

2021 Acts That Affect Counties



**South Carolina
Association of Counties**

FOREWORD

2021 ACTS THAT AFFECT COUNTIES is an annual report to the membership designed to provide county officials with a good place to begin a search for new law. This publication generally contains a brief description of those acts passed during the 2021 Session of the South Carolina General Assembly that affect county government operations. This publication is not designed to be the final word on laws passed in the 2021 session. It is important to consult your county attorney when you have a question regarding the law.

2021 was the first half of the two-year 124th General Assembly. Any legislation pending action when the 2021 session adjourned will retain its status as it existed when the General Assembly adjourned *sine die*. The General Assembly reconvenes in January of 2022.

The acts in this report are generally listed in ascending order by ratification number. Each new act is entitled by its assigned act number. Underneath and to the left of the act number are two different citations: the ratification number and a Senate or House bill number. Since the act number is permanent, citing to that number is the proper reference when drafting ordinances pursuant to an act, e.g. Act No. 1 of 2021. Underneath and to the right of the act number is the effective date of the act.

The **Quick Reference to Legislation** that immediately follows lists all the legislation contained in this publication by act number, ratification number, and Senate/House bill number to allow you to quickly find a piece of legislation, no matter which number you may have as a reference.

The appendix at the end of this publication lists the acts related to voting precinct designations.

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ACT NO. 2

R. 4, H. 3707

EFFECTIVE DATE: FEBRUARY 19, 2021

This Act appropriates \$208 million toward advancing the COVID-19 vaccine rollout in this State. Of the \$208 million, \$75 million was to be distributed by the Executive Budget Office to hospitals or political subdivisions partnering with hospitals. The Act also expands who may administer COVID-19 vaccinations to include medical students, retired nurses, physician assistances, as well dentists and optometrists.

ACT NO. 111

R. 8, H. 3584

EFFECTIVE DATE: APRIL 13, 2021

This Act amends Act 1041 of 1970, relating to the assessment of taxes in Oconee County to revise the membership and composition of the Oconee County Board of Assessment Appeals.

ACT NO. 10

R. 16, H. 3264

EFFECTIVE DATE: APRIL 12, 2021

This Act amends § 7-9-70 by eliminating the requirement that a county committee publish certain notices regarding county conventions in a newspaper that has general circulation within a county.

ACT NO. 17

R. 26, H. 3770

EFFECTIVE DATE: APRIL 16, 2021

This Act creates the South Carolina Emergency Rental Assistance Program. The program is administered by the South Carolina State Housing Financing and Development Authority and is funded pursuant to the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2021.

ACT NO. 21

R. 30, S. 271

EFFECTIVE DATE: APRIL 26, 2021

This Act extends the South Carolina Abandoned Buildings Revitalization Act until December 31, 2025.

ACT. NO. 99

R. 39, S. 147

EFFECTIVE DATE: APRIL 28, 2021

This Act is a joint resolution to provide liability protection for healthcare providers and businesses that follow public health guidance in response to the coronavirus public health emergency. This liability protection will not apply if a claimant can prove by a preponderance of evidence that the health care provider or business entity acted in a manner that demonstrated gross negligence, recklessness, willfulness, or intentional misconduct. It also would not apply if the health care provider or business entity failed to make any attempt to adhere to public health guidance. This liability protection will apply to all civil and administrative causes of actions that arise between March 13, 2020 and June 30, 2021, or 180 days after the final state of emergency is lifted for COVID-19 in this state, whichever is later. [The Governor's Executive Order declaring a state of emergency ended on June 7, 2021.]

ACT No. 27

R. 40, H. 3101

EFFECTIVE DATE: OCTOBER 25, 2021

This Act, among other things, amends § 56-19-480 of the 1976 Code, relating to the transfer and surrender of certificates of title, license plates, registration cards, and manufacturers' special plates for vehicles sold as salvage, abandoned, scrapped, or destroyed, so as to delete an obsolete term, make technical changes, to provide this section applies also to salvage flood and salvage fire vehicles, and to delete the provision that requires certain vehicles to undergo an inspection.

This Act also amends § 56-19-485 of the 1976 Code to require that whenever any motor vehicle with a vehicle title brand is transferred in this State, whether the vehicle was, immediately before such transfer, titled in this State or in another state, the vehicle title shall maintain the designated brand to inform the transferee of the exact condition of the vehicle.

ACT No. 28

R. 41, S. 229

EFFECTIVE DATE: SEE BELOW

This Act enacts the "South Carolina Child Abuse Response Protocol Act." Pursuant to this Act, the Child Abuse Protocol Review Committee shall consist of thirteen members. The membership consists of the Executive Director of the South Carolina Network of Children's Advocacy Centers, one member from state law enforcement, one member from county law enforcement; one member from a solicitor's office, the Executive Director of the Department of Social Services, one member who is the Medical Director of the South Carolina Children's Advocacy Medical Response System, one member from the State Guardian Ad Litem Program, one member from a school district, one member from a statewide organization experienced in working with children with all disabilities, the Executive Director of the South Carolina Sheriff's Association, and two at-large members. The Governor is responsible for appointing the members of the committee.

The above committee became effective upon the approval by the Governor, which was May 6, 2021. The remainder of the Act, which requires Children's Advocacy Centers to establish memoranda of agreement with governmental entities, takes effect one year after the approval by the Governor, or May 6, 2022.

ACT No. 29

R. 42, S. 241

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 6, 2021

This Act eliminates the requirement that a veteran or dependent enroll in a public institution of higher education within three years of the veteran's discharge to receive educational assistance.

ACT No. 31

R. 44, S. 510

EFFECTIVE DATE: AUGUST 4, 2021

This Act adds § 56-15-35 to the 1976 Code to provide for the handling of certain consumer data by vehicle franchisors, manufacturers, distributors, or third-party affiliates. This Act also amends § 56-15-40 of the 1976 Code, relating to specific acts deemed unfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or practices regarding motor vehicle manufacturers, distributors, and dealers. The Act also amends other sections of Title 56, Chapter 15 relating to the operation of manufacturers, dealers, distributors, and franchisors of motor vehicles.

