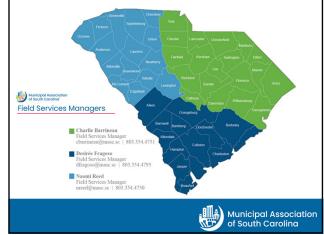
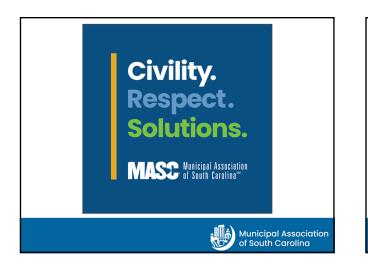
The information provided here is for informational and educational purposes and current as of the date of publication. The information is not a substitute for legal advice. Consult your attorney for advice concerning specific situations.









It's Complicated

- 1 Governor
- 8 other constitutional officers
- 46 Senators
- 124 House Members
- 46 counties
- 82 school districts (?)
- 271 municipalities
- 231 special purpose districts (?) 10 councils of government



1



Dillon's Rule

U.S. Constitution is silent on local governments, each state is in charge of granting broad or limited authority to each branch as it sees fit - counties, cities/towns/, school districts, SPDs, etc.

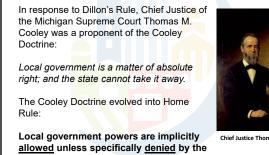
The Dillon Rule, or Dillon's Rule, named after Iowa Supreme Court Justice John F. Dillon:

Local governments are "creatures of the state," and therefore have ONLY the powers expressly granted to them by the state (1868)



Justice John Forrest Dillon

Municipal Association of South Carolina



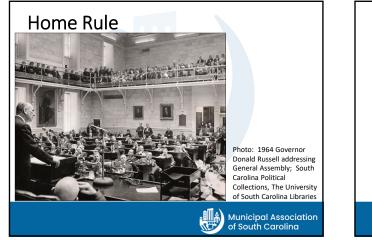
state (1871)

Home Rule



Chief Justice Thomas M. Cooley





Home Rule

Home Rule Act of 1975

- Passed to implement the revised Article VIII of the state constitution adopted in 1973.
- Established standardized forms of city and county government. –
- Three forms of municipal government:
 - Mayor/Council, Council and Council-Manager
- Four forms of county government:
 - Council, Council-Supervisor, Council-Administrator, and Council-Manager

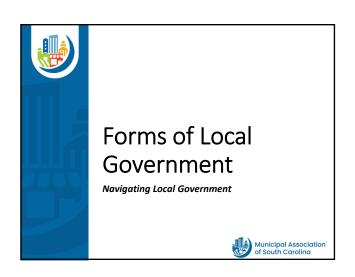


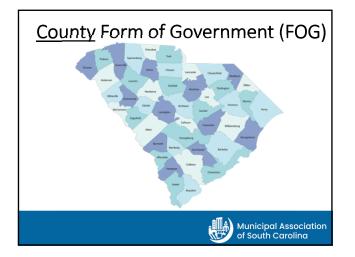
Home Rule

Under home rule, local governments exercise powers:

- Delegated by state law
- Fairly implied from state law
- Not prohibited by state law
- Not inconsistent with the state constitution and state law







County Form of Government (FOG)

Operate under 4 forms of government:

- Council-Manager (2 Greenwood and York).
- Council-Supervisor (3 Berkeley, Union, Williamsburg);
- Council (5 Abbeville, Allendale, Barnwell, Calhoun, and Laurens)
- Council-Administrator (36 all others)

County Form of Government (FOG)

Council-Manager (2 – Greenwood and York)

• The county manager is an appointed official who reports to the county council. Powers and duties are identical to those of the county administrator. In fact, the differences between the council-manager and council-administrator FOGs concern the county treasurer and auditor, and the number of council. State law provides that in the manager FOG the treasurer and auditor may be appointed by the county council rather than elected.



County Form of Government (FOG)

Council (5 - Abbeville, Allendale, Barnwell, Calhoun, and Laurens)

 In the council FOG, all responsibility for policy making and administration is vested in the county council. This form is unique in that there is no county executive. The council retains executive and legislative power. However, it may designate one of its members, such as the Chairman, to act in its behalf and assign additional administrative duties, or it may designate some other appointive employee at the council's discretion.



