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REDISTRICTING SUBCOMMITTEE

PUBLIC HEARING

MARCH 23, 2011

6:35 p.m.

ORANGEBURG-CALHOUN TECHNICAL COLLEGE

ORANGEBURG, SOUTH CAROLINA

REPORTED BY: SHERI L. BYERS  
Registered Professional Reporter

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1 MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE:

2

3 SENATOR GLENN F. MCCONNELL, CHAIRMAN

4 SENATOR RAYMOND E. CLEARY

5 SENATOR ROBERT FORD

6 SENATOR C. BRADLEY HUTTO

7 SENATOR GERALD MALLOY

8 SENATOR LARRY A. MARTIN

9 SENATOR PHILLIP W. SHOOPMAN

10

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12 STAFF PRESENT:

13 CHARLES TERRENI

14 E. KATHERINE WELLS

15 DEBBIE HAMMOND

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1           SEN. MCCONNELL: We will call the meeting  
2 to order at this time so we can begin.

3           Good evening. I'm Glenn McConnell, State  
4 Senator from Charleston, Chairman of the Senate  
5 Judiciary Committee. I welcome you to one of ten  
6 local public hearings of the South Carolina Senate  
7 Judiciary Committee's Redistricting Subcommittee is  
8 holding across the state.

9           I would like to begin by giving you a brief  
10 overview of the restricting process so that you can  
11 understand what we're trying to accomplish and how  
12 tonight's hearing fits into that process.

13           First, let me introduce the members of the  
14 subcommittee. It's a bipartisan group of senators  
15 from different regions of the state who bring a  
16 wealth of experience working to create bold and  
17 innovative solutions to the problems in  
18 South Carolina.

19           From the Upstate -- I will ask each of you  
20 to please raise your hand. From the Upstate, Senator  
21 Larry Martin of Pickens County; Senator Phillip  
22 Shoopman of Greenville County; from the Midlands we  
23 have Senator Brad Hutto, Orangeburg; from the  
24 Lowcountry, Senator Robert Ford and myself; from the  
25 Pee Dee area we have Senator Gerald Malloy of

1 Darlington; and from the Grand Strand, we've got  
2 Senator Ray Cleary from Georgetown.

3           As the redistricting subcommittee of your  
4 Senate, we are charged with one of the most important  
5 tasks of the General Assembly which is to initiate  
6 the process of redistricting. We must recommend  
7 legislation to the Senate Judiciary Committee, which  
8 will redraw South Carolina's 46 State Senate  
9 Districts and the State's Congressional Districts to  
10 include a new seventh seat.

11           Likewise, there is a subcommittee in the  
12 House of Representatives that is charged with drawing  
13 a plan for the 124 districts in that body of the  
14 legislature and crafting its own version of a  
15 congressional plan.

16           While the House and Senate have  
17 historically deferred to one another when it comes to  
18 the plans for their respective bodies, their  
19 congressional plans may ultimately have to be  
20 reconciled from the legislative process through a  
21 conference committee.

22           If the two bodies agree on a redistricting  
23 plan, it must be submitted to the governor for her  
24 signature in the same manner as any other bill that  
25 is passed by the General Assembly.

1           Finally, under Section 5 of the Voting  
2 Rights Act, any plan that is enacted into law will  
3 have to be precleared by the Justice Department or  
4 the Federal District Court in Washington before it  
5 can take effect.

6           The reason we have to redistrict is to  
7 ensure that our state's legislative and congressional  
8 districts represent substantially equal populations  
9 thereby ensuring that each person's vote is given the  
10 same weight as another's in our system of  
11 representation. Ideally, each of the State Senate  
12 Districts will have to have 100,552 people. And each  
13 of our state's congressional districts will have  
14 660,767 persons.

15           The census results that are being released  
16 this week will tell us substantially to which the  
17 state's districts deviate from these ideal numbers.  
18 District lines will have to be redrawn so that some  
19 districts gain population and others lose population  
20 in order to restore the required quality of  
21 representation.