ACT No. 34

R. 47, S. 667

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 6, 2021

This Act provides options and parameters to adjust or relocate outdoor advertising signs due to highway projects to restore visibility and would provide for the costs of adjustment or relocation. Pursuant to this Act, an owner of a conforming outdoor advertising sign, whose property interests in the sign are acquired by a state or local highway project along an interstate or federal-aid primary routes, has the option to relocate the sign within 500 feet of the original site under certain circumstances. Alteration or relocation costs are capped at \$5 million and should be paid by the Department of Transportation or the political subdivision that is responsible for the highway project.

ACT No. 37

R. 50, H. 3689

EFFECTIVE DATE: SEE BELOW

This Act amends § 56-3-190 of the 1976 Code by requiring that each county mail motor vehicle registration and licensing renewal notices to the owners of vehicles in the county, as determined by the Department of Motor Vehicles, no later than forty-five days before

expiration of the registration. The renewal notices, including the fees upon completion, may be returned to that county which shall transmit the renewal notices to the department for processing and which shall transmit the fees to the appropriate state fund as provided by law within seven days of receipt. The owner of a large commercial motor vehicle must establish an account with the Department of Motor Vehicles and must remit payment for all fees associated with registration and license renewal directly to the Department of Motor Vehicles. This Section takes effect on the first day of the fiscal year that begins twenty-four months after the program is fully funded.

The Act also amends § 12-37-2650 of the 1976 Code to require each county auditor to prepare a tax notice of all vehicles, except for motor carriers, owned by the same person and licensed at the same time for each tax year within the two-year licensing period. This Section takes effect on the first day of the fiscal year that begins twenty-four months after the program is fully funded.

This Act also amends § 12-37-2880 of the 1976 Code to clarify that the road use fee imposed on large commercial motor vehicles or buses is in lieu of all ad valorem taxes and any road use or other vehicle-related fees imposed by a political subdivision of this state. This Section is effective July 1, 2021.

ACT No. 39

R. 52, H. 4064

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 6, 2021

This Act amends § 12-37-220 to clarify that the manufacturing property tax exemption does not apply to utilities, which was the original intent of the exemption. At least one major utility is currently paying its property taxes under protest claiming it is eligible for the manufacturing property tax exemption, which the state fully funds. The Act also allows necessary money to be transferred from the Contingency Reserve Fund to the Trust Fund for Tax Relief to carry out the provisions of the legislation. It applies to tax years beginning after 2020.

ACT No. 56

R. 70, S. 527

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 17, 2021

This Act amends § 12-43-220 to define “legally separated” for purposes of the certificate contained in the application for the special 4 percent assessment ratio for owner-occupied residential property. If either party to a complaint for separate support and maintenance receives the special four-percent assessment ratio on a residence while the couple lives separate and apart in different residences and no longer cohabitates as husband and wife and the couple subsequently reconciles, then the spouse vacating a residence receiving the special four-percent assessment shall notify the county assessor in writing within six months of vacating that residence that the residence is no longer eligible for the special four-percent assessment ratio. A failure to provide timely notice to the assessor subjects the owner to a penalty equal to one hundred percent of the tax paid, plus interest on that

amount at the rate of one-half of one percent a month, but in no case less than thirty dollars nor more than the current year's taxes. This penalty and any interest are considered ad valorem taxes due on the property for purposes of collection and enforcement.

To prove that a person is divorced or has filed a complaint for separate support and maintenance with the appropriate family court and lives separate and apart in different residences and no longer cohabitates as husband and wife, the applicant shall provide a filed and stamped copy of the caption page of the action, a filed and stamped copy of the first page of the pleadings, or a filed and stamped copy of the order. The assessor may not require the submission of a financial declaration. Language in the order related to the disposition of the legal residence of the couple, or other owner-occupied real property owned by either party, whether independently or jointly, prior to any action must be provided to the assessor to claim the special 4 percent assessment ratio.

ACT NO. 59

R. 73, S. 609

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 17, 2021

This Act authorizes state agencies and political subdivisions to obtain state and national criminal history background checks and investigations performed by the State Law Enforcement Division and the Federal Bureau of Investigation on all employees and contractors with access to federal tax information to comply with Internal Revenue Service Publication 1075.

ACT NO. 62

R. 76, S. 658

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 17, 2021

This Act amends § 9-1-1650 of the 1976 Code, relating to amounts paid upon the termination of employment under the South Carolina Retirement System, to provide that a member who is not retired may name contingent beneficiaries in the same manner as primary beneficiaries. The Act also provides that a contingent beneficiary does not have certain rights unless all primary beneficiaries have predeceased the member and the member's death occurs before retirement. Also provides that a member may not name a contingent beneficiary for death benefits under a preretirement death benefit program.

This Act also amends §n 9-11-110 of the 1976 Code, relating to the lump sum paid in the event of a death under the Police Officers Retirement System, to provide that a member who is not retired may name contingent beneficiaries in the same manner as primary beneficiaries, to provide that a contingent beneficiary does not have certain rights unless all primary beneficiaries have predeceased the member and the member's death occurs before retirement. Also provides that a member may not name a contingent beneficiary for death benefits under a preretirement death benefit program.

ACT NO. 66

R. 82, H. 3094

EFFECTIVE DATE: SEE BELOW

This Act enacts the "Open Carry with Training Act." The Open Carry with Training Act allows a permit holder to carry a concealable weapon openly on his person and openly about his person in a vehicle. Public or private employers may prohibit a permit holder from openly carrying upon the premises. Pursuant to this Act, counties may temporarily restrict otherwise lawful open carrying of a firearm on public property when the county issues a permit to allow a public protest, rally, fair, parade, festival, or other organized event. A county exercising such authority would need to be specific in their restriction and provide notice when feasible.

Additionally, this Act provides that clerks of court and other judges shall report criminal indictments, permanent restraining orders, orders of state firearms prohibition, other restraining orders, orders of protection, or other orders that prohibit a person from legally purchasing or possessing a firearm to SLED within five days. For any orders that must be reported to SLED within five days by clerks of court, Court Administration must provide the form.

The Open Carry with Training Act takes effect ninety days after the approval by the Governor, or August 15, 2021.

ACT NO. 67

R. 83, H. 3222

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 17, 2021

This Act increases the criminal penalties for violating waste tire regulations and authorizes the Department of Health and Environmental Control (DHEC) to promulgate additional regulations. Such regulations will allow DHEC to inspect waste tire processing facilities to ensure compliance and to invoke sanctions for noncompliant recyclers.

