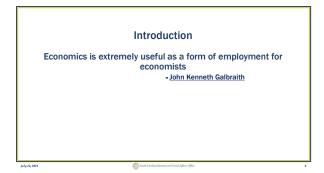
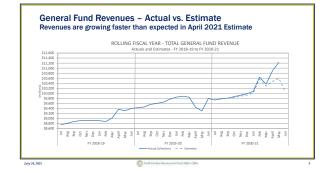
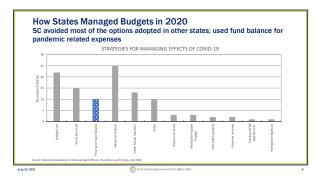
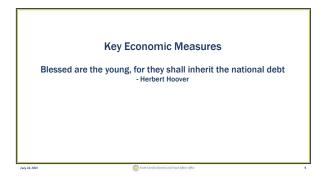
The information provided here is for informational and educational purposes and current as of the date of publication. The information is not a substitute for legal advice and does not necessarily reflect the opinion or policy position of the Municipal Association of South Carolina. Consult your attorney for advice concerning specific situations.

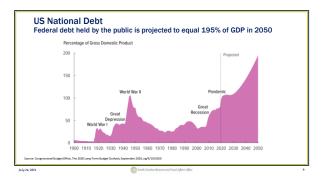




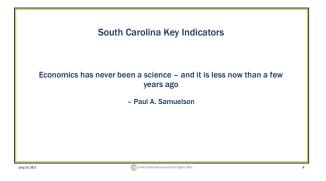


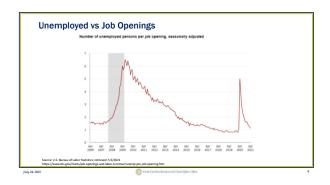


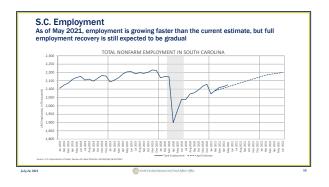


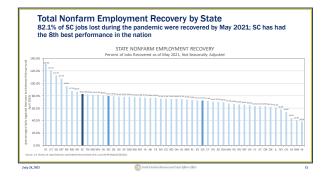


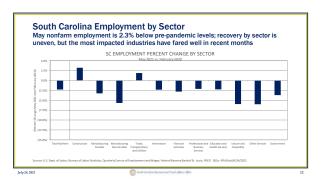


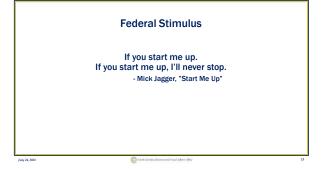


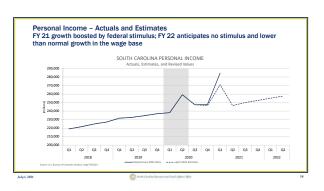




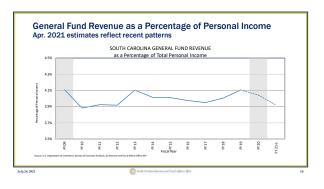


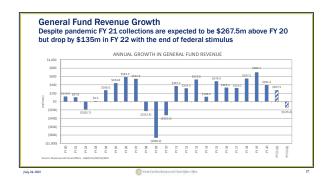


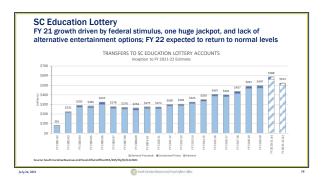


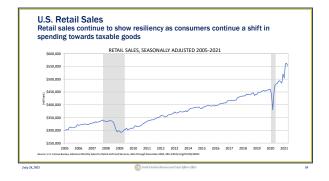


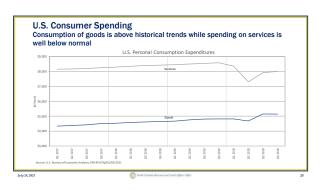
State Finances The only function of economic forecasting is to make astrology look respectable - John Kenneth Galbraith