22           To begin the process of redrawing  
23 districts, we are holding hearings in order to listen  
24 to your views on the redistricting process. Let me  
25 say at the outset that we are not here for the

1 purpose of considering proposed redistricting plans.  
2 The subcommittee has yet to reach that stage of the  
3 process. When that time comes, we will have an  
4 opportunity for the public to submit specific plans  
5 for the subcommittee to consider.

6           Instead, this evening we are here to  
7 consider the building blocks of those future plans.  
8 We need to hear your opinions on the criteria that  
9 you believe we should follow in the drawing process.  
10 We also want to know about the communities of  
11 interest that we should be aware of when drawing new  
12 district boundaries.

13           Examples of redistricting criteria will be  
14 requirements that considerations should be given to  
15 communities of interest, the cores of existing  
16 districts, county, municipal, or precinct lines,  
17 compactness, contiguity as well as applicable laws  
18 and constitutional standards.

19           We would like you to let us know how  
20 important these criteria are to you and whether there  
21 are other criteria that you believe we should take  
22 into account when drawing district lines.

23           As for communities of interest, they may be  
24 neighborhoods, towns, or other political subdivisions  
25 that have common interests that define them for

1 purposes of political representation. It could also  
2 be areas defined by common economic interests or  
3 characteristics, cultural affiliations, recreational  
4 interest, or other factors that cause people to  
5 identify with one another. We would like to hear  
6 from you about communities of interest that you  
7 perceive to exist in the area and how you believe  
8 they should be considered in the process of drawing  
9 district boundaries.

10           As we begin this first of a series of  
11 public hearings, let us set three general ground  
12 rules governing the information we receive. Clarity,  
13 brevity and civility. These ground rules will be  
14 important if we are to ensure that every citizen gets  
15 a full and fair opportunity to be heard.

16           So first, we need to ask those testifying  
17 to be clear. Redistricting is an exact process, and  
18 clarity is a virtue. For example, when speaking  
19 about criteria, communities of interest, it is  
20 important that citizens distinguish between whether  
21 they are talking about congressional or senate  
22 districts as the subcommittee must consider both.

23           The smaller size of senate districts often  
24 renders impossible the task of keeping large  
25 communities of interest intact. The same may not be

1 true of congressional districts. So this distinction  
2 will be important. Along the same lines, please  
3 explain why you believe an area is a community of  
4 interest and where it is located. To assist you, we  
5 have maps available for you to mark and identify  
6 particular areas that you consider to be communities  
7 of interest.

8           Let us say brevity is our second ground  
9 rule for discussion. We want to afford everyone the  
10 opportunity to express themselves fully and  
11 effectively. We encourage everyone who is interested  
12 in this process to participate by speaking before the  
13 subcommittee at a public hearing or sending written  
14 information. Written comments will receive the same  
15 consideration as spoken ones. We don't want to  
16 establish rigid time limits of speaking at these  
17 public hearings; however, we would encourage you to  
18 have a goal of speaking no more than five minutes so  
19 everyone may be heard.

20           If someone makes a point that a speaker  
21 agrees with, let us encourage him to simply state his  
22 or her agreement and not repeat the idea at length.  
23 If a citizen would like to submit an extended written  
24 statement, we will accept it for consideration. The  
25 handouts available to you provide the U.S. Mail and



1 e-mail addresses to which comments may be sent.

2           When speaking, we hope persons will make  
3 the basic points and allow others to express their  
4 opinions. If we can all agree to this general  
5 suggestion, we should be able to hear from all the  
6 interested parties.

7           Third, we must stress civility as a ground  
8 rule for discussion. Let's work together on these  
9 plans, and we must not allow this task to become  
10 mired in controversy and fall out in partisan  
11 backbiting. Let us use the general ground rules:  
12 Clarity, brevity, and civility, to have a positive  
13 and purposeful start for the redistricting process.