ACT NO. 68

R. 84, H. 3354

EFFECTIVE DATE: SEE BELOW

This Act amends §12-37-220 to provide a property tax exemption for solar panels placed on the rooftops of residential homes. To qualify for the exemption, the solar panels system must be installed and running and cannot exceed 20 kilowatts. Based on SCAC's discussion with various county taxing authorities, there are no plans to tax these solar panel systems. The Act also provides a property tax exemption for all property of nonprofit housing corporations or instrumentalities of these corporations when the property is devoted to providing housing to low or very low-income residents. A nonprofit housing corporation or its instrumentality must satisfy the safe harbor provisions of Revenue Procedure 96-32 issued by the Internal Revenue Service for this exemption to apply. This

act takes effect upon approval by the Governor and applies to property tax years beginning after 2020.

ACT No. 69

R. 85, H. 3482

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 17, 2021

This Act amends §12-45-75 would provide the treasurer, tax collector, or other official charged with the collection of ad valorem property taxes in a county with the discretion in the scheduling and collection of installment payments from taxpayers. It also allows for discretion in the scheduling of the application process.

ACT No. 70

R. 86, H. 3505

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 17, 2021

This Act amends Section 56-3-627 of the 1976 Code to require that the owner or lessee of each vehicle or other item that is required to be registered pursuant to this chapter must pay an infrastructure maintenance fee upon first titling or registering the vehicle or other item. The Department of Motor Vehicles may not issue a title or registration until the infrastructure maintenance fee has been collected.

This Act also amends Section 56-3-645(C) of the 1976 Code to require that the Department of Motor Vehicles also collect the road use fee at the time the vehicle is titled or registered.

ACT No. 77

R. 93, H. 3865

EFFECTIVE DATE: JULY 1, 2021

This Act allows local governments to adopt an ordinance requiring a permit for a watercraft or floating structure to remain at anchorage on public waters within its local jurisdiction for more than 14 consecutive days. Pursuant to the Act, the cost of the permit issued by a local government may not exceed \$15. Vessels that are docked at a marina berth or a mooring buoy that is permitted by DHEC and is located on public waters prior to June 30, 2021 are exempt.

ACT No. 82

R. 99, H. 4035

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 17, 2021

This Act amends Act 129 of 2014, relating to the South Carolina Manufacturer Responsibility and Consumer Convenience Information Technology Equipment Collection and Recovery Act, so as to extend the provisions of Chapter 60, Title 48 until December 31, 2023, and to provide that the provisions of Regulation 61-124 shall expire on December 31, 2023.

ACT No. 85

R. 104, S. 631

EFFECTIVE DATE: SEE BELOW

This Act enacts the "South Carolina Electronic Notary Public Act." Pursuant to this Act, a notary public commissioned in South Carolina may become an electronic notary public by, among other things, registering with the Secretary of State, identifying the technology he intends to use, paying a \$50 registration fee, and completing a course of instruction. Principals needing a notary public must still appear before the electronic notary public. The following notarial acts may be performed electronically: acknowledgements; oaths and affirmations; attestations and jurats; signature witnessing; verification of fact; certification that a tangible copy of an electronic record is an accurate copy; and any other acts authorized by law. The South Carolina Electronic Notary Public Act explicitly does not apply to wills and trusts in South Carolina, and nothing in the Act contravenes the law that requires a licensed South Carolina attorney to supervise a closing.

This Act took effect upon approval by the Governor on May 18, 2021; however, electronic notary public applications will not be accepted until the administrative rules are in effect and vendors of technology are approved by the Secretary of State.

ACT No. 94

R. 116, H. 4100

EFFECTIVE DATE: JULY 1, 2021

Items marked in **bold with an asterisk were either new provisos or are previous provisos that were substantially amended in 2021.*

Proviso 1.25: This is the school district flexibility proviso. Section 59-21-1030, the EIA local effort requirement, is suspended for the current fiscal year. There is no corresponding suspension of the EFA local effort requirement. *The proviso was previously amended to delete a provision allowing deviation from professional staffing ratios and to require school districts to report their student to teacher ratios to the Department of Education at the 90 and 180 day mark.*

Proviso 1.55: This proviso suspends the requirements of § 59-19-250 which requires the consent of a governing board of a county for school trustees to sell or lease school property.

Proviso 27.1: To receive the Aid to Counties Libraries Allotment, local library support may not be less than the amount actually expended for library operations from local sources in the second preceding year. The minimum allotment of local library support under this proviso is \$100,000.

Proviso 33.9: This proviso requires the governing authority of each county to provide office space and facility service, in the same manner as they do for DSS pursuant to § 43-3-65,

for DHHS employees who determine Medicaid eligibility. Section 43-3-65 requires the governing authorities of each county to provide office space and facility service, including janitorial, utility and telephone services, and related supplies, for its county DSS. This proviso was amended this year to require, by November 1, the Director of the DHHS to provide the governing authority and the legislative delegation of each county with information on the condition of space furnished for this purpose and shall specifically identify any known deficiencies with respect to the accessibility requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). By May 1, the governing authority of any county with an identified ADA-related deficiency must report to its legislative delegation and the Director on its progress in correcting such deficiency.

Proviso 33.22: This proviso authorizes the Department of Health and Human Services to use appropriated funds to incentivize the development of primary care access in rural and underserved areas by leveraging federal funds that are available. The Department will also use teaching hospitals, such as MUSC, to ensure rural physician coverage in counties with a demonstrated lack of adequate health care access.

Proviso 34.6: Each county is required to provide all operating expenses of the local health department other than salaries, fringe benefits, and travel in an amount at least equal to that appropriated for operations for each county in FY 1981. A reduction in the local health department funding level may be made in the event any county makes uniform reductions in appropriations to all agencies or departments for maintenance and operations.

Proviso 34.8: This proviso requires state funds appropriated to DHEC for Emergency Medical Services to be spent on improving and upgrading the EMS system throughout the state. Funds allocated to counties are for the purpose of improving or upgrading the local EMS system through the licensed ambulance services. *The proviso was previously amended to provide that 50% of unexpended funds must go to the South Carolina EMS Association to promote more efficient service delivery. In previous years, all carryforward funds remained with the program for administrative and operational costs and for temporary and contract employees.*

Proviso 34.29: If funds are made available to DHEC for beach renourishment and maintenance, they may spend up to \$100,000 to support annual beach profile monitoring. Additional excess funds for beach renourishment may be spent for beach renourishment activities that advance the policy goals contained in the State Beachfront Management Plan, R.30-21.