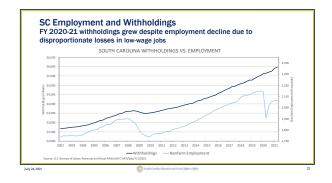




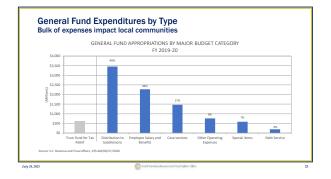


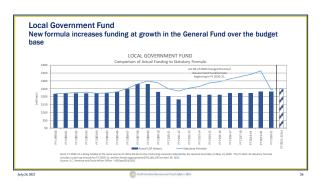


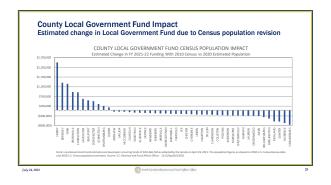


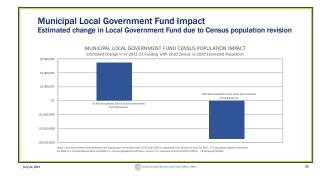








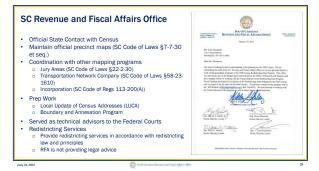


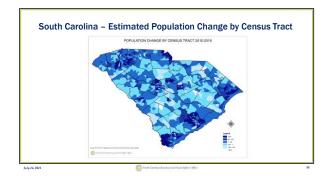


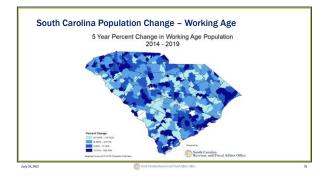
Limitations on Increases in Property Tax Millage Rates SC Code of Laws §6-1-320 FY 2020-21 FY 2021-22 Inflation (all entities) 1.81% 1.23% 0% to 3.18% Population Change (County range) 0% to 4.27% 1.81% to 4.99% 1.23% to 5.50% Total \bullet If population declines, then growth rate is deemed to be 0%; applied to 18 counties in FY 21 • Annexation is not population growth Decennial Impact – Census to revise annual estimates to match Census

Census
Population and Redistricting

7









Redistricting

- Census data delayed until September 30, 2021
 - \bullet Question for municipal elections scheduled for Nov. 2021 delay elections or redistrict for later election
- Lawsuits
 - Alabama v. U.S. Department of Commerce "statistical noise"
- Estimates for congressional reapportionment number lower than expected
- Additional information available at

https://rfa.sc.gov/programs-services/precinct-demographics

July 24, 2021

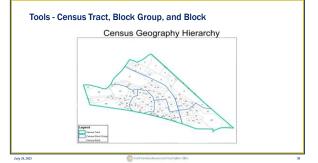
Analy Combas Researce and Escal Alfress (Mice

Balancing the timing of redistricting with Census release

- French v Boner, 963 F.2d 890, US Court of Appeals, Sixth Circuit, May 8, 1992
- The city of Nashville did not have the constitutional duty to rerun elections held for council districts with four-year terms just after new decennial census data became available but before old apportionment plan could be changed
- Political Action Conference of Illinois v Daley, 976 F.2d 335, US Court of Appeals, Seventh Circuit, September 24, 1992

July 24, 2021

South Cereton Reserve and Food Affers Office

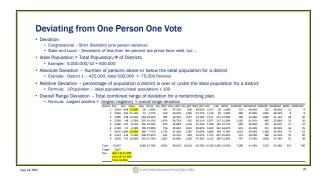


Key Principles - One Person, One Vote

- 14th Amendment U.S. Constitution Equal Protection
- Race cannot be used as the predominate factor
- \bullet Evenwel v. Abbott (2016) $\,$ Total population can be used for satisfying one person, one vote criteria.