14           Finally, in order to facilitate  
15 communication with the subcommittee and give the  
16 public a way of keeping track of the process, I  
17 encourage all citizens interested in redistricting to  
18 consult our Web site, which is located at  
19 <http://redistricting.scsenate.gov>. This address of  
20 the redistricting Web site is also included in the  
21 handouts.

22           At the Web site, you will find useful  
23 information such as the dates and locations of our  
24 public hearings and subcommittee meetings,  
25 redistricting data, referencing materials, guidelines

1 for future participation in the process.

2 Thank you for giving your time and being  
3 willing to come and contribute to this process. And  
4 we will proceed to call those that have indicated a  
5 desire to speak before us and hear from them now, and  
6 I'll start with Senator John Matthews.

7 Senator, it's a pleasure to have you with  
8 us.

9 SENATOR JOHN MATTHEWS: Thank you,  
10 Mr. Chairman.

11 First of all, I would like to welcome all  
12 of you to -- thank you.

13 First of all, I would like to welcome all  
14 of you to OC Tech, the best tech school in the state.  
15 I want to thank you for coming.

16 Secondly, I want to make two comments,  
17 maybe three comments. That in drawing for senate  
18 districts, I would hope that you take in  
19 consideration to protect the rural interests and to  
20 do that because our rural districts may not have  
21 grown as fast as other districts. I hope we adopt a  
22 high variance, plus or minus 12 percent, and draw  
23 those rural districts at the lower end because our  
24 population just hasn't grown sufficiently as the  
25 rest -- kept up with the rest of the growth of the

1 state.

2           The second thing, I hope that you would  
3 look at the Congressional Section 5 and protect the  
4 congressional standards for those minority districts  
5 and keep those intact. But if you do that, you also  
6 will protect rural interests. So I think that's  
7 probably the most important thing I want to say to  
8 you.

9           And on your congressional basis, secondly  
10 -- thirdly, let me say this. I think this county has  
11 enjoyed two senators for quite a while now. I hope  
12 you will keep that intact. We've enjoyed that, and I  
13 think the people will concur with that.

14           And finally on the congressional area, I  
15 think there's a possibility to go more of a Midland  
16 kind of district, which I kind of support. And then  
17 on the Seventh District, I think you've got two  
18 options now, three options. You can go up -- upper  
19 part of the state and do that, you can go down do the  
20 Pee Dee. I also think you can also consider a more  
21 influenced district for that second -- for that new  
22 congressional seat that we are going to draw. I  
23 think if you keep those factors in mind, I think most  
24 people will be happy.

25           And thirdly, I will probably be submitting

1 some written comments at a later date. And I assume  
2 this will be part of the official record?

3 SEN. MCCONNELL: Yes, it is.

4 SENATOR JOHN MATTHEWS: Is there any time  
5 frame on submitting written comments, or we can  
6 submit them any time between now and the close of the  
7 hearings?

8 SEN. MCCONNELL: We will be for the next  
9 ten nights, next two weeks doing hearings. Three  
10 weeks. So Friday, the 8th of April.

11 SENATOR JOHN MATTHEWS: That's when you  
12 want all your written comments in?

13 SEN. MCCONNELL: Yes.

14 SENATOR JOHN MATTHEWS: Thank you very  
15 much. That's all I have to say.

16 SEN. MCCONNELL: Thank you. We appreciate  
17 it. Thank you for the hospitality and the welcome.  
18 We very much enjoy being here.

19 Next we've got Mr. Roy Lindsey.

20 Mr. Lindsey, if you come forward, you are  
21 welcome to go up to this podium here and speak so  
22 they can hear you and we can hear you on the sound  
23 system. That way everybody can participate.

24 MR. LINDSEY: Thank you for this  
25 opportunity. I am the executive committeeman for

1 Orangeburg County Republican Party. In every  
2 election we're told that if we can turn out 11,000  
3 Republican votes in Orangeburg County, the Republican  
4 Party will carry the state. And the last election we  
5 turned out 10,950, and the rest is history.