Proviso 34.52: This proviso directs that funds in each county's Hazardous Waste Fund County Account must be released by the State Treasurer, upon the written request of a majority of the county's legislative delegation representing the economically depressed area of the county, to be used for infrastructure within the economically depressed area of that county. "Infrastructure" includes improvements for water, sewer, gas, steam, electric energy, communication and other ancillary services that may be made to a building or land which are considered necessary, suitable, or useful to an eligible project that has a documented impact on economic development.

Proviso 34.55: This proviso requires DHEC to distribute equally funds appropriated for Ocean Outfalls to the City of Myrtle Beach and the City of North Myrtle Beach as state matching funds for Horry County Ocean Water Quality Outfall Initiatives. DHEC may retain and carry forward these funds into the current fiscal year. Any interest generated by the account must be retained and deposited into this account, to be used as state matching funds for either local or federal funding and utilized for Ocean Water Quality Outfall Initiatives in Horry County.

***Proviso 34.62: This proviso directs DHEC to submit regulations relating to the end-of-life management of solar panels and energy storage batteries on solar projects and to offer guidance on the proper methods for decommissioning solar projects that are in excess of 13 acres. The proviso also requires DHEC to collaborate with stakeholders regarding the solid waste classification, preferred management methods, and necessary infrastructure that may be needed to develop cost-effective means of transporting solar panels and energy storage system batteries for refurbishment, recycling, or disposal.**

Before implementing the regulations, DHEC must also determine if financial assurance requirements are necessary for the decommissioning of solar projects in excess of 13 acres and whether manufacturer stewardship programs for the recycling of solar panels and batteries should be established for applications other than utility-scale solar projects. In addition to quarterly reports, DHEC would be required to submit a final report with findings, including stakeholder input, to the Chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee and the Chairman of the House Labor, Commerce and Industry Committee no later than June 30, 2022.

***Proviso 34.63: This proviso extends the expiration and any associated vested right of a critical area permit or navigable water permit issued by DHEC for the construction of a dock until June 30, 2022, provided the permit is valid on July 1, 2021, or at any time during the previous 18 months.**

***Proviso 34.64: This proviso provides that in the current fiscal year, DHEC may expend funds appropriated and authorized in this act to regulate onsite wastewater systems, including septic takes and other sewage treatment and disposal systems, but the department only may regulate such onsite systems in the same manner as such systems were regulated on January 12, 2021.**

Proviso 47.3: This proviso directs that a proportionate share of funds, at \$15,000 per district, be allocated to each of the state's 46 Soil and Water Conservation Districts for general assistance to the district's programs. Any available funding above \$15,000 for each district will be apportioned by DNR based upon local needs and priorities as determined by the board. During the fiscal year, the districts' funding may only be reduced in an amount not to exceed the percentage of each agency's budget reduction. No district shall receive any funds under this provision unless the county or counties where the district is located appropriated at least \$300 to the district for the same purposes.

Proviso 49.20: This proviso extends Parks and Recreation Development (PARD) funds which were scheduled to expire in Fiscal Year 2020-21 until Fiscal Year 2021-22.

Proviso 50.13: This proviso appropriates \$5 million to the Department of Commerce for Regional Economic Development Organizations. It allows any unexpended, unallocated, or undistributed funds appropriated in prior fiscal years to be made available to other Regional Economic Development Organizations. If more than one alliance applies for the same funds, the funds will be distributed pro rata. *Fund recipients are now required to provide electronic copies of the annual report to the General Assembly by November first. The Department of Commerce will post these reports on their website.*

Proviso 50.21: This proviso authorizes the Department of Commerce to use the Rural School District and Economic Development Closing Fund for economic development, water and sewer infrastructure, and school building infrastructure. The fund must be used to facilitate economic development and infrastructure improvements in counties that contain a school district that has been defined by the Department of Education as having a poverty rate greater than or equal to 86%. The counties in which these funds will be spent must meet each of the following criteria: (1) one of the top twelve counties in South Carolina with the highest population decline (by percentage) since 2010; (2) one of the top twelve counties with the highest average unemployment rate for 2018; and (3) according to the US Census 2017 - a county with a poverty rate in excess of twenty percent. Once a project is committed, the funds may be utilized to finish that specified project, even if the county does not remain an eligible county in subsequent years. Of the funds transferred to the fund, up to \$15,000,000 may be used in any county that is contiguous to an eligible county as long as that contiguous county has one county-wide consolidated public school district. Any unexpended funds at the end of the fiscal year shall be carried forward and expended in the current fiscal year by the Department of Commerce for the same purposes. Proviso 112.9 adds \$65 million in excess debt service to this fund.

Proviso 54.5: The Rural Infrastructure Authority shall use the funds allocated for the Statewide Water and Sewer Fund to assist qualified infrastructure projects not eligible for the Rural Infrastructure Fund. The authority will utilize the same procedures and guidelines established for the Rural Infrastructure Fund to select qualified projects for the Statewide Water and Sewer Fund.

Proviso 57.2: Counties are required to provide each circuit court and family court judge residing within that county an office including utilities and a private telephone and requires counties to provide the same for Supreme Court Justices and Judges of the Court of Appeals upon their request.

Proviso 58.2: Counties are required to provide for each Administrative Law Judge residing within that county, upon their request, an office within the existing physical facilities if space is available, including all utilities and a private telephone.

Proviso 59.15: A county or municipality may retain carry forward victim service fine and fee funds, but no more than the greater of \$25,000 or 10% of funds collected in the prior

fiscal year. If a county or municipality does not spend at least 90% of these funds during the fiscal year that the funds are received then they are to remit any unspent funds that are greater than the allowed carried forward funds, to the State Victim Assistance Program (SVAP) within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year. All funds must be accounted for in the annual audit for each county or municipality. The State Crime Victim Compensation Department shall offer training and technical assistance to each municipality and county annually on acceptable use of both priority one and priority two funds and funds available for competitive bid. *The proviso was previously amended to provide that a county or municipality may be exempt from the remittance requirements of this proviso upon submission of a plan to the State Crime Victim Compensation Department that meets the statutory requirements for the use of funds. A county or municipality must submit the report within 60 days after the end of the fiscal year. The State Crime Victim Compensation Department will review the submitted plan and advise the county or municipality of plan compliance with statutory requirements.*

Proviso 60.5: Amounts appropriated in the General Appropriations Act for solicitors' offices are in addition to any amounts presently being provided by the county for these services and may not be used to supplant funding already allocated for such services. If a county reduces the amount of support provided to solicitors' offices below the level provided in the prior fiscal year, the Solicitor shall notify the Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and the Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee of the amount of such reduced support.