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<u>County</u> Form of Government (FOG)

Council-Supervisor (3 – Berkeley, Union, Williamsburg)

 The supervisor is elected at-large and shall serve as chairman of the county council and is elected also for a two or four year term of office. The law states that the supervisor may vote only to break tie votes on the council.

County Form of Government (FOG)

Council-Administrator (36 - all others)

 The administrator is an appointive official employed by the council who is to be the administrative head of the county government responsible for administration in all departments subject to the council's control.



Council Form of Government (FOG)

Top 10 of 46 Population

No	County	2020 Pop.	FOG	
1	Greenville	525,534	Council-Administrator	
2	Richland	416,147	Council-Administrator	
3	Charleston	408,235	Council-Administrator	
4	Horry	351,029	Council-Administrator	
5	Spartanburg	327,997	Council-Administrator	
6	Lexington	293,991	Council-Administrator	
7	York	282,090	Council-Manager	
8	Berkeley	229,861	Council-Supervisor	
9	Anderson	203,718	Council-Administrator	
10	Beaufort	187,117	Council-Administrator	



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Council Form of Government (FOG) Bottom 10 of 46 Population 2020 Pop. County FOG No Allendale 8 0 3 9 Council Council-Administrator McCormick 9,526 Bamberg 13.311 Council-Administrator Calhoun 14,119 Council Lee 16,531 Council-Administrator Hampton 18,561 Council-Administrator Saluda 18,862 Council-Administrator Barnwell 20,589 Council Fairfield 20,948 Council-Administrator 10 Abbeville 24,295 Council



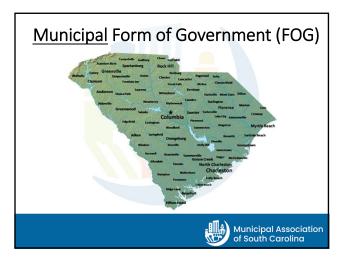
County Ordinance Section 4-9-120

The council shall take legislative action by ordinance which may be introduced by any member. With the exception of emergency

ordinances, all ordinances shall be read at three public

meetings of council on three separate days with an interval of not less than seven days between the second and third readings. All proceedings of council shall be recorded and all ordinances adopted by council shall be compiled, indexed, codified, published by title and made available to public inspection at the office of the clerk of council. The clerk of council shall maintain a permanent record of all ordinances adopted and shall furnish a copy of such record to the clerk of court for filing in that office.





Municipal Form of Government (FOG)

General Information

- 271 municipalities
 - Most are very small (124 less than 1,000, 209 less than 5,000 and 233 less than 10,000 in population)
 - Great variation in population and complexity of municipal governments

Three Authorized Forms

- Mayor-Council 135 (85 under 1K, 3 over 25K)
- Council 102 (36 under 1K, 3 over 25K)
- Council-Manager 34 (1 under 1K, 11 over 25K)



Municipal Form of Government (FOG)

- The major difference is where the executive and administrative powers and responsibilities of the local government are vested
 - The legislative function resides with the council under all forms of municipal government.
 - The performance of executive / administrative functions pursuant to state law or local ordinance is what differs between the forms.



Municipal Form of Government (FOG)

• Mayor/Council FOG

- Often called the strong mayor form because the Mayor is granted by state law the right to exercise legislative as well as executive and administrative authority
- Mayor acts as Chief Executive Officer
- Council adopts policy
- Council may hire an administrator to assist Mayor

Municipal Form of Government (FOG)

- Council FOG
 - Sometimes called the *weak mayor form* or *governance* by committee which refers to the Mayor's lack of formal executive authority
 - No separation of powers between the executive and the legislative functions
 - May hire an administrator to assist council (define duties by ordinance)
 - Mayor No formal authority under state law beyond that of serving as a member of council



Municipal Form of Government (FOG)

- Manager FOG
 - Council must employ a manager selected based on qualifications
 - Most utilized form nationally
 - The Council and Mayor are <u>forbidden by law</u> from interfering with the operation of the departments, offices and agencies under the direction of the manager
 - The first formal adoption of the council-manager plan in the United States took place in Sumter, South Carolina, in 1912, though Staunton, Virginia claims to have appointed a "general manager" in 1908.