6           But as things are now with the districts  
7 drawn the way they are, and senators, the way I'm  
8 talking about right now, 11,000 Republicans in  
9 Orangeburg County have zero representation in the  
10 South Carolina Senate. I would just ask that we  
11 somehow be moved around -- the lines be moved around  
12 to where at least some of us are represented in the  
13 South Carolina Senate.

14           On the South Carolina Congressional  
15 Districts level, I got to confer with  
16 Senator Matthews about compacting and making the  
17 districts -- it was just like the Second District  
18 goes from Richland all the way to the coast. That's  
19 the way I guess it had to be last time because I  
20 appeared before you last time on that. More compact  
21 areas of interest, same people on the same page  
22 would -- it couldn't hurt and have to help. That's  
23 all I have to say. Thank you.

24           SEN. MCCONNELL: Thank you, sir.

25           Professor Harvey Elwood. Welcome to the

1 podium, also.

2 PROFESSOR ELWOOD: Good evening, Senators.

3 And I'll be brief. My only interest, and I'm not a

4 statistician. I have not done the numbers. I

5 haven't crunched the numbers other than the

6 population numbers. We have in 29 percent

7 African-American population in our state. There are

8 seven of you all that are sitting here. There is a

9 proposal that we will get a new congressional seat.

10 My only hope is that that seat would be reflective of

11 the number of you all that are sitting here now. We

12 have two African-Americans and five white members.

13 So that would only be congruent.

14 Your numbers here reflect the population of

15 the state. What I'm looking for out of it in terms

16 of a new congressional district, I'm not looking for

17 a set aside, I'm looking for proportional

18 representation based on culture, class, race,

19 ethnicity and those things that people have in

20 common. And I feel that an African-American

21 representative representing people would be a little

22 more adherent, sensitive, knowledgeable about the

23 population of people that they would serve. And I

24 don't think there's anything wrong with saying that.

25 I want to thank you very much for this

1 opportunity.

2           SEN. MCCONNELL: I want to thank you for  
3 taking the time to come, sir.

4           Hou-Yin Chang.

5           MR. CHANG: Good evening, gentlemen.

6           SEN. MCCONNELL: Good evening to you.

7           MR. CHANG: My name is Hou-Yin Chang from  
8 Orangeburg, and I am an active businessman in the IT  
9 field with Orangeburg Business Machines.

10           I am looking at the districts, both in the  
11 senate and the congressional districts. I am looking  
12 here at this map of the way the current region is,  
13 and I see myself here in Limestone 2. What I have  
14 found over the years with the influence of Lexington  
15 County expanding into Sandy Run and that area, this  
16 part of Orangeburg in the senate district is not as  
17 compatible with Barnwell, Bamberg and Allendale as it  
18 is closer to Pelion and Lexington.

19           So it should be important that the parts of  
20 Orangeburg that for the most part lie past Interstate  
21 26 in this part and closer to where the Second  
22 Congressional District is currently, is more  
23 concurrent with the Lexington side than it is these  
24 three counties down there. So that's one thing I've  
25 noticed.

1           And as for the U.S. Congressional  
2 Districts, it's the same point that this part right  
3 now, as it stands, is more concurrent with Lexington  
4 than it is in the Pee Dee. Right now parts of  
5 Orangeburg are in the Pee Dee District, and I do not  
6 see us with the same culture as the Pee Dee. I don't  
7 see people in this part of Orangeburg going out to  
8 Francis Marion, going out to Coastal or any of that.

9           And this part where we live, we are more  
10 likely to support Lexington and Richland area,  
11 especially Lexington, because as the industries come,  
12 such as Amazon and all these new industries come  
13 through here, what will happen with the people, they  
14 are going to start moving into this area where we  
15 are. And we're more natural to be in with this side  
16 in both our Senate and our U.S. House representation.

17           Because right now as it stands, we are not  
18 represented at all by our current legislature in the  
19 state senate. And I am very proud to say that our  
20 current member of the U.S. House has helped us. But  
21 it is important that we keep ourselves to be aligned  
22 closer here because I don't see Bamberg, Barnwell,  
23 Allendale, they're all Augusta. And I don't see us  
24 with Augusta anymore.