Proviso 60.8: States that amounts appropriated in the General Appropriations Act for victim assistance programs in solicitors' offices are in addition to amounts presently being provided by the county for these services and may not be used to supplant funding already allocated for such services.

***Proviso 60.14: This proviso provides for the distribution of Intake and Review Program funds. The proviso directs that \$135,000 be distributed to each circuit solicitor that establishes, maintains, and annually reports information and data regarding its Intake and Analysis Program.**

Proviso 61.1: No county shall be permitted to contribute less money for indigent defense than the amount the county contributed in the prior fiscal year and not less than was contributed as of July 1, 2001.

Proviso 61.7: This proviso requires a person applying for a court appointed attorney in a termination of parental rights (TPR), abuse and neglect, or other civil court action to pay a \$40 application fee. The clerk of court or other appropriate official is required to collect the application fee and remit the proceeds to the Commission on Indigent Defense on a monthly basis.

Proviso 61.12: If a municipality has or elects to have an optional municipal court system, it must provide adequate funds for representation of indigents. No public defender shall be appointed in any such court unless the municipality and the office of the circuit public

defender have reached an agreement for indigent representation and no funds allocated to the commission shall be used to provide compensation for appointed counsel in municipal courts.

Proviso 62.17: SLED may charge a fee of \$8 for a criminal record search for local park and recreation volunteers through a commission, municipality, or county.

Proviso 62.21: SLED may use funds appropriated for Meth Lab Clean Up for the development and implementation of a statewide electronic mandatory reporting system for municipal, county and state governmental entities to report information pertaining to the discovery or seizure of methamphetamine laboratories and dumpsites.

Proviso 62.22: A municipal, county, or state governmental entity is required to report to SLED within 3 days upon finding or seizing a methamphetamine laboratory or dumpsite. If an entity fails to report this information to SLED, they are ineligible to receive public safety grants that are funded through the S.C. Public Safety Coordinating Council.

***Proviso 63.8: This proviso authorizes the Department of Public Safety to establish and In-Car Video Camera Fund to assist law enforcement agencies in purchasing and maintaining in-car video cameras and ongoing costs related to the maintenance and storage of data recorded by in-car video cameras. Also directs the Public Safety Coordinating Council to oversee the funds and establish an application and disbursement of funds process that gives priority to law enforcement agencies who prioritize DUI enforcement activity.**

***Proviso 63.9: This proviso moves school resource officers from under the South Carolina Department of Education to the Department of Public Safety (DPS) and funds a resource officer for every school. DPS shall provide the funding directly to the local law enforcement agency to pay for the cost of the law enforcement officer and law enforcement agencies must report the number of full- and part-time school resource officers quarterly.**

Proviso 65.19: This proviso is intended to provide funding to expand the capabilities of the Department of Corrections (DOC) to more expeditiously accept and process newly sentenced inmates who are awaiting transfer from local jails. A total of \$1.9 million was placed in the budget to expand the R&E centers at the Kirkland and MacDougall Housing Units. This proviso is intended to provide a solution to DOC not accepting its prisoners from local jails in a timely manner and it recognizes that DOC must comply with its statutory obligations.

Proviso 65.24: Prior to this proviso, local jails were required to transport inmates sentenced to time served (in excess of 90 days) to DOC so they can be booked into DOC's system prior to release. This proviso allows counties, through a written agreement with DOC, to transmit the booking records to DOC electronically so that inmates sentenced to time served may be released directly from the local jail. DOC employees assigned to the court are to perform the DNA sampling required for all felonies. The \$250 DNA fee required of

these inmates shall be collected in the same manner as other fines and fees and submitted to the State Treasurer for remittance to SLED.

Proviso 67.14: The Department of Juvenile Justice must use carry forward funds to implement Act 268 of 2016, which raises the age for juvenile confinement from 17 to 18. The department must contract with local child-serving non-profit organizations and Judicial Circuit Solicitor's offices for community-based diversion and intervention services. The department will give preference to multi-agency and organizational collaborations that include stakeholders from the Family Court, Department of Education, Public Defenders' Offices, the Department of Mental Health, the Department of Social Services, and community-based non-profits that utilize best practices.

***Proviso 73.6: The Office of Broadband Coordinator within the Office of Regulatory Staff shall coordinate and collaborate with stakeholders and serve as a central resource to collect and publish information regarding federal and state programs to fund broadband expansion.**

Proviso 84.9: This proviso requires DOT to maintain the project priority list on its website.

Proviso 84.14: This proviso authorizes DOT to transfer a portion of the proceeds of the motor fuel user fee received from § 12-28-310(D) to satisfy the donor bonus for County Transportation Committees outlined in § 12-28-2740(H). Section 12-28-310(D) is the phased-in 2 cent per year motor fuel increase, which is directed in statute to the Infrastructure Maintenance Trust Fund.

Proviso 86.1: This proviso provides that the requirement of § 13 of Act 40 of 2017 for increased funding to the County Transportation Committees shall come from the proceeds of the increase in the Motor Fuel User Fee, and shall be used exclusively for repairs, maintenance, and improvements to the state highway system.

***Proviso 92D.1: This proviso directs that improvements to real or personal property used as a residence, such as a mobile home or manufactured housing unit, resulting from damage caused by the catastrophic weather event in October 2015, Hurricane Matthew of 2016, or Hurricane Florence of 2018, after the event and before June 30, 2022, is not considered an improvement and may not be reassessed at a higher rate as a result of the improvement. Also directs that for the current fiscal year, an eligible property's tax value shall remain the same unless assessable transfer of interest occurs.**

Proviso 93.7: The Department of Administration (DOA) is to administer and coordinate First Responder Interoperability operations for the statewide Palmetto 800 radio system. DOA is to establish the level of required match each year based on the funding provided.