July 24, 2021

South Carolina Reserve and Foud Affers Office



Key Issues - Racial Gerrymandering Shaw v. Reno (1993) - First racial ger Suprema Court, Court, ruled racial ger



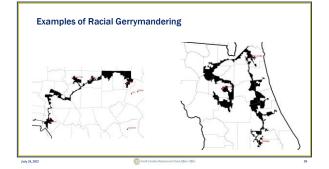
Shaw v. Reno (1993) – First racial gerrymandering case to reach the Supreme Court. Court ruled racial gerrymandering was a violation of Equal Protection.

•Bush v. Vera (1996) – Race should not be a predominate factor in drawing plans. Race can be a factor, but must be subordinate to traditional redistricting principles. If redistricting principles were subordinate to race, then strict scrutiny can apply to a redistricting plan by the court.

- Strict scrutiny of a plan requires court to determine if the state had a compelling interest in creating a district with race as predominate factor.
- Alabama Legislative Black Caucus v. Alabama (2015) "A racial gerrymandering claim, however, applies to the boundaries of individual districts."

July 24, 2021

South Carolina Reserve and Final Affers Office



Key Issues - Voting Rights Act, Section 2



- Section 2 protects the interest of the racial minority population.
- City of Mobile v. Bolden (1980) while the plan did not have the intent of discrimination it had the effect.
- \bullet Section 2 amendment in 1982 by Congress.
- Typically, applies to multi-member district plans and at-large voting plans, but can also apply to single member district plans.
- Burden of proof of a Section 2 claim on plaintiffs not on defendants
- "Totality of circumstances" must be used in a deciding a Section 2 violation. 52 USC 10301(b)

July 24, 2021

South Carolina Reserve and Foud Affects Office

Voting Rights Act - 3-Prong Test • Thornburg v. Gingles (1986) - 3 prong test for vote dilution claim. o Minority group must be large and amajority-minority district. Minority district must be able to be drawn at +50% minority VAP – Bartlett v. Strickland. The minority group must be "politically expection". Block voting by the majority usually defeats the minority's candidate of 20% 30% 40% 50% 60% 70% BOX

Traditional Redistricting Principles

- Contiguousness All parts of the districts must be touching. Point contiguity is
- Compactness Districts should be able to pass an "eye" test as well as can be measured by statistical models.
- Constituent Consistency Preserving the core of existing districts and respecting incumbents.

 • Communities of Interest – Examples are school districts or attendance zones,
- neighborhoods.
- Voting Precincts Avoid splitting precincts. General Assembly has the authority to redraw voting precincts. Precincts are typically redrawn after redistricting has occurred or a large population change in one geographic area. RFA is responsible for maintaining office maps for voting precincts (§1-11-20). 360).

Key Goals - Resolutions

- Adhere to the court ordered constitutional requirement of one person, one vote
 County Councils must adhere to a state law of population variance under 10%
 Adherence to the 1965 Voting Rights Act as amended and by controlling court decisions A redistricting plan should not have either the purpose or the effect of diluting minority voting strength and should otherwise comply with the Voting Rights Act, the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments to the U.S. Constitution, and the decisions of the U.S. Supreme Court.
- Ensure that parts of the districts are contiguous
- o All districts will be composed of contiguous geography. Contiguity by water is acceptable. Point-to-point contiguity is acceptable so long as adjacent districts do not use the same vertex as points of transversal.
- · Attempt to keep compact districts.
- Attempt to maintain constituent consistency
 Efforts will be made to preserve cores of existing districts
- Respect Communities of Interest
 o Where practical, districts should attempt to preserve communities of interest.
- Avoid splitting voting precincts · Solicit public input

Key Steps - Be Proactive, Not Reactive

- Educate and prepare as soon as possible
- Look at timeline between release of data and next election and consider all the logistics (data release, drafting a plan, meeting schedule, public hearing undating voter registration, filing periods) RELEASE SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 30, 2021
- Contact our office or other professional for assistance
- Help verify record of local boundary and election districts
- . Notify other affected entities of process and timeline County Elections Office (needs time to process changes)
 School Board or other entities that may follow same district lines
- · Draft necessary ordinances, help with scheduling timeline

· Hold Public Hearing

- Ensure proper documentation and retention of records
- Consider pending annexations









Questions?
Thank You!

For Further Information

www.rfa.sc.gov

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