25           Up until 20 years ago, we had Augusta



1 television stations. You have to remember. Now we  
2 don't. And so since all of us in this area, we side  
3 with this area, including that with that area. So  
4 keep the fact that the expansion of Lexington and the  
5 flight of the people having to move into this area  
6 will make it where we are more in line with the  
7 Lexington area than we are with the Augusta area or  
8 even the Pee Dee.

9 Thank you.

10 SEN. MCCONNELL: Thank you, sir.

11 Mr. Jim Ulmer.

12 MR. ULMER: Good evening, and welcome to  
13 Orangeburg. Thank you for coming, gentlemen.

14 We've got cities and towns and counties  
15 that are hurting all over this state, all over  
16 South Carolina. You all just got the budget, and you  
17 all have a lot of work to do.

18 We need representation in our  
19 South Carolina legislature that is fair to our  
20 citizens. I have a little bit different take from  
21 what you're going to hear from everybody else  
22 tonight. One man, one vote, and taxation without  
23 representation ring very true in South Carolina  
24 today.

25 There are counties in our state where our

1 fellow citizens do not have a senator nor a  
2 representative who reside in their county. There are  
3 counties in our state that have numerous senators  
4 from the same county with districts drawn in a  
5 basically arbitrary, gerrymandered manner. It is  
6 based upon population, race, and political  
7 motivation. No one is served justice.

8           The population centers gained the most  
9 representation in the House and Senate, and therefore  
10 the most powering influence and economic benefits.  
11 Schools and economic development are direct  
12 indications of the level of representation  
13 communities have in Columbia.

14           Allendale County has no one who resides  
15 there serving in the legislature. They have the  
16 worst schools in the state.

17           House Majority Leader Kenny Bingham  
18 graduated from Brookland-Cayce High School and  
19 Carolina, opened an engineering firm in Cayce right  
20 next door to Brookland-Cayce. Lives in Moss Creek  
21 between the U.S. Post Office Bulk Mail Distribution  
22 Center and Cayce water treatment plant and is a  
23 deacon at Trinity Baptist Church. He served on that  
24 school board, now represents that district in the  
25 statehouse along with a bunch of other

1 representatives and senators in the Lexington County  
2 delegation.

3           Kenny is a fine man and a personal friend,  
4 but I don't know if he gets out of the 25-square-mile  
5 area cocoon where he grew up and lives much more  
6 often than to attend fundraisers and his daughter's  
7 soccer matches. I don't think he sees the troubles  
8 we do in education in Allendale, Bamberg, Barnwell,  
9 Calhoun, and Orangeburg counties. He's certainly not  
10 alone in that. The "Corridor of Shame" wouldn't  
11 exist if there were adequate fair representation in  
12 Columbia.

13           Economic development is similar. BMW and  
14 Boeing follow the variety of attractive things to  
15 Spartanburg and Charleston and set up shop; however,  
16 many of those attractions were enhanced by the  
17 Upstate and Charleston area adding so many senators.  
18 Taxes from the cash registers in the less represented  
19 counties and the pockets of the residents of those  
20 counties go to Columbia for the legislature to spend.  
21 Without a doubt, the good citizens of those areas are  
22 less known and understood, and their concerns are,  
23 therefore, less known and understood by the members  
24 of the legislature than they would be if their  
25 representative and senator lived in their county.

1 That's only human nature.

2           Having two bodies in our General Assembly  
3 whose makeup is strictly based upon population is  
4 simply not fair. Back in the 1700s, the  
5 constitutional convention was debated. The makeup of  
6 the legislative branch of the proposed federal  
7 government. There was so much division on the issue,  
8 that this constitution almost was not ratified. The  
9 most populous colonies like Virginia, New York, and  
10 Massachusetts wanted one body with representation  
11 based on population for financial contributions to  
12 the government's caucus.