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Municipal Form of Government (FOG)

Top 20 of 271 Population

Pop.		2020		Pop.		2020	
Rank	Name	Pop.	FOG	Rank	Name	Pop.	FOG
1	Charleston	150,227	Mayor/Council	11	Spartanburg	38,732	Manage
2	Columbia	136,632	Manager	12	Hilton Head Island	37,661	Manage
3	North Charleston	114,852	Mayor/Council	13	Myrtle Beach	35,682	Manage
1	Mount Pleasant	90,801	Council	14	Greer	35,308	Council
5	Rock Hill	74,372	Manager	15	Aiken	32,025	Manage
3	Greenville	70,720	Manager	16	Anderson	28,106	Manage
7	Summerville	50,915	Council	17	Bluffton	27,716	Manage
3	Goose Creek	45,946	Mayor/Council	18	Conway	24,849	Council
9	Sumter	43,463	Manager	19	Mauldin	24,724	Counci
10	Florence	39,899	Manager	20	Fort Mill	24,521	Manage



Municipal Form of Government (FOG) Bottom 20 of 271 Population 2020 2020 Pop. Rank Mun. Name FOG Aun. Name Pop. FOG Pop. Pop. Pog 37 Mayor/Council 40 Mayor/Council 51 Mayor/Council 55 Mayor/Council 56 Mayor/Council 65 Council 65 Mayor/Council 68 Mayor/Council Cope Troy Mayor/Council Mayor/Council 83 98 Jenkinsville uray Mayor/Council Council Mayor/Council Mayor/Council eak Williams 98 98 Smyrna Govan Jimer Smoaks Blenheim Windsor 115 115 Oran Council Uimer 65 Council Jamestown 68 Mayor/Council Plum Branch 72 Mayor/Council Tatum 76 Mayor/Council Lodge 82 Mayor/Council Ward 119 120 Mayor/Council Parksville Mayor/Council 120 Council Lowndesville 120 Mayor/Council Lodge **Municipal Association** of South Carolina

Municipal Ordinance Section 5-7-270

Every proposed ordinance shall be introduced in writing and in the form required for final adoption. Each municipality shall by ordinance establish its own rules and procedures as to adoption of ordinances. No ordinance shall have the force of law until it

shall have been **read two times** on

two separate days with at least six days between each reading.



Municipal Utility Operations

- Various forms of municipal utility operation statewide
- Some separate municipal boards and/or commissions
- Examples:
 - Moncks Corner Water Works Commission
 - Mount Pleasant Water Works



Municipal Electric Cities

- 21 municipalities in SC operate electric distribution systems
 - 14 by city councils
 - 7 by commissions or boards of public works
- Elected leadership sets policy, rates, etc.





Public Service/Special Purpose Districts

Navigating Local Government



Public Service/Special Purpose District

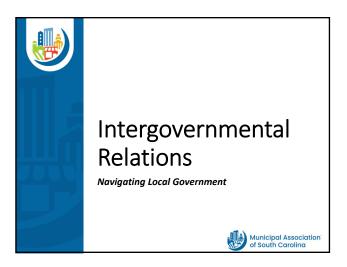
S.C. Code of Laws §6-11-1610 defines a special purpose district as a district created by an Act of the General Assembly or pursuant to general law and which provides any governmental power or function including, but not limited to, fire protection, sewerage treatment, water or natural gas distribution or recreation. A special purpose district also means any rural community water district authorized or created under the provisions of Chapter 13 of Title 6 of the S.C. Code of Laws.



Public Service/Special Purpose District

- Some examples:
 - James Island Public Service District provide wastewater, solid waste and fire services in the James Island area in Charleston County
 - Fripp Island Public Service District provides water and sewer services to Fripp Island in Beaufort County
 - Berea Fire Public Service District provides fire protection and sewer service in a defined area of Greenville County
- SC Special Purpose District Assoc. www.scspd.com

















Promotion Is Key!



Elected and Non-Elected Officials

- It's all about relationships. And, <u>trust</u> matters.
- Good communication skills
- Who is giving the message?
- A newly elected official's orientation is critical
- When having to work with difficult people, remain professional.



