



The Supreme Court of South Carolina

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May 24, 2019

The Honorable Cheryl L. Graham
Clerk of Court, Dorchester County
5200 E Jim Bilton Blvd
St George SC 29477-8020

REMITTITUR

Re: Gerard E. Ziegler v. Dorchester County
Lower Court Case No. 2016CP1801975
Appellate Case No. 2018-000395

Dear Clerk of Court:

The above referenced matter is hereby remitted to the lower court or tribunal. A copy of the judgment of this Court is enclosed.

Very truly yours,

CLERK

cc:

W. Andrew Gowder, Jr., Esquire

Michael T. Rose, Esquire

Steve A. Matthews, Esquire

James G. Carpenter, Esquire

**THE STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA
In The Supreme Court**

Gerard E. Ziegler; Brenda Barrington III; James Stephen Greene, Jr.; William A. Harbeson; David Messinger; South Carolina Public Interest Foundation; and Dorchester County Taxpayers Association, individually, and on behalf of all others similarly situated, Appellants,

v.

Dorchester County; Dorchester County Council; Charles D. Chinnis, George H. Bailey, Sr., Jay Byars, Willie R. Davis, Carroll S. Duncan, Larry Hargett and William R. Hearn, Jr., in their official capacities as members of Dorchester County Council, Respondents.

Appellate Case No. 2018-000395

Appeal from Dorchester County
Edgar W. Dickson, Circuit Court Judge,

Opinion No. 27885
Heard October 18, 2018 – Filed May 8, 2019

REVERSED

W. Andrew Gowder, Jr., of Austen & Gowder, LLC, of Charleston and Michael T. Rose, of Mike Rose Law Firm, PC of Summerville, for Appellants.

Steve A. Matthews, of Haynsworth Sinkler Boyd, PA, of Columbia, for Respondents

STANDARD OF REVIEW

Whether reviewing a grant of summary judgment or a judgment on the pleadings, we apply the same legal standards as the trial court. *Rodarte v. Univ. of S.C.*, 419 S.C. 592, 600, 799 S.E.2d 912, 916 n.11 (2017). We review questions of law *de novo*. *Town of Summerville v. City of North Charleston*, 378 S.C. 107, 110, 662 S.E.2d 40, 41 (2008).

DISCUSSION

Article X, subsection 14(4) of the South Carolina Constitution authorizes political subdivisions, such as counties, to incur general obligation bonded indebtedness for a "public purpose" that is also a "corporate purpose."³ S.C. Const. art. X, § 14(4). Title 7 of the South Carolina Code applies to all elections in South Carolina. S.C. Code Ann. § 7-1-40 (1976). Section 7-13-400 provides, "[t]he form of ballot in an election on the issuance of bonds . . . shall be a statement of the question or questions" and must permit the voter to vote "In favor of the question" or "Opposed to the question." S.C. Code Ann. § 7-13-400 (1976).

We addressed the legality of the form of a bond referendum question in a similar context over 100 years ago. In *Ross v. Lipscomb*, 83 S.C. 136, 65 S.E. 451 (1909), "a majority of the freeholders of the town of Gaffney" signed a petition "asking for an election to be ordered to vote \$125,000 bonds for the extension of the electric lights and waterworks and the installation of a sewerage system." 83 S.C. at 137, 65 S.E. at 452. In an election conducted pursuant to the petition, a majority of Gaffney voters were in favor of the issuance of the bonds. 83 S.C. at 138, 65 S.E. at 452. As a result, the town council passed an ordinance authorizing and directing the issuance of coupon gold bonds to the amount not exceeding \$125,000. *Id.* However, the board of public works "failed and refused" to sell the bonds. 83 S.C. at 139, 65 S.E. at 452.

v. Shirley, 234 S.C. 279, 282, 107 S.E.2d 769, 772 (1958). We find the question of law dispositive, and as a result, we need not decide this issue. *Futch v. McAllister Towing of Georgetown, Inc.*, 335 S.C. 598, 613, 518 S.E.2d 591, 598 (1999).

³ Appellants argue the singular language of this provision requires counties to incur bonded indebtedness for a single purpose at a time. Respondents contend Section 2-7-30 of the South Carolina Code requires singular nouns to include plural forms. Because we find the question unlawful on separate grounds, we need not pass upon this issue. *Futch*, 335 S.C. at 613, 518 S.E.2d at 598.

Thereafter, petitioners—members of the Gaffney town council—sought a writ of mandamus requiring the board to sell the bonds. 83 S.C. at 142, 65 S.E. at 454. We noted, "The first ground of objection" by the board of public works "is 'that said election, and the bonds issued in pursuance thereof, are invalid and unsalable, and that the proposition submitted to the voters did not separately state the items, nor the amount of bonds to be issued, for the extension of the electric lights, for the extension of the waterworks, and for the installation of a sewerage system.'" 83 S.C. at 143, 65 S.E. at 454.