13           It was thought they would gain an upper  
14 hand over the less populated colonies. Smaller  
15 colonies populationwise, like New Jersey, held out  
16 for the idea that each state should have the same  
17 number of representatives in one legislative body.  
18 The bigger colonies didn't like this. This deadlock  
19 went on for months until the great compromise was  
20 proposed by Roger Sherman of Connecticut. His plan,  
21 which became known as the Connecticut Compromise,  
22 gave each state two senators to represent their state  
23 regardless of the size and population in the Senate,  
24 and gave each state at least one member of the House  
25 of Representatives regardless of the population of

1 each state, with a balance of the members of the  
2 House apportioned to the state supporting the  
3 population.

4           This gave the states power on equal footing  
5 in one-half of the legislative branch and gave the  
6 individual citizens and the states equal  
7 representation, as well. Two senators each represent  
8 the whole state, and representatives, of course,  
9 represent the citizens from their respective  
10 districts in that state.

11           Why, pray tell, can each of the 46 counties  
12 have one senator in Columbia and each county have at  
13 least one member of the House of Representatives in  
14 Columbia from that county with the 78 remaining  
15 representatives of the 124 total being apportioned  
16 according to population. And the representatives  
17 from counties having population entitling them to  
18 more than one member of the House, have them assigned  
19 to equally-sized populationwise single-member  
20 districts within the county. This would be fair to  
21 everyone regardless of population, race, and  
22 political persuasion.

23           The population centers around Beaufort,  
24 Charleston, Myrtle Beach, Columbia, Lexington, and  
25 Greenville, Spartanburg, Anderson wouldn't like it.

1 And that's most of you all. But we haven't liked the  
2 status quo out in the country, like Senator Matthews  
3 said, for a long time.

4 Also, districts should be drawn along  
5 county lines and natural boundaries and major  
6 highways in order to bring some sanity into the  
7 process. It would also be wonderful if congressional  
8 districts could be drawn in such a manner to have  
9 areas that show common interests together and have  
10 groupings of whole counties make up the districts.  
11 This would also bring sanity to the entire political  
12 process.

13 Follow your brilliant minds and sell your  
14 strategic skills. If you gentlemen, the members of  
15 the legislature, truly wanted to do the will of the  
16 people and you find a way to do this to satisfy and  
17 alleviate any legal challenges from the Justice  
18 Department, I know you public fine public servants  
19 do.

20 Thank you very much.

21 SEN. MCCONNELL: Thank you, sir.

22 Mr. Benny Kinlaw.

23 MR. KINLAW: Thank you, gentlemen, for  
24 setting up these meetings and allowing us to come and  
25 to speak and getting our input. We appreciate that.

1           I'm from Barnwell County in Senate District  
2 40. And we need representation in -- for Barnwell,  
3 for Allendale. And this is the forgotten part of the  
4 state, as often referred to. We talk about the  
5 "Corridor of Shame" in that. I would like to see  
6 someone who will represent us in Columbia, that when  
7 we call, that when we ask, that we receive that help.

8           I would like -- and I got the numbers this  
9 afternoon. They came out late and published them --  
10 looked at the total numbers for District 40. And  
11 Allendale, Barnwell, Bamberg lost population growth.  
12 Orangeburg actually gained population growth, to my  
13 surprise.

14           But as we expand these boundaries, we know  
15 that we're going to have a larger geographic area,  
16 and we're going to pick up another almost 11,000  
17 people, which is a larger area to cover, and it's not  
18 being represented now. That's the concern that I  
19 have. And the congressional district, we're in  
20 District 2. Every time that I've called  
21 Congressman Wilson's office and asked for help,  
22 working last week and this week for a veteran, he's  
23 responded very promptly. And we have had that under  
24 wraps, and we've had a lot of help.

25           We appreciate the opportunity. We would

1 like to encourage everyone, as you're looking at  
2 this. We know you have a large, huge challenge ahead  
3 of you over the next few weeks, how many more  
4 meetings you have. We thank you for coming and for  
5 presenting this opportunity. We want to move the  
6 people in our area forward.