Proviso 98.9: If the State Treasurer receives an audit report from a county that contains a significant finding related to court fine reports to the State Treasurers Office, the requirements of Proviso 117.49 shall be followed if an amount due is specified. Proviso

117.49 is the assessment audit proviso. The requirements of 117.49 are that if the error is determined to have been made by the county or municipal treasurer's office, the State Auditor shall notify the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation for the crime victim portion and the chief administrator of the county or municipality of the findings and, if full payment has not been made by the county or municipality within ninety days of the audit notification, the State Treasurer is directed to adjust the authority's aid to subdivisions funding in an amount equal to the amount determined by the State Auditor to be the state's portion.

If an amount due is not specified, Proviso 98.9 authorizes the State Treasurer to withhold 25% of all state payments to the county until the estimated deficiency has been satisfied. Additionally, the proviso states that if a county is more than 90 days delinquent in remitting monthly court fines, the State Treasurer shall withhold 25% of state funding for that county until all monthly reports are current. After 90 days, the funds being held by the Treasurer's Office will be made available to the State Auditor to conduct an audit of the entity for determining an amount due, if any.

Proviso 100.18: This proviso authorizes the Emergency Management Division to utilize existing fund balances to provide the non-federal cost share to state and local government entities for work that is eligible under the FEMA Public Assistance Program for Hurricane Florence.

The proviso also directs the Emergency Management Division to use existing fund balances for the 2015 Flood disaster to reimburse counties and municipalities with unreimbursed non-federal cost share from the 2014 Ice Storm disaster. Counties and municipalities must submit an application for such funds by July 31, 2018.

Finally, the proviso directs the Emergency Management Division to use \$500,000 authorized by Proviso 100.21 in Act 264 of 2018 for grants for non-profit entities. These funds were allowed to be carried forward and used for the same purpose in Fiscal Year 2019-20.

***Proviso 101.4: This proviso provides that funds appropriated to the Department of Veterans' Affairs for the Base Protection Plan may be allocated to items including, but not limited to, land acquisition, recreational purposes, educational purposes, and facilities for military personnel. Eligible recipients are counties and municipalities with federal military installations.**

Proviso 102.2: This proviso sets the per diem for managers and clerks of state and county elections at \$75.00 for a day of work. The per diem for training and paperwork is \$60.00.

Proviso 102.7: County Board of Voter Registration and County Election Commissioners are to receive a common curriculum on the duties and responsibilities of such boards and commissions. The State Election Commission must withhold the stipend of members if they do not complete the training and certification program or fail to complete at least one

training course in a year. Additionally, the Commission shall make the courses available in various locations including the upstate, coastal, and midlands areas of the state.

Proviso 102.8: If a county submits a request for reimbursement of election expenses through any means other than the Voter Registration and Election Management System, the State Election Commission may deduct a penalty of 10% of the amount submitted.

Proviso 103.2: Counties and municipalities are required to release GIS data to the Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office to assist in election file merges. Counties that do not release GIS data may have 10% of state aid payments withheld until the data is provided. GIS data includes, but is not limited to, road centerlines; orthophotography; parcel boundaries; address points; political boundaries; and administrative boundaries.

Proviso 103.4: The Revenue and Fiscal Affairs Office is to ensure that any new plans or proposed amendments to existing E911 plans maintain comprehensive coverage for the full Public Safety Answering Points area as well as improve cost effectiveness. The proviso further states that no new plans or amendments may be considered by Revenue and Fiscal Affairs that do not include the written agreement of all jurisdictions affected by the new plan or proposed change.

Proviso 105.4: Section 14-1-210 allocates \$250,000 to the State Auditor to conduct audits of county and city fine money collections. This proviso requires the State Auditor to perform a minimum of 15 of these audits annually. The State Auditor may contract with CPA's or Accounting firms to conduct the audits.

***Proviso 106.2: This proviso provides that the increase in the employer contribution rate imposed by Section 9-1-1085 and Section 9-11-225 for Fiscal Year 2021-22, respectively, are suspended. The employer contribution rate for the South Carolina Retirement Systems and the Police Officers Retirement Systems during Fiscal Year 2021-22, expressed as a percentage of earnable compensation, shall increase by 1 percent from Fiscal Year 2020-21 rates as set in Act 135 of 2020.**

Proviso 108.1: If a county is participating in the State Health and Dental Insurance Plan, magistrates and their eligible dependents are eligible to participate in the State Health and Dental Insurance Plan, upon the magistrate paying the full premium costs as determined by the Public Employee Benefit Authority.

***Proviso 108.6: The employer premium contributions to the State Health Plan will increase .08 percent, and the subscriber premium will not increase.**

***Proviso 108.12: This proviso provides that for Fiscal Year 2021-22, the earnings limitation does not apply to retired members of the South Carolina Retirement System or the Police Officers Retirement System who return to covered employment to participate in the state's public health preparedness and response to the COVID-19 virus.**

***Proviso 108.14:** This proviso provides that for the current fiscal year, a participating employer in the South Carolina Retirement System or Police Officers Retirement System that is not a state agency or institution of higher learning may make employee and employer contributions for a period of not more than 90 working days during a furlough program that was implemented because of and took place during the COVID-19 Public Health Emergency.

***Proviso 109.9:** This proviso adds fire safety and emergency medical services to the proviso that allows Horry County to set aside up to one third of the total allocation of accommodation taxes returned to cover policing activities during events held in May and December that significantly increase the burden of law enforcement and other first responders and require additional resources to ensure public safety during those events.

Proviso 109.11: States that if a taxpayer other than an individual files a written protest pursuant to Section 12-60-2120 (appeal of property tax assessment), the department shall notify any affected county and school district of the written protest.

***Proviso 109.17:** This proviso allows the Department of Revenue to require a statement subject to penalties of perjury in order for certain applications for licenses or permits to be filed electronically.

***Proviso 109.18 – Referendum Notification.** This proviso requires a county or municipal election commission to notify the department 60 days before a referendum on imposing a local sales tax or local option permit.

Proviso 113.3: This proviso, which provides for the salary supplements for clerks of court, probate judges, coroners, sheriffs, registers of deeds, auditors, and treasurers, states that a county can reduce the expenditures in the operation of these officials' offices, after consultation with the officer, without any required corresponding reduction in the county's state aid to subdivisions distribution. This proviso also exempts the salary supplements for clerks of court, probate judges, sheriffs, registers of deeds, coroners, auditors, and treasures from across the board cuts mandated by the Budget and Control Board or General Assembly.