We held,

The intention of the Legislature was that there should be separate and distinct statements as to the amount of the bonds for electric lights and waterworks and as to the amount of those for establishing a sewerage system, and that the question of issuing bonds for the extension of the electric lights and waterworks presented an entirely different proposition from that of issuing bonds for establishing a sewerage system. Therefore the failure to give notice of the amounts, respectively, of the proposed bonds, and the failure to submit the different propositions separately, to the voters, rendered the election illegal and the bonds invalid.

83 S.C. at 143-44, 65 S.E. at 454. Although we interpreted a statute in reaching our decision, we also noted that "even if the manner in which the different propositions were submitted to the voters is considered apart from the statute, the same result would follow." *Id.* at 144, 65 S.E. at 454. This is because "when several distinct and independent propositions for the issuing of bonds by a municipality are submitted to the qualified voters of the town or city, provision should be made in the submission for a separate vote upon each. They cannot be lawfully combined as a single question." *Id.*⁴

Here, we agree with the circuit court that the referendum question was not misleading. Indeed, it was quite clear that, if a voter wanted to authorize up to \$30 million in funding for library facilities, he must also vote to fund up to \$13 million

⁴ The General Assembly later adopted a statute specifically authorizing municipalities to incur bonds for water, sewage, and lighting plants in a single question. Act No. 462, 1918 S.C. Acts 801; S.C. Code of Laws § 4422 (1922). However, the statute did not overrule the Court's decision in *Ross* or apply to other subjects.

for recreational facilities. Libraries and recreational facilities are distinct for funding purposes.⁵ See S.C. Code Ann. § 4-9-30(5)(a) (Supp. 2017) ("each county government . . . shall have the following enumerated powers . . . : to assess property and levy ad valorem property taxes . . . and make appropriations for functions and operations of the county, including, but not limited to, appropriations for . . . recreation; . . . libraries"); see also *id.* §§ 4-9-35, 38-39. As a result, the referendum question contained two separate questions, and therefore, it was not possible to vote "in favor" of one and "opposed" to another. S.C. Code Ann. § 7-13-400.

Our precedent and the statutory requirements for referendum questions render the question here unlawful. While Respondents argue Home Rule⁶ delegated the authority to administer county bond referenda to local governments, they have cited no authority overruling *Ross*. Section 5-7-30 of the South Carolina Code grants municipalities broad power to enact regulations, resolutions, and ordinances, so long as they are not inconsistent with the Constitution and general law of the State. S.C. Code Ann. § 5-7-30 (Supp. 2017). We hold the rule requiring separation of distinct county bond propositions into different referendum questions—espoused in *Ross* and reflected in Section 7-13-400—is part of this general law.

We find additional support for our holding in Eugene McQuillin's *The Law of Municipal Corporations*, which we have cited as persuasive authority. See *S.C. Dep't of Transp. v. Revels*, 411 S.C. 1, 9, 766 S.E.2d 700, 704 (2014). To wit:

If there are two or more separate and distinct propositions to be voted on, each proposition should be stated separately and distinctly, so that a voter may declare his or her opinion as to each matter separately

Elections are invalid where held under such restrictions as to prevent the voter from casting his or her individual and intelligent vote on the object or objects sought to be attained. The object of the rule preventing the submission of several and distinct propositions to the people united as one in such a manner as to compel the voter to reject or accept all, is to prevent rejection of popular or necessary propositions that are joined with other measures that are not so popular or necessary. . . . This may be done on a single ballot, but the ballot must state each proposition

⁵ Respondents contend the single purpose of the referendum was to increase the county's debt limit. Notably, however, this purpose was not presented to the voters, as it does not appear in the referendum question.

⁶ See, e.g. S.C. Const. art. VIII.

separately, so that the voter may be able to express his or her will with reference to each question.

15 Eugene McQuillin, *The Law of Municipal Corporations* § 40:9 (2016).

Contrary to Respondents' assertions, our holding today does not require municipalities to obtain and issue separate bonds for each project they seek to undertake; nor does it impact the Capital Project Sales Tax Act.⁷ We hold only that a ballot referendum proposing bonded indebtedness must contain a single question for each proposal to which voters can respond affirmatively or negatively.

CONCLUSION

Based on the foregoing, we **REVERSE** the circuit court's decision and **REMAND** for entry of judgment consistent with this opinion.

BEATTY, C.J., KITTREDGE, FEW and JAMES, JJ., concur.

⁷ S.C. Code Ann. § 4-10-300 *et seq.* (Supp. 2012).