7           We have huge challenges in Allendale and  
8 Barnwell and Bamberg County, we recognize that. I've  
9 spent a lot of time traveling that area. So thank  
10 you so much.

11           SEN. MCCONNELL: Thank you, sir.

12           Next Representative Jerry Govan will come  
13 to testify before the Senate panel. Always good to  
14 have the House.

15           REPRESENTATIVE GOVAN: Good evening. It's  
16 a pleasure to have this esteemed panel of State  
17 Senators here in God's country joining  
18 Senator Matthews and myself here in Orangeburg County  
19 and I see my good friend Lonnie Hosey there.

20           Members of the Committee, including you,  
21 Senator Hutto, thank you all for allowing me just a  
22 few minutes to say a few words about redistricting.

23           First of all, I want to say some of the  
24 things that Senator Matthews shared with you, I  
25 concur with. I would just like to again just



1 reiterate that in terms of the decisions that you  
2 make with regards to redistricting, that you adhere  
3 to those, quote, principles of one person one vote,  
4 14th and 15th Amendments of the Constitution, the  
5 Voting Rights Act, the Federal Constitution Statutory  
6 Provision that's interpreted by law. And in addition  
7 to that, as much as possible, to look at compactness  
8 and other ideals that make this process work.

9           Specifically in terms of the Seventh  
10 Congressional District that is anticipated, I would  
11 sincerely hope that you, in your divine wisdom, as  
12 you consider drawing those lines, ensure that that  
13 district reflects or gives this state the opportunity  
14 to reflect the diversity in terms of its population,  
15 in terms of representation either from the influence  
16 standpoint or create an opportunity for a  
17 representative -- a representative that reflects the  
18 population of this state to have an opportunity.

19           This is not an easy job, I understand, that  
20 you all are going through. But certainly we believe  
21 that based on your past performance that you will do  
22 the right thing.

23           Thank you so much.

24           SEN. MCCONNELL: Thank you, sir.

25           Mr. Howard Glover.

1           Mr. Glover?

2           Is there anyone else who wishes to address  
3 the panel that we don't have the paperwork on?

4           If not, then I guess we will proceed to our  
5 next. Senator from Orangeburg. We'll proceed to  
6 you.

7           SEN. HUTTO: I appreciate your adding these  
8 additional meetings tonight and tomorrow in Sumter.  
9 I do think it's important that we not only have the  
10 hearings in the metropolitan areas. And welcome to  
11 the rural areas of South Carolina. I do appreciate  
12 you all coming to Orangeburg. I appreciate everybody  
13 who is here tonight.

14           We just got the numbers today. I guess  
15 everybody is still digesting them. But we will be  
16 interested to hear, as we go forward over these nine  
17 days, ten-day, ten-city tour. Welcome to Orangeburg,  
18 and I hope now that we've -- it looks like we don't  
19 have any more testimony, you all might join me. I'll  
20 show you around town.

21           SEN. MCCONNELL: With that, we'll stand in  
22 recess until we reconvene in Sumter tomorrow night.

23           (The hearing concluded at 7:06 p.m.)

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CERTIFICATE OF REPORTER

I, Sheri L. Byers, Registered Professional Reporter and Notary Public of the State of South Carolina at Large, do hereby certify:

That the foregoing proceedings were taken before me on the date and at the time mentioned on page 1 and the proceedings were recorded stenographically by me and were thereafter transcribed under my direction; that the foregoing transcript as typed is a true, accurate and complete record of the proceedings to the best of my ability.

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

Witness my hand, I have hereunto affixed my official seal this 28th day of March, 2011, at Columbia, Richland County, South Carolina.



*Sheri L. Byers*

\_\_\_\_\_  
Sheri L. Byers,  
Registered Professional Reporter,  
Notary Public  
State of South Carolina at Large  
My Commission expires:  
January 5, 2014