 certainly as compact as the District 29, the committee's  
7 plan, as well as the existing District 29.

8           The total black population in our district  
9 29 is 53.12 percent. The black voting age population is  
10 50.76 percent. So, again, under Bartlett versus  
11 Strickland, that is a sufficient majority to -- to give  
12 the minority a chance to elect candidates of choice.

13           We believe that additional analyses will  
14 likely determine that the minority population in District  
15 29 -- in our proposed District 29 -- votes cohesively and  
16 that the white population usually votes as a block,  
17 sabotaging the minority-preferred candidate, satisfying  
18 the second and third Gingles factors.

19           Now, we also believe that our plan complies  
20 with the principles set out in the Shaw line of cases.  
21 Our plan is, essentially, a least-changed plan. It  
22 acknowledges the population shifts in the state and tries  
23 to equalize the population among the districts as simply  
24 as possible.

25           The additional majority/minority district

1 that our plan proposes, District 29, is more compact than  
2 the current plan. It's entirely contiguous. It splits  
3 no more counties than the current plan's District 29, and  
4 it does remain at the VTD precinct level. So the plan  
5 does comply with the Shaw line of cases by giving  
6 appropriate consideration to traditional redistricting  
7 principles as well as complying with the Voting Rights  
8 Act.

9           The ACLU plan is entirely contiguous as  
10 defined in this committee's guidelines. It actually  
11 splits fewer counties than the current plan or than the  
12 committee's plan. The committee's proposed plan splits  
13 33 counties, and the current plan splits 33 counties.  
14 This proposed ACLU plan splits only 31. It is built  
15 entirely at the VTD level, so it doesn't split any  
16 precincts, and the districts are very similar to the  
17 existing districts, and each district is very compact.

18           So we think it meets the guidelines of this  
19 committee. We think it meets the guidelines of the law  
20 and of the Constitution.

21           And that is all I have to say. Any  
22 questions?

23           SENATOR McCONNELL: Thank you very much.

24           Next is Mr. Matt Moore.

25           MR. MOORE: Gentlemen, thanks for the

1 chance to testify today. Matt Moore from the South  
2 Carolina Republican Party and are joined by our general  
3 counsel, Mr. Kevin Hall. We proposed a map -- pretty  
4 much, in discussion with the grass-roots leaders, elected  
5 officials, Republicans around the state -- that we  
6 believe complies not only with federal law but with state  
7 law, passes DOJ preclearance muster, District 4 muster,  
8 and keeps the compactness in continuous districts and  
9 keeps communities of interest together.

10 All of our districts are within 1 percent,  
11 plus or minus, of the 100,551 requirement. Population  
12 shifts in the state, specifically in the Charleston  
13 metropolitan area and York County and the Lowcountry,  
14 necessitated the -- our plan, the merger of four  
15 districts into two districts and the creation of two new  
16 districts. Those districts merged are 17 and 27, 26 and  
17 22, to new districts in the York County area, 17 and 22  
18 down in the Lowcountry.

19 As I said, these districts are necessitated  
20 by the 30-percent, approximate, population shifts in York  
21 County and down in the Lowcountry. We believe that these  
22 districts -- again, we are going to have -- we would  
23 have, as we do now, ten districts where the  
24 majority/minority would be about 50 percent. One of  
25 those districts would change from District 17 over to

1 Senator Malloy's district, providing all of the  
2 constitutional muster and DOJ muster that we need.

3           And if you all have any questions, we're  
4 happy to take them.

5           SENATOR FORD: Do you have -- I got the  
6 map. Do you have the numbers for these districts?

7           MR. MOORE: The old district to the new?

8           SENATOR FORD: The senators -- for each  
9 senator in their district.

10          MR. MOORE: Do not have that. We can get  
11 those to you, sir.

12          SENATOR McCONNELL: All right. Then thank  
13 you very much.

14          Was there anyone else who signed the sheet  
15 that I don't have up here to speak?

16          All right. Thank you very much. Then we  
17 will stand in recess to the next call. That is, when,  
18 tomorrow? Tomorrow at 10:00. All members of the  
19 subcommittee, tomorrow at 10:00 to give the staff a  
20 chance to consider all of this and come back and give us  
21 some recommendations.

22          (The meeting was concluded at 5:34 p.m.)

23

24

25

## 1 CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

2

3 I, Janni S. Jardine, Court Reporter and  
4 Notary Public for the State of South Carolina at Large,  
5 do hereby certify:

6 That the foregoing proceeding was taken  
7 before me on the date and at the time and location stated  
8 on Page 1 of this transcript; that the matters made at  
9 the time of the proceeding were recorded stenographically  
10 by me and were thereafter transcribed, that the foregoing  
11 transcript as typed is a true, accurate and complete  
12 record to the best of my ability.

13 I further certify that I am neither related  
14 to nor counsel for any party to the cause pending or  
15 interested in the events thereof.

16 Witness my hand, I have hereunto affixed my  
17 official seal June 20, 2011, at Columbia, Richland  
18 County, South Carolina.

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Janni S. Jardine  
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Janni S. Jardine  
Court Reporter  
My Commission expires  
September 1, 2019