Proviso 113.4: Counties are required to provide office space and appropriations for the operation of the county legislative delegation office in the amount determined by the legislative delegation. If a county council fails to appropriate the demanded funding level, then the shortfall must be deducted from the county's aid to subdivisions allocation and an additional 25% of the remaining Aid to Subdivisions allotment must be forwarded to the legislative delegation for its "administrative costs."

Proviso 113.6: Any appropriation made by a county or city to an entity must appear as a separate and distinct line item in the budget. The proviso requires the county or city to require any entity that receives an appropriation from the local government to provide a detailed description of the purposes for which the appropriation was used. This proviso

also states that a political subdivision may not accept any funds from organizations as defined in Agenda 21, adopted by the United Nations in 1992 at its Conference on Environment and Development, without posting certain information regarding the funding on the political subdivision's website for 10 days.

Proviso 113.7: A political subdivision receiving aid from the LGF may reduce its support to any state mandated program or requirement by up to a percentage equal to the percentage reduction in the actual amount appropriated to the LGF as compared to the amount required to be appropriated pursuant to § 6-27-30. Excluded from reductions are Administrative Law Judges and their offices, Court of Appeals and their offices, Circuit and Family Courts and their offices, Magistrates and their offices, Masters in Equity and their offices, Probate Courts and their offices, Public Defenders and their offices, Solicitors and their offices, and the Supreme Court and their offices. The proviso was amended this year to also exclude the assessment for indigent medical care pursuant to Section 44-6-146.

Proviso 113.8: A county shall have its portion of LGF withheld if the county imposes any additional requirements for an agricultural use exemption for a landowner's timberland beyond what is required by § 12-43-230(a) and § 12-43-232.

***Proviso 113.9: This proviso provides that in the current fiscal year, if a county has capital project sales tax collections in excess of the amount necessary to complete all projects for which the tax was imposed and the tax has not yet expired, the county may pledge and use the excess collections to fund road improvements, intersection improvements, and pedestrian transportation. However, prior to the expiration of the tax, an eligible county must adopt an ordinance specifying the purposes for which the excess funds will be used. A county may expend distributions received pursuant to the Aid to Subdivisions, State Treasurer section to meet the requirements of this provision.**

***Proviso 113.11: Due to the recent census and the shifting of population into the state and throughout the state, this year's LGF distribution will be different than last year's. As a result, many rural counties who did not see a population growth as high as 5.35 percent would lose a substantial amount of money under the current distribution model. The General Assembly recognized this and put \$10 million into a Rural County Stabilization Fund in the budget. Under this proviso, any county that has a population growth, as determined by the 2020 Census, of less than 5.35 percent since the 2010 Census shall be eligible to receive monies from the fund as follows:**

- (1) a baseline of \$300,000 to each eligible county;**
- (2) an additional \$100,000 to eligible counties with a population between 50,000 and 99,999; and**
- (3) an additional \$200,000 to eligible counties with a population of more than 100,000.**

After disbursal of funds, any monies remaining shall be distributed to each eligible county on a pro rata basis. In the event the amount of funds in the Fund is not sufficient to provide monies to counties according to the above formula, the amounts distributed to counties shall be reduced on a pro rata basis.

Proviso 117.20: The mileage reimbursement rate for state employees is the current rate established by the Internal Revenue Service.

Proviso 117.49: This proviso is the assessment audit proviso, partially explained in Proviso 98.9 above. This proviso authorizes the State Department of Crime Victim Compensation to perform an audit on any entity that receives victim assistance money, to ensure that victim fine money is spent in accordance with the statute. The proviso states that guidelines for the expenditure of funds shall be developed by the Victims Services Coordinating Council. However, the proviso further states that the council shall develop these guidelines "to ensure any expenditure which meets the parameters of Title 16, Article 15 is an allowable expense."

Proviso 117.84: If a state or local government employee is personally sued for civil conspiracy based in part upon a personnel or employment action or decision, the court must, prior to trial, make a final determination whether the action was made by the employee within the scope of their official duty. If the court finds that the government employee was acting outside the scope of their official duty, then the government must not expend funds to defend the claim. If the court finds the government employee was acting within the scope of their official duty, the employee is immune from suit, liability, and damages with respect to the civil conspiracy claim.

Proviso 117.95: This proviso prohibits the use of taxpayer funds received from the LGF to compensate employees for lobbying activities engaged in on behalf of such governmental entity.

Proviso 117.96: This proviso prohibits the assessment of S.C. Development Impact Fees on the construction of new elementary, middle, or secondary schools. If a governmental entity violates this prohibition, it shall have its Aid to Subdivisions allocation reduced by the amount of the impact fee.

Proviso 117.98: Counties are authorized to enter MOUs to provide recreational activities and projects that benefit the citizens of the respective counties.

Proviso 117.100: An agency of this State, including counties, must disclose any breach of the security of any computer or data system following discovery or notification of the breach, to the person whose information was acquired by an unauthorized person. The notification may be delayed if a law enforcement agency determines that the notification impedes a criminal investigation and must be made after the law enforcement agency determines that it no longer compromises the investigation. A delay in notification shall not exceed 72 hours after discovery, unless the agency requests and the Attorney General grants, in writing, additional delays of up to 72 hours each.

Proviso 117.102: If a county or city fails to remit fine and fee money for two consecutive months in a fiscal year, or if the finance director fails to certify by July 1 that the county and/or city has remitted all funds, the Criminal Justice Academy may withhold services to the political subdivision.

Proviso 117.110: No state funds shall be expended to assist in the U.S. Refugee Resettlement Program unless the county council of the county where the resettlement is to occur approves the relocation.

Proviso 117.117: This proviso states that The General Reserve Fund, Capital Reserve Fund, Debt service, the Local Government Fund, and Tax Relief Trust Fund shall be excluded from the calculation of any across the board base reduction mandated by the Department of Administration, Executive Budget Office or the General Assembly and shall not be subject to any such reduction.

Proviso 117.123: This proviso is intended to direct funding to offset some of the costs of the required local government employer retirement contribution. The proviso directs that funds appropriated to PEBA for the South Carolina Retirement System Trust Fund and the Police Officers' Retirement System Trust Fund shall be credited towards the contributions due from participating employers in SCRS and PORS.

Each employer's credit shall be determined at the same rate as calculated by PEBA for the pension funding allocation credit for Fiscal Year 2017-18.

No credits shall be issued for:

- covered employees of special purpose districts, joint authorities, or non-profit corporations; (Except the South Carolina State Ports Authority and the South Carolina Public Service Authority);
- covered employees of hospitals; (Except the Medical University Hospital Authority);
- covered employees of participating associations or service organizations as defined in Section 9-1-10(11)(e); and
- covered state employees who are funded with federal funds.

Proviso 117.132: This proviso authorizes state agencies, state institutions, and political subdivisions to obtain state and national criminal history background checks and investigations performed by the State Law Enforcement Division (SLED) and the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) on all employees and contractors with access to federal tax information. SLED is authorized to conduct fingerprint-based state and national background checks for state agencies, state institutions, and political subdivisions which have access to federal tax information.

The proviso also states that an employee or contractor of a state agency, state institution, and political subdivision with access to, or that uses federal tax information must:

(1) agree to a national background check and the release of all investigative records to the state agency, state institution, or political subdivision for the purpose of verifying criminal history information for non-criminal justice purposes; and

(2) supply a fingerprint sample and submit to a state criminal history background check and investigation to be conducted by the SLED, and then submit to a national criminal history background check to be conducted by the FBI.

Costs associated with these background checks are to be paid by the state agency, state institution, or political subdivision. The cost can be passed onto the contractor. Additionally, state agencies, state institutions, or political subdivisions must establish written policies concerning the implementation and use of the background checks and investigations conducted pursuant to this provision.

Proviso 117.134: This proviso requires SLED to publish an Immigration Compliance Report (ICR). SLED may conduct investigations necessary to ensure the accuracy of information provided by counties and municipal governments within the ICR. The ICR shall contain a list of county and municipal governments that SLED has certified to be compliant with sections 17-13-170(E) and 23-3-1100, as well as compliance with any federal laws related to the presence of an unlawful person in the United States in the previous fiscal year. The ICR must be provided to the General Assembly, the Governor, and the State Treasurer by December thirty-first of the current fiscal year. The State Treasurer shall withhold any remaining disbursement from the Local Government Fund to any county or municipality that is not certified as "compliant" in the ICR.

***Proviso 117.135: Any Class I law enforcement officer who retired under the Police Officers Retirement System on or before December 31, 2017, may return to employment with a public school district as a critical needs School Resource Officer without affecting the monthly retirement allowance that they are receiving from the Police Officers Retirement System.**

Proviso 117.139: Notwithstanding Proviso 117.169 (Employee Compensation), in the current fiscal year, the salary for each magistrate must be calculated using the same schedule and same circuit judge salary, at a minimum, as was in effect in Fiscal Year 2018-19.

Proviso 117.152: This proviso directs the Department of Commerce to transfer any funds remaining from the appropriation it received through Act 97 of 2017 for 2015 - Non-CDBG - Disaster Recovery to the Department of Administration which shall utilize these funds for any disaster recovery program.

***Proviso 117.161: This proviso allows the SC Center for Rural and Primary Healthcare to provide coordination and requested technical assistance to mobile units to coordinate statewide delivery or services to increase access to preventative and diagnostic health care and to reduce health inequalities for rural, vulnerable, underserved, and displaced populations.**

***Proviso 117.164:** This proviso exempts for the current fiscal year, local and state sales tax collection for material handling and construction materials on agribusiness facilities that invest at least \$100 million in the state.

***Proviso 117.166:** For the current fiscal year, no law enforcement agency that receives state or local funds shall enforce a federal law, regulation, statute, executive order, or procedure related to firearms put into effect after January 1, 2021, if any such federal action requires the seizure of a firearm, firearm part, or firearm component solely because of its classification or type of weapon.

***Proviso 117.169:** This proviso provides for a 2.5 percent pay increase for state employees prescribes a plan for its implementation.

***Proviso 117.172:** This proviso provides that the funds held by the Department of Administration, related to the implementation of Act 95 of 2019, shall be transferred as follows for the purposes of reforming Santee Cooper: \$2 million to the Office of Regulatory Staff (ORS); \$1 million to the Public Service Commission (PSC); and the balance to Santee Cooper. The PSC and the ORS are authorized to employ, through contract or otherwise, third-party consultants and experts in carrying out their duties for purposes of reforming Santee Cooper.

***Proviso 117.178:** The House Ways and Means Committee appropriated \$1 million in their version of the budget to assist in the transportation of mental health patients into custody or admission to a public or private hospital, mental health clinic, or mental health facility. Under the proviso, the Director of the Department of Mental Health (DMH) shall work with the State Fiscal Accountability Authority to develop and issue a Request for Proposals for an Alternative Transportation Program (Program) to provide transportation services for nonviolent individuals requiring immediate hospitalization. The second part of the proviso requires DMH to begin a pilot program and includes the requirements that must be a part of the Program.

***Proviso 117.186:** This proviso suspends Section 11-11-156(C) of the Code for Fiscal Year 2021-2022. This Section would require counties to provide an additional exemption credit with monies left over in the Homestead Exemption Fund at the end of a Fiscal Year. By suspending this section, counties will not be required to administer this one-time additional credit.

***Proviso 117.191:** This proviso provides, among other things, that no county election commission may accept or expend any funds other than public funds to prepare for or conduct elections.

***Proviso 118.21:** For the income tax year that begins in the current fiscal year, rehabilitation expenses made at a property that is located within half a mile of a public university with an enrollment of at least 30,000 students in a business district that has a commercial vacancy rate of at least 10 percent qualify for tax credit provided for in the Abandoned Buildings Revitalization Act. The proviso also lays out other

requirements that must be met in order to receive the tax credit and requires the municipality or county in which the building site is located to certify the building site pursuant to Section 12-67-160(A), making appropriate adjustments to such certification to be consistent with the proviso.

Appendix

The following Acts changed the voting precincts for various counties as follows:

ACT No. 88

R. 108, H. 4320

EFFECTIVE DATE: MAY 19, 2021

This Act amends § 7-7-280 by redesignating the voting precincts in Greenville County.

ACT No. 92

R. 112, S. 153

EFFECTIVE DATE: JUNE 24, 2021

This Act amends § 7-7-440 by redesignating the voting precincts and renaming certain voting precincts in Spartanburg County.

ACT No. 93

R. 114, S. 716

EFFECTIVE DATE: JUNE 24, 2021

This Act amends § 7-7-530 by adding the Crescent and Hands Mill voting precincts and by redesignating the voting precincts in York County